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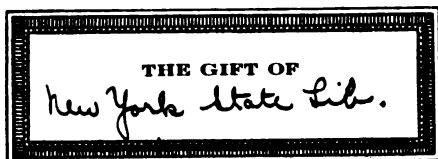
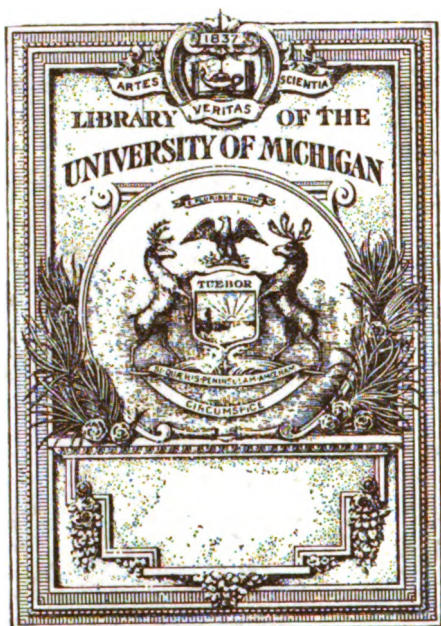
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University of the State of New York

University of the State of New York, Division of Educational Extension
Home Education Department

Bulletin 33

PUBLIC LIBRARIES 9

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Annual report 1899

	PAGE		PAGE
Staff	435	Traveling libraries	471
Expenditures	437	Traveling reference libraries	471
Publications	438	Library for the blind	472
Libraries chartered, registered and transferred	439	Reading of farmers	473
Grants	452	Statistics	474
Certificates of approved circula- tion	455	Volumes	475
Inspection	456	Additions	476
Library progress	459	Use	476
Legislation	464	Libraries for traveling	485
Library meetings	469	Pictures	486
N. Y. library association	469	Appendix	
N. Y. library club	469	Statistics of New York libraries	491
American library association	470	Totals	492
National educational association	471	Free lending libraries	493
Library department	471	Geographic distribution	493
		General statistics	504
		Index	612

ALBANY

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1901

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Price 25 cents.

University of the State of New York

REGENTS

With years of election

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--|-------------|
| 1874 | ANSON JUDD UPSON L.H.D. | D.D. | LL.D. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Chancellor, | Glens Falls |
| 1892 | WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE | D.D. | LL.D. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Vice-Chancellor, | Albany |
| 1873 | MARTIN I. TOWNSEND M.A. | LL.D. | | - | - | | Troy |
| 1877 | CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW | LL.D. | | - | - | - | New York |
| 1877 | CHARLES E. FITCH LL.B. | M.A. | L.H.D. | | - | | Rochester |
| 1877 | ORRIS H. WARREN | D.D. | | - | - | - | Syracuse |
| 1878 | WHITELAW REID | LL.D. | | - | - | - | New York |
| 1881 | WILLIAM H. WATSON | M.A. | M.D. | | - | - | Utica |
| 1881 | HENRY E. TURNER | | | - | - | - | Lowville |
| 1883 | ST CLAIR MCKELWAY | M.A. | L.H.D. | LL.D. | D.C.L. | | Brooklyn |
| 1885 | DANIEL BEACH | Ph.D. | LL.D. | | - | - | Watkins |
| 1888 | CARROLL E. SMITH | LL.D. | | - | - | - | Syracuse |
| 1890 | PLINY T. SEXTON | LL.D. | | - | - | - | Palmyra |
| 1890 | T. GUILFORD SMITH | M.A. | C.E. | LL.D. | | - | Buffalo |
| 1893 | LEWIS A. STIMSON | B.A. | LL.D. | M.D. | | - | New York |
| 1895 | ALBERT VANDER VEER | Ph.D. | M.D. | | - | - | Albany |
| 1895 | CHARLES R. SKINNER | M.A. | LL.D. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex officio | |
| 1897 | CHESTER S. LORD | M.A. | LL.D. | | - | - | Brooklyn |
| 1897 | TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF | M.A. | Lieutenant-Governor, ex officio | | | | |
| 1899 | JOHN T. McDONOUGH | LL.B. | LL.D. | Secretary of State, ex officio | | | |
| 1900 | THOMAS A. HENDRICK | M.A. | LL.D. | | - | - | Rochester |
| 1901 | BENJAMIN B. ODELL JR | Governor, ex officio | | | | | |
| | One vacancy | | | | | | |

SECRETARY

Elected by regents

1900 JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR M.A.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

- 1888 MELVIL DEWEY M.A. *State library and Home education*
 1890 JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR M.A.
Administrative, College and High school depts
 1890 FREDERICK J. H. MERRILL Ph.D. *State museum*

Gen.
Sept 21, 1899

University of the State of New York

Home Education Department

Bulletin 33

PUBLIC LIBRARIES 9

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Annual report 1899

To the regents of the University of the State of New York

I have the honor to report on the public libraries division of the home education department for the year ending Sep. 30, 1899, as follows :

STAFF

There have been no changes in the division staff. The work connected with inspection, reports and state grants has all been done by Mr W. R. Eastman with his two assistants, Mr W. Burt Cook jr and Miss Nellie S. Mesick ; while that of examining lists of books to be bought with state grants and of selecting, cataloguing and annotating lists needed to respond promptly to the many requests for information and advice has been largely done by Miss Martha T. Wheeler, with Miss Jennie D. Fellows, Miss Elizabeth Gilbert and Miss Elizabeth B. Wolston.

Besides the work done by the persons formally charged to the public libraries division, an immense and closely allied work is done for the benefit of free libraries and their allied interests by the traveling libraries and pictures, study clubs, and extension teaching divisions and by the state library. From the nature of the duties, economy and efficiency both demand that not only the divisions of the home education department, but those of the state library as well must constantly interchange work. Under definite vote of the regents it has been our policy to have each piece of work done where it could be done cheapest and best, with the result that a person whose salary is charged to one division often works for three or four, but as all are paid from a single appropriation and all are working for home education, there is no ground for criticism.

Inspection. The great need of a subinspector is felt more and more each year, as we have over 1000 libraries under inspection. Mr Eastman's admirable work merits the recognition of the assistance necessary to make it physically possible to see each library at least once in two years, while now it will be four or five years. Experience has proved conclusively that no work done by the state yields so large returns for the investment as satisfactory inspection, and nothing is so much appreciated by librarians and trustees earnestly trying to accomplish the maximum good for their community with resources at their disposal. We ought to have the service of a thoroughly competent subinspector at the earliest possible day.

Advice to libraries. Besides inspection and reports under Mr Eastman and selection and annotation under Miss Wheeler, both of which involve a large correspondence, there is a steadily growing work of the utmost importance in providing printed and manuscript aids to libraries feeling the need of a source of trustworthy information or advice. When the library system of the state was reorganized the attention of the legislature was called to this need and it was fully recognized in §48 of the University law which reads:

§ 48 **Advice and instruction from state library officers.** The trustees or librarian or any citizen interested in any public library in this state shall be entitled to ask from the officers of the state library any needed advice or instruction as to a library building, furniture and equipment, government and service, rules for readers, selecting, buying, cataloguing, shelving, lending books, or any other matter pertaining to the establishment, reorganization or administration of a public library. The regents may provide for giving such advice and instruction either personally or through printed matter and correspondence, either by the state library staff or by a library commission of competent experts appointed by the regents to serve without salary. The regents may, on request, select or buy books, or furnish instead of money apportioned, or may make exchanges or loans through the duplicate department of the state library. Such assistance shall be free to residents of this state as far as practicable, but the regents may, in their discretion, charge a proper fee to non-residents or for assistance of a personal nature or for other reason not properly an expense to the state, but which may be authorized for the accommodation of users of the library.

§ 49 **Use of fees and fines.** The regents may use receipts from fees, fines, gifts from private sources, or sale of regents bulletins and similar printed matter, for buying books or for any other proper expenses of carrying on their work.

From the first this aid has been one of the most important and most practical duties. The suggestion that some of this service could be rendered by an unsalaried library commission has resulted as all experience indicated it would. Librarians are notably full of the missionary spirit and no professional workers are more ready to give their services where needed. The ablest librarians of the state have without exception accepted their appointments as members of our library council and never

complain when their advice is asked on any definite questions. But it has of course been found entirely impracticable for these unsalaried overworked experts, burdened with the cares of their local libraries, to attend to daily correspondence or to answer personally the endless questions arising among those interested in our more than 1000 libraries. As a matter of economy we are constantly putting in type answers to inquiries likely to be repeated, so that we may save correspondence. Much that might be done in this direction has been postponed for lack of time and ought to engage our early attention because it will add so greatly to the service we can render to the libraries of the state without increasing expense; for by using a carefully prepared system of printed answers the same staff can do more than double work.

As the law provides, this assistance has been made free to residents of New York. The discretion given to charge a fee to nonresidents has been sparingly used for the numerous cases in which but trifling labor is involved. To refuse to tell any librarian what we found to be the most economical or efficient method of doing any piece of library work would be to depart from the uniform practice of American libraries. It has always been a matter of pride for a library to receive the compliment of having its advice and experience asked by distant libraries. The fact that our library is a recognized leader results in our receiving an unusually large number of such inquiries and we have gladly answered them by printed material or letters to all. To guard against possible criticism however we have used the discretion allowed and charged actual cost of time required for preparing lists, making extracts or doing work that went beyond the limit of a courteous reply to a reasonable question and came fairly within the field of personal assistance.

EXPENDITURES

The home education department began the year with no balance and carries none forward, as the money that could advantageously be used in the interests of libraries and good reading for our great population far exceeds any amount likely to be put at our disposal. Use of the \$50,000 appropriated for 1899 is shown in the table below. Besides this, \$7494.49 from the academic fund was expended through this department for books, pictures, lanterns and slides for schools. As a sharp separation of material bought for libraries or clubs and for schools would involve expensive duplication, the whole stock is treated as a unit and loans are made to either class of borrowers from what was perhaps originally bought for the other.

The table of expenditures summarizes our financial operations for five years. Unfortunately less money is available for buying books because of the steadily increasing number of libraries claiming state grants, which this year are \$29,292.32 against \$12,317.22 four years ago. "Books," as is usual, covers binding and serials. We buy practically no serials in this department and our repairs and binding are done by the state

library bindery, so that, except \$188 charged in 1895, nothing is included for serials or binding in the book expenditures. This year, fittings, supplies and freight, which includes all transportation charges on our traveling libraries, have been charged to the general account, thus releasing more money for direct money grants to libraries. The number of persons required to do this rapidly growing work in all the divisions of home education has steadily increased from 11 in 1895 to 22 in 1899, and must still farther increase if we spend the money in a way that experience proves will accomplish most good for the libraries and people of the state.

Home education department expenditures and fees 1895-99

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Expenditures					
Books	\$10 209 10	\$5 820 09	\$6 837 40	\$8 681 06	\$6 856 85
Fittings	604 14	860 70	1 423 25	263 50	.....
Supplies	48 95	83 98	29 39	.....	.....
Printing	915 01	428 13	740 93	843 95	830 90
Travel	480 30	379 93	511 41	450 96	786 59
Freight	256 82	318 70	529 23	623 05	.....
	<u>\$2 305 22</u>	<u>\$2 071 48</u>	<u>\$3 234 21</u>	<u>\$2 181 46</u>	<u>\$1 617 49</u>
Salaries	\$5 133 99	\$7 084....	\$8 971 69	\$11 423 52	\$13 403 34
Grants to libraries.....	\$12 317 22	\$15 828 25	\$24 254 51	\$24 536 66	\$28 123 32
Total	<u>\$29 965 53</u>	<u>\$30 803 82</u>	<u>\$43 297 81</u>	<u>\$46 822 70</u>	<u>\$50 000 00</u>
Average salaries	632 73	600....	624....	666 32	703 63
Persons employed	11	15	17	19	22
Receipts					
Fees	788 65	1 034 59	1 385 48	1 388 50	1 359...

PUBLICATIONS

Best books of 1898. In January 1899 a list of 500 leading books of 1898 was printed and sent to 1000 librarians of New York and other states to obtain opinions as to the best 50 books of that year for a village library. The books were arranged in class order with author, title, publisher and price. From the lists returned a summary was printed containing in order of rank the 52 which received the highest vote.

A careful selection was then made by the state library book board and a bulletin (Bibliography 18) was published in June 1899, containing 205 best books of 1898, with brief descriptive notes. This final list was made to indicate by special marks the first 20 books recommended for a very small library; also the best 50 and the best 100 for libraries prepared to buy more books.

At several meetings of library associations the "best books of the year" were the subject of animated and instructive discussion. Valuable papers dealing with this matter were contributed and subsequently published in the *Library journal* and other places.

LIBRARIES CHARTERED, REGISTERED AND TRANSFERRED

Chartered and admitted

During the year 3 absolute and 8 provisional library charters were granted by the regents involving the transfer of one district library. 10 were established in places where there were no previously existing libraries open to the public. One library was admitted with existing charter and 10 provisional charters issued in 1893, '94 and '95 were made absolute.

Libraries chartered and admitted Oct. 1, 1898—Sep. 30, 1899

No	Postoffice	Corporate name	Volumes	Property
<i>Chartered</i>				
1	Kingston.....	Kingston city library.....	250	\$3 414
2	Stockton.....	Stockton free library.....	60	1 960
3	Whiteplains.....	Whiteplains public library.....	1 658	1 738 25
<i>Provisionally chartered for five years</i>				
1	Grahamsville....	Daniel Pierce library.....	.....	200
2	New Berlin.....	New Berlin library association....	.....	430 30
3	Queens.....	Queens free library.....	12	352 50
4	Richfield Springs	Richfield Springs public library...	268	402 50
5	Richmond Hill..	Richmond Hill library.....	800	682
6	South Dansville.	Ladies free library.....	16	173 62
7	Tottenville.....	Tottenville library association....	100	510
8	Union Springs...	Union Springs library association..	90	150 10
<i>Provisional charters made absolute</i>				
1	Bath on Hudson..	Bath-on-Hudson public library....	1 494	1 746 47
2	East Chatham....	East Chatham public library.....	1 159	1 135
3	Hilton.....	Hilton public library.....	1 072	1 055 80
4	Jordanville.....	Jordanville public library.....	965	1 061
5	Kingston.....	Ponckhockie public library.....	1 376	1 180 57
6	Liberty.....	Liberty public library.....	1 311	1 241
7	Mohawk.....	Mohawk public library.....	1 169	1 260
8	Morristown.....	Morristown public library.....	926	1 167 78
9	Philmont.....	Philmont public library.....	1 210	1 056
10	Rockville Center	Rockville Center public library....	1 857	1 524 50
<i>Admitted with existing charter</i>				
1	Walton.....	William B. Ogden free library....	1 000	22 000
Total			16 793	\$44 441 39

Founding and control. The following tables show by what action chartered University libraries have been established and by whom trustees are elected. Of 131 boards of library control, 35 are appointed by local boards of education, 23 by school districts and 3 by school officers, showing that nearly half are still closely related to the school system. An increasing proportion of libraries is in charge of library associations.

Founding of chartered libraries for years ending Sep. 30

Established by	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Total
School authorities			15	10	9	10	3	2	1	50
School districts.....		1	2	3	3	2	1	1		13
Village trustees			2	3			1	1	1	8
Village.....						1				1
Town					1					1
Common councils.....			1	2		1				4
Library associations	1		4	4	4	4	5	1	6	29
Other associations					2	2		4	2	10
Public meetings.....				1	1		2			4
Churches.....				1	2					3
Private gifts.....			1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8
Total.....	1	1	25	25	23	22	13	10	11	131

Control of chartered libraries for years ending Sep. 30

Trustees chosen by	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Total
Board of education			5	8	9	9	2	1	1	35
School trustees.....					1		1	1		3
School district		1	12	4	2	3	1			23
Village trustees				2			1	1	1	5
Village voters.....			2			1				3
Town					1					1
Mayor with consent of council.....				2						2
Library trustees			4	6	7	3	1		1	22
Library association	1				2	4	6	3	7	23
Other associations.....					1	2		3	1	7
Other library				1						1
Contributors of \$1 each.....			1	2				1		4
Individual benefactor			1				1			2
Total.....	1	1	25	25	23	22	13	10	11	131

Number of trustees. Of new libraries five have 5 trustees, one has 6, one has 7, three have 9 and one has 10. Of 131 chartered libraries:

23 have 3 trustees	2 have 8 trustees	2 have 12 trustees
1 has 4 "	3 " 10 "	1 has 13 "
65 have 5 "	7 " 9 "	1 " 15 "
8 " 6 "	1 has 11 "	2 have 17 "
15 " 7 "		

Support. Of 155 libraries in the University 118 have received grants of money from the state during the year, while 81, including both public and association libraries, have been aided by local taxation. Those helped by taxation have for the most part availed themselves also of state aid. Only 23 University libraries have received anything from invested funds, and the majority still depend largely on private gifts obtained by considerable personal effort by trustees.

In communities where public libraries are now sustained by private effort a little earnest work will arouse new interest which would secure by popular vote the aid of taxation. A small amount of money thus used for the common good brings large returns. Till this is done no free library without large endowment can be considered permanent.

Summaries. The following table includes all libraries and institutes that have come into the University under the University law of 1892.

The state library and the libraries of 648 teaching institutions are not included, nor those merely registered as maintaining a proper standard. The list contains those only that have a distinct corporate existence and are in the University by charter or admission. Many details are given that could not readily be obtained for other libraries. Except the Grosvenor library and the library of the Society of natural sciences in Buffalo, and the Quogue library, all are free for lending.

The number of library and institute corporations in the University is 155. Three of these were originally chartered by special acts of legislature, 24 were incorporated under general laws and 132 now hold standard or provisional University charters, four having been reincorporated. 59 charters are provisional for five years from date of grant, indicating that property, including books, is not yet valued at \$1000.

The libraries in the University, located in 51 different counties, contain 534,149 volumes, or 58,740 more than in 1898. Their circulation this year reached 2,072,689 volumes, or 377,057 more than in 1898.

Comparative summary of libraries and institutions in the University, 1893-99

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
No. of libraries.....	29	61	98	118	133	143	155
Volumes.....	69 956	185 108	258 426	327 810	431 284	475 409	534 149
Circulation.....	192 890	468 968	670 580	968 471	1 447 907	1 695 632	2 072 688
Circulation average per 100 vols	276	250	259	303	344	356	388

Libraries and institutes in the
(Exclusive of the state library and libraries

No.	Postoffice	County	NAME
1	Addison	Steuben	Addison public library
2	Albany	Albany	Albany free library
3	Albion	Orleans	Albion public library
4	Alexandria Bay	Jefferson	Holland library of Alexandria Bay
5	Alleushill	Ontario	Allenshill free circ. library ass'n
6	Amsterdam i	Montgomery	Amsterdam library ass'n
7	Angelica	Allegany	Angelica library ass'n
8	Arkport	Steuben	Arkport public library
9	Aurora	Cayuga	Aurora public library
10	Ballston Spa i	Saratoga	Ballston public library
11	Bath on Hudson	Rensselaer	Bath-on-Hudson public library
12	Belmont	Allegany	Belmont lit. and hist. soc. free library ..
13	Bolivar	Allegany	Bolivar free library
14	Boonville	Oneida	Erwin library and institute
15	Brooklyn	Kings	Bayridge free library
16	Brooklyn	Kings	Fort Hamilton free library
17	Brooklyn	Kings	New Utrecht free library (Bathbeach) ..
18	Buffalo	Erie	Buffalo society of natural sciences
19	Buffalo i	Erie	Grosvenor public library
20	Caldwell	Warren	Lake George free library
21	Camden	Oneida	Camden library ass'n
22	Canaan Four Corners i	Columbia	Canaan public library
23	Canandaigua	Ontario	Wood library ass'n
24	Canastota	Madison	Canastota public library
25	Canisteo	Steuben	Wimodaughasian free library
26	Canton i	St Lawrence	Canton free library
27	Catskill	Greene	Catskill public library
28	Claverack i	Columbia	Claverack free lib. and read'g room ass'n
29	Corning i	Steuben	Corning free library
30	Cornwall	Orange	Cornwall public library
31	Cornwall on the Hud i	Orange	Cornwall-on-Hudson public library
32	Crownpoint i	Essex	Chapel library
33	Dansville i	Livingston	Dansville public library
34	Dryden	Tompkins	Southworth library ass'n
35	East Chatham i	Columbia	East Chatham public library
36	Easton	Washington	Easton library ass'n
37	Elizabethtown i	Essex	Elizabethtown library ass'n
38	Ellenville i	Ulster	Ellenville public library
39	Fairport	Monroe	Fairport public library
40	Fillmore	Allegany	Wide awake club library

i Libraries inspected.

University, 30 June 1899
belonging to teaching institutions)

INCORPORATED		Admitted	YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1899 VOLUMES		TRUSTEES		No.
By a	Date		Total	Circulation	No.	Elected by	
R	9 F 93	9 F 93	2 910	7 002	3	District	1
R	21 Je 93	21 Je 93	3 755	25 871	10	Contrib's of \$1 each during year	2
R	9 F 93	9 F 93	2 905	5 761	9	Mem. of bd of ed'n trust's ex off.	3
Rp	19 Mr 96	19 Mr 96	1 086	8 597	5	Bd of education	4
Rp	28 F 95	28 F 95	445	995	5	Corporation	5
G	3 O 91	26 Je 95	4 061	47 809	19	Corporation	6
R	21 N 95	21 N 95	2 753	4 358	7	Corporation	7
Rp	5 Jl 94	5 Jl 94	365	782	6	Bd of education	8
Rp	4 N 97	4 N 97	781	1 112	5	Trustees of sch. dist. 6, Ledyard	9
Rp	9 F 93	9 F 93	1 100	8 629	5	Village	10
{ Rp	21 Je 93	21 Je 93	1 944	8 437	3	Bd of education	11
{ R	15 D 98	9 F 93	2 230	5 347	5	Society	12
{ R	9 F 93	4 N 97	866	4 651	5	Bolivar sorosis	13
{ Rp	4 N 97	8 F 94	3 627	10 009	5	Corporation	14
{ G	6 Je 85	21 Je 93	5 862	22 741	9	Corporation	15
{ R	13 Mr 91	13 D 93	5 129	14 000	6	Corporation	16
{ R	28 F 95	28 F 95	2 501	14 174	7	Corporation	17
{ G	23 Ja 63	15 O 96	.....	.....	20	Corporation	18
{ R	15 O 96	5 Je 94	49 300	.....	3	Mayor and common council	19
{ L	11 Ap 59	28 F 95	752	500	5	Corporation	20
{ Rp	7 Jl 91	7 Jl 91	1 726	12 961	5	Corporation	21
{ R	24 Je 96	21 Je 93	789	4 260	5	School district	22
{ Rp	21 Je 93	24 Je 93	2 441	13 748	14	{ 12 by corp., town supv. and vill. pres. ex off. }	23
{ L	17 Ap 68	15 O 96	1 798	11 408	5	Bd of education	24
{ R	24 Je 96	4 N 97	852	3 804	5	Wimodaughasian club	25
{ R	15 O 96	19 Mr 96	2 255	19 233	5	Corporation	26
{ Rp	4 N 97	9 F 93	3 627	26 241	3	Bd of education	27
{ R	19 Mr 96	5 Je 94	1 500	3 386	11	Corporation	28
{ G	3 D 85	1 Mr 97	8 125	11 076	11	Corporation	29
{ R	1 Mr 97	28 F 95	929	3 500	5	Bd of education	30
{ Rp	28 F 95	26 Je 95	1 899	3 549	5	Bd of education	31
{ R	26 Je 95	12 D 94	1 257	1 545	5	1 for life, 3 by bd ed'n sch. pr. ex off.	32
{ R	12 D 94	13 D 93	3 501	17 883	5	Bd of education	33
{ G	13 D 93	12 D 94	7 168	6 444	7	Corporation	34
{ Rp	19 My 83	9 F 93	1 239	1 483	3	School district	35
{ R	9 F 93	28 F 93	981	883	7	Corporation	36
{ R	15 D 98	26 Je 95	1 977	3 553	6	Corporation	37
{ G	8 O 84	21 Je 93	2 739	26 097	5	School district	38
{ R	21 Je 93	21 N 95	979	8 317	5	Bd of education	39
{ Rp	21 N 95	4 N 97	678	2 483	3	Wide awake club	40

a R Incorporated by regents.
L " " legislature.
G " " under general law.

p Provisional charter.

Libraries and institutes in the
(Exclusive of the state library and libraries

No.	Postoffice	County	NAME
41	Fort Plain.....	Montgomery..	Fort Plain free library.....
42	Freeport	Nassau	Freeport public library.....
43	Friendship	Allegany	Friendship free library.....
44	Fulton i	Oswego	Fulton public library.....
45	Gilbertsville	Otsego.....	Gilbertsville free library.....
46	Glencove	Nassau	Glencove public library.....
47	Glenhaven	Cayuga.....	Glenhaven public library.....
48	Glen's Falls i.....	Warren	Crandall free library.....
49	Grahamsville i	Sullivan.....	Daniel Pierce library.....
50	Groton	Tompkins	Groton public library.....
51	Hammondsport.....	Steuben	Hammondsport public library.....
52	Haverstraw i	Rockland	King's daughters public library.....
53	Herkimer.....	Herkimer	Herkimer free library.....
54	Highland Falls.....	Orange	Highland Falls library
55	Hilton.....	Monroe	Hilton public library.....
56	Hollis.....	Queens.....	Hollis public library.....
57	Hornellsville i	Steuben	Hornell free library ass'n.....
58	Hunter.....	Greene.....	Hunter public library.....
59	Ilion	Herkimer	Ilion district library.....
60	Jamestown i.....	Chautauqua..	James Prendergast library ass'n.....
61	Jordanville i	Herkimer.	Jordanville public library.....
62	Joshua's Rock.....	Warren	Mountainside free library.....
63	Keene Valley i	Essex.....	Keene Valley public library.....
64	Kingston i	Ulster.....	Kingston city library.....
65	Kingston i	Ulster.....	Pouckhockie public library.....
66	Lake Placid i	Essex.....	Lake Placid public library.....
67	Liberty i	Sullivan	Liberty public library.....
68	Liverpool	Onondaga	Liverpool public library.....
69	Lockport.....	Ningara	Lockport public library.....
70	Long Island City i..	Queens.....	Long Island City public library.....
71	Madalin.....	Dutchess.....	Tivoli public library.....
72	Malone i	Franklin	Wadhams reading circle.....
73	Marathon i	Cortland	Peck memorial library ass'n.....
74	Massena i	St Lawrence..	Massena library.....
75	Mellenville i	Columbia.....	Mellenville public library.....
76	Mohawk	Herkimer	Mohawk public library.....
77	Montour Falls.....	Schuyler.....	Montour Falls free library.....
78	Morristown i	St Lawrence..	Morristown public library.....
79	Morton Corners	Erie	Woodside public library.....
80	Mt Vernon	Westchester..	Mt Vernon public library.....

i Libraries inspected.

University, 30 June 1899 (*continued*)
belonging to teaching institutions)

INCORPORATED		Admitted	YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1899 VOLUMES		TRUSTEES		No.
By a	Date		Total	Circulation	No.	Elected by	
R	5 Je 94	5 Je 94	1 263	5 377	8	Contributors of \$1 previous year	41
R _p	21 N 95	21 N 95	1 785	5 432	5	Bd of education	42
R _p	27 Je 98	27 Je 98	1 333	6 726	7	Contributors of \$1 previous year pres. bd of educ. ex off.	43
R	21 N 95	21 N 95	3 267	11 283	5	District	44
G	8 My 91	12 D 94	1 315	3 029	8	Corporation	45
{ R _p	12 D 94	12 D 94	2 732	3 076	5	3 by sch. dist., 2 by bd of educat'n	46
R	18 Mr 97						
R _p	13 D 93	13 D 93	979	1 544	5	District	47
R	9 F 93	9 F 93	7 939	33 085	17	Henry Crandall	48
R _p	15 D 98	15 D 98	307	260	9	Corporation	49
R _p	19 Mr 96	19 Mr 96	928	3 550	5	Bd of education	50
R	15 O 96	15 O 96	1 700	6 522	5	Bd of education	51
R	21 N 95	21 N 95	2 255	8 987	5	King's daughters	52
R	21 N 95	21 N 95	6 650	22 637	17	15 by corp., village pres. & sup't sch. ex off.	53
R	17 D 96	17 D 96	1 768	5 800	6	Corporation	54
{ R _p	9 F 93	9 F 93	1 100	4 203	5	Village trustees	55
R	15 D 98						
R _p	4 N 97	4 N 97	1 045	2 558	7	Corporation	56
G	6 Ap 68	21 Je 93	12 000	29 588	9	Corporation	57
R _p	19 Mr 96	19 Mr 96	872	1 271	5	District	58
R	13 D 93	13 D 93	1 323	5 122	5	Mrs Ilion pub. lib. are tr. ex off.	59
L	29 Ja 80	5 Je 94	14 148	62 885	7	Corporation	60
{ R _p	21 Je 93	21 Je 93	965	2 187	5	School district	61
R	26 Je 99						
R _p	5 J1 94	5 J1 94	560	985	7	Corporation	62
R _p	13 D 93	13 D 93	1 700	2 263	9	Association	63
R	26 Je 99	26 Je 99	-----	-----	9	Corporation	64
{ R _p	21 N 95	21 N 95	1 418	3 069	3	Bd of education	65
R	26 Je 99						
R	12 D 94	12 D 94	1 251	4 674	5	District	66
{ R _p	5 Je 94	5 Je 94	1 446	1 730	5	Bd of education	67
R	15 D 98						
R _p	21 Je 93	21 Je 93	888	4 549	3	School district	68
R	9 F 93	9 F 93	6 747	17 860	3	Bd of education	69
R	19 Mr 96	19 Mr 96	13 487	39 294	5	Corporation	70
R _p	5 Je 94	5 Je 94	844	4 293	3	School district	71
G	18 Je 95	21 N 95	1 119	5 006	5	Corporation	72
G	12 D 93	5 Je 95	2 526	8 506	5	Corporation	73
R _p	28 Je 97	28 Je 97	584	1 014	5	Corporation	74
R _p	21 Je 93	21 Je 93	390	251	3	School district	75
{ R _p	13 D 93	13 D 93	1 184	5 326	3	Bd of education	76
R	15 D 98						
R _p	5 Je 94	5 Je 94	1 101	4 655	5	Corporation	77
{ R _p	5 Je 94	5 Je 94	941	2 344	5	Corporation	78
R	26 Je 99						
R _p	27 Je 98	27 Je 98	-----	-----	4	Corporation	79
R	19 Mr 96	19 Mr 96	7 629	44 669	5	Bd of education	80

a R Incorporated by regents.
I " " legislature.
G " " under general law.

p Provisional charter.

Libraries and institutes in the
(Exclusive of the state library and libraries)

No.	Postoffice	County	NAME
81	Nannet.....	Rockland.....	Nannet public library.....
82	Nassau i.....	Rensselaer....	Nassau free library.....
83	New Berlin i.....	Chenango.....	New Berlin library association.....
84	New Rochelle.....	Westchester..	New Rochelle public library.....
85	New York i.....	New York.....	Cathedral free circulating library.....
86	New York i.....	New York.....	St Agnes free library.....
87	Newark.....	Wayne.....	Newark free public library.....
88	Newfield.....	Tompkins.....	Newfield public library.....
89	Niagara Falls i.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Falls public library.....
90	North Tonawanda..	Niagara.....	North Tonawanda public library.....
91	Nyack i.....	Rockland.....	Nyack library.....
92	Ogdensburg i.....	St Lawrence....	Ogdensburg public library.....
93	Oneonta.....	Otsego.....	Oneonta public library.....
94	Oyster Bay.....	Nassau.....	Oyster Bay people's library.....
95	Penn Yan.....	Yates.....	Penn Yan public library.....
96	Philmont i.....	Columbia.....	Philmont public library.....
97	Pine Plains.....	Dutchess.....	Pine Plains free library.....
98	Plattsburg i.....	Clinton.....	Plattsburg public library.....
99	Pleasantville.....	Westchester..	Pleasantville library association.....
100	Pocantico Hills....	Westchester..	Pocantico Hills lyceum.....
101	Poplaridge.....	Cayuga.....	Hazard library association.....
102	Port Henry.....	Essex.....	Sherman free library.....
103	Port Jervis i.....	Orange.....	Port Jervis free library.....
104	Port Washington....	Nassau.....	Port Washington free library.....
105	Potsdam i.....	St Lawrence..	Potsdam public library and reading room
106	Queens i.....	Queens.....	Queens free library.....
107	Quogue.....	Suffolk.....	Quogue library.....
108	Red Hook.....	Dutchess.....	Red Hook public library.....
109	Richfield Springs i..	Otsego.....	Richfield Springs public library.....
110	Richmond Hill i.....	Queens.....	Richmond Hill library.....
111	Riverhead.....	Suffolk.....	Northville public library.....
112	Riverhead.....	Suffolk.....	Riverhead free library.....
113	Rockville Center i...	Nassau.....	Rockville Center public library.....
114	Rome.....	Oneida.....	Jervis library association.....
115	Saugerties.....	Ulster.....	Saugerties public library.....
116	Schenectady.....	Schenectady..	Schenectady free public library ass'n..
117	Schuylerville.....	Saratoga.....	Schuylerville public library.....
118	Seacliff.....	Nassau.....	Seacliff public library.....
119	Seaford.....	Nassau.....	DeLauncey Floyd-Jones free library....
120	Shelter Island.....	Suffolk.....	Shelter Island public library society...

† Libraries inspected.

University, 30 June 1899 (continued)

belonging to teaching institutions)

INCORPORATED		Admitted	YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1899 VOLUMES		No.	Elected by	No.
By a	Date		Total	Circulation			
Rp	12 D 94	12 D 94	1 357	1 587	3	School district trustees	81
Rp	15 N 93	15 N 93	814	4 000	12	Association	82
Rp	15 D 98	15 D 98	549	1 949	5	Corporation	83
R	5 J1 94	5 J1 94	7 114	36 189	5	Bd of education	84
R	15 O 96	15 O 96	36 290	315 389	7	Corporation	85
R	5 Je 94	5 Je 94	6 609	113 941	5	Corporation	86
Rp	18 Mr 97	18 Mr 97	1 796	9 173	10	Village trustees	87
Rp	12 D 94	12 D 94	743	1 493	6	5 by lib. ass'n, pr. bd of ed. ex off.	88
R	28 F 95	28 F 95	6 100	42 349	5	3 by bd ed., m'r & pr. bd ed. ex off.	89
R	13 D 93	13 D 93	3 639	13 070	5	Bd of education	90
G	10 S 90	5 Je 94	4 821	30 987	11	Corporation	91
R	13 D 93	13 D 93	9 164	22 246	5	Mayor	92
R	9 F 93	9 F 93	5 457	20 026	5	School district	93
Rp	12 D 94	12 D 94	-----	-----	7	Corporation	94
R	21 N 95	21 N 95	2 692	14 001	5	Bd of education	95
{ Rp	23 D 93	13 D 93	1 209	3 924	3	School district	96
{ R	15 D 98						
R	26 Je 95	26 Je 95	2 334	3 320	5	Town auditors trustees ex officio	97
Rp	5 Je 95	5 Je 95	2 080	15 020	13	Village trustees	98
G	7 My 94	21 N 95	1 270	3 752	8	Corporation	99
G	29 Mr 93	12 D 94	1 289	773	9	Corporation	100
G	31 D 89	26 Je 95	1 575	883	6	Corporation	101
R	13 D 93	13 D 93	5 378	9 932	7	Acc. to Sherman deed of trust	102
R	29 S 92	29 S 92	10 255	28 285	5	School district	103
Rp	21 N 95	21 N 95	550	1 820	7	Corporation	104
R	19 Mr 96	19 Mr 96	2 029	9 939	5	Village	105
Rp	26 Je 99	26 Je 99	-----	-----	9	Corporation	106
R	28 Je 97	28 Je 97	-----	-----	6	Corporation	107
Rp	27 Je 98	27 Je 98	621	3 811	5	Village trustees	108
Rp	26 Je 99	26 Je 99	244	450	5	Village trustees	109
Rp	26 Je 99	26 Je 99	1 418	4 132	10	20th century club	110
Rp	15 O 96	15 O 96	637	1 207	5	School district	111
Rp	15 O 96	15 O 96	839	3 679	15	Corporation	112
{ Rp	5 Je 94	5 Je 94	2 049	7 575	5	Bd of education	113
{ R	15 D 98						
G	13 D 94	28 F 95	12 798	42 193	9	Corporation	114
R	5 Je 94	5 Je 94	2 906	9 118	3	Bd of education	115
R	12 D 94	12 D 94	7 297	38 915	7	5 by corp. m'r & sup. of sch. ex off.	116
Rp	12 D 94	12 D 94	-----	-----	3	Bd of education	117
Rp	12 D 94	12 D 94	-----	-----	5	School district	118
R	15 O 96	15 O 96	1 063	1 100	9	Corporation	119
G	27 Ja 86	17 D 96	1 972	4 018	9	Corporation	120

a R Incorporated by regents.

L " " legislature.

G " " under general law.

p Provisional charter.

Libraries and institutes in the
(Exclusive of the state library and libraries

No.	Postoffice	County	NAME
121	Sherburne.....	Chenango	Sherburne public library
122	Sidney †.....	Delaware	Sidney public library.....
123	Sinclairville	Chautauqua..	Sinclairville free library.....
124	Sing Sing	Westchester..	Sing Sing public library.....
125	South Dansville †....	Steuben.....	Ladies free library.....
126	South Otselic.....	Chenango	South Otselic public library.....
127	Southampton.....	Suffolk.....	Rogers memorial library.....
128	Springfield Center...	Otsego	Springfield free library.....
129	Springville †	Erie.....	Springfield public library.....
130	Stockton †	Chautauqua ..	Stockton free library.....
131	Syracuse †	Onondaga	Syracuse central library.....
132	Tomkins Cove †	Rockland	Tomkins Cove public library
133	Tonawanda	Erie	Tonawanda public library.....
134	Tottenville †	Richmond	Tottenville library ass'n.....
135	Troy	Rensselaer	Troy children's neighborhood library...
136	Troy	Rensselaer	Young women's ass'n of the city of Troy
137	Trumansburg.....	Tompkins	Trumansburg public library
138	Union Springs †.....	Cayuga	Union Springs library ass'n.....
139	Utica †	Oneida	Utica public library
140	Vanetten	Chemung	Vanetten public library
141	Vernon	Oneida	Vernon public library
142	Wadhams Mills †	Essex	Wadhams Mills free library ass'n
143	Walton †	Delaware	William B. Ogden free library.....
144	Waterford †	Saratoga	Waterford public library
145	Waterville	Oneida	Waterville public library.....
146	Watkins	Schuyler	Watkins public library.....
147	Wellsville.....	Allegany	Wellsville public library
148	West Winfield.....	Herkimer	West Winfield free library
149	Westbury	Cayuga	Green Wood library.....
150	Westfield †	Chautauqua..	Patterson library.....
151	Westhampton Beach..	Suffolk	Westhampton free library ass'n.....
152	Westport †.....	Essex	Westport library ass'n
153	Whiteplains †.....	Westchester..	Whiteplains public library
154	Yonkers †	Westchester..	Women's institute of Yonkers.....
155	Yonkers	Westchester..	Yonkers public library

† Libraries inspected.

University, 30 June 1899 (concluded)
 belonging to teaching institutions)

INCORPORATED		Admitted	YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1899 VOLUMES		No.	Elected by	No.
By a	Date		Total	Circulation			
Rp	19 Mr 96	19 Mr 96	1 997	3 832	5	Bd of education	121
R	26 Je 95	26 Je 95	2 346	9 176	5	Bd of education	122
R	12 D 94	12 D 94	1 660	2 231	6	Corporation	123
R	9 F 93	9 F 93	5 110	21 286	3	School district	124
Rp	26 Je 99	26 Je 99	18	.....	5	Corporation	125
Rp	27 Je 98	27 Je 98	.....	.....	5	Bd of education	126
G	24 Ja 93	24 Je 96	3 759	12 774	6	Corporation	127
Rp	26 Je 95	26 Je 95	344	447	3	Springfield library ass'n	128
Rp	13 D 93	13 D 93	3 215	13 247	3	Bd of education	129
R	27 Je 98	26 Je 99	.....	.....	7	Corporation	130
R	13 D 93	13 D 93	42 478	145 472	7	5 by m'r. m'r & sup't of sch. ex off.	131
Rp	17 D 96	17 D 96	334	447	3	School district	132
R	13 D 93	13 D 93	2 926	9 337	3	Bd of education	133
Rp	26 Je 99	26 Je 99	213	711	5	Corporation	134
Rp	12 D 94	12 D 94	804	7 579	5	Corporation	135
G	15 Je 85	2 D 94	1 644	5 098	5	Corporation	136
Rp	21 Je 93	21 Je 93	973	1 447	6	Bd of education	137
Rp	15 D 98	15 D 98	278	1 347	5	Corporation	138
R	21 Je 93	21 Je 93	27 005	149 260	7	5 by cor., m'r & ch. sch. com. ex off.	139
Rp	21 N 95	21 N 95	.....	.....	5	District	140
Rp	21 N 95	21 N 95	425	1 383	5	Young people's union	141
Rp	4 N 97	4 N 97	.....	.....	5	Corporation	142
G	12 Mr 94	26 Je 99	1 139	5 150	11	Corporation	143
R	28 F 95	28 F 95	.....	.....	3	Bd of education	144
R	28 F 95	28 F 95	1 962	3 463	3	Bd of education	145
R	19 Mr 96	19 Mr 96	3 247	8 643	3	Bd of education	146
Rp	5 Je 94	5 Je 94	4 255	5 234	7	Village trustees	147
R	18 Mr 97	12 D 94	2 100	2 364	5	Bd of education	148
Rp	12 D 94	21 Je 93	294	229	3	School district	149
R	28 Je 97	19. Mr 96	8 920	19 352	7	Corporation	150
Rp	1 Mr 97	1 Mr 97	1 053	3 027	5	Corporation	151
G	16 N 87	21 Je 93	1 960	3 607	6	Corporation	152
R	26 Je 99	26 Je 99	1 754	4 900	6	Bd of education	153
G	22 O 92	5 Je 94	3 325	9 283	7	Corporation	154
R	9 F 93	9 F 93	13 520	53 880	5	Bd of education	155
			534 149	2 072 689			

a R incorporated by regents.
 L " " legislature.
 G " " under general law.

p Provisional charter.

Registered

The following 15 libraries have been registered as maintaining a proper standard.

Registered 30 Sep. 1899–1 Oct. 1900

No.	Postoffice	Corporate name	Volumes	Property
<i>Other libraries registered as maintaining a proper library standard</i>				
1	Albany.....	R. R. Y. M. C. A. library.....	1 100	\$1 125
2	Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn public library association, Flatbush branch.....	3 550	2 400
		Tompkins park branch.....	1 200	1 050
3	Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn public library association..	.....	.....
4	Dunkirk.....	Brooks memorial library.....	2 279	105 152
5	Elmira.....	Steele memorial library association...	4 400	53 604 13
6	Hudson.....	Hendrick Hudson free library.....	3 943	3 320
7	Johnstown.....	Johnstown library.....	3 836	2 100
8	Long Island City	Long Island City public library, Astoria branch.....	1 050	1 795
9	Long Island City	Long Island City, Steiuway branch ..	3 321	4 629
10	Middletown....	Middletown library.....	7 000	51 500 64
11	New York.....	General society of mechanics and tradesmen free library.....	114 820	160 200
12	New York.....	N. Y. free circ. lib. 34th street branch	4 801	.....
13	New York.....	Young men's benevolent association free circulating library.....	1 800	2 900
14	Seneca Falls....	Seneca Falls library association.....	3 175	5 665
15	Watertown.....	Watertown atheneum.....	1 277	2 083 87
			157 552	\$397 524 64

Summary. The following table has 79 libraries (including branches) not included with University institutions but registered as public libraries maintaining a proper library standard. Libraries of this class contain 937,429 volumes, an increase this year of 15 libraries and 239,035 volumes. 12 of these libraries are connected with teaching institutions in the University, but also supply reading for the public. 19 are free for reference only and as such receive from the state half as much as they contribute for buying books.

Registered libraries not included with University institutions

No.	Place	Name of library	Volumes	Registered
1	Albany i	Catholic union library	.....	1 Je 95
2	Albany i	E. R. Y. M. C. A. library	1 466	8 D 98
3	Albany	Y. M. A. library	17 000	18 Ap 96
4	Albany i	Y. M. C. A. library	5 145	31 D 95
5	Albany	Y. W. C. A. library	.....	21 J1 95
6	Alfred	Alfred university library	12 136	1 Je 95
7	Auburn i	Seymour library	14 296	5 My 96
8	Brooklyn i	Brooklyn public library	23 738	22 Je 98
9	Brooklyn i	Brooklyn pub. lib. ass'n, Flatbush branch	3 000	6 Ap 99
10	Brooklyn i	Br'lyn pub. lib. ass'n, Tompkins pk. branch	1 104	15 S 99
11	Brooklyn	Union for Christian work free lending lib..	42 728	2 S 98
12	Buffalo i	Buffalo catholic institute library	9 731	5 My 96
13	Buffalo i	Buffalo historical society library	8 839	29 D 94
14	Buffalo i	Buffalo public library	123 988	31 Ag 95
15	Buffalo	Univ. of Buffalo medical department lib ..	6 552	31 Ag 95
16	Buffalo	Women's educ'n and indus. union library..	1 300	29 D 94
17	Buffalo	Y. M. C. A. library	5 689	9 N 94
18	Cazenovia	Cazenovia public library society	5 626	17 S 97
19	Clinton	Hamilton college library	39 408	1 Je 95
20	Depew	R. R. Y. M. C. A. library	1 400	2 Je 98
21	Duukirk i	Brooks memorial library	2 770	20 Ja 99
22	Elmira i	Steele memorial library	4 838	26 Je 99
23	Flushing i	Flushing library association	6 100	2 Ja 96
24	Forestport	Forestport lit. and soc. union library	245	17 S 97
25	Fredonia i	D. E. Barker library association	5 749	12 J1 95
26	Gloversville i	Gloversville free library	16 700	30 J1 95
27	Gouverneur i	Gouverneur reading room association	1 837	30 Je 98
28	Hamburg	Hamburg free library	675	13 Ja 97
29	Hudson i	Hendrick Hudson free library	4 062	16 Je 99
30	Jamestown	Y. M. C. A. library	1 759	1 Je 95
31	Johnstown i	Johnstown library	3 845	23 Ja 99
32	Katonah	Katonah village improvement soc. library	1 437	8 Ja 97
33	Kenka College	Kenka college and institute library	1 374	6 N 96
34	Long Island City i	Long Island City pub. lib. Astoria branch..	1 201	24 Ap 99
35	Long Island City i	Long Island City pub. lib. Steinway branch	3 408	24 Ap 99
36	Middletown i	Middletown library	7 372	4 My 99
37	New York	Aguilar free library	25 984	21 N 95
38	New York i	Aguilar free library, 59th st. branch	20 952	4 Ja 96
39	New York	Aguilar free library, 110th st. branch	12 036	21 My 96
40	New York	Aguilar free library, 5th st. branch	7 819	6 O 96
41	New York	Bedford Park club library	.....	2 D 97
42	New York	Bryson library, Teachers college	11 775	23 Mr 96
43	New York i	Gen. soc. of mechanics and tradesmen lib.	114 488	10 O 96
44	New York i	Harlem library	14 844	5 N 97
45	New York	Maimonides free library	58 145	25 N 96

i Libraries inspected.

Registered libraries (concluded)

No.	Place	Name of library	Volumes	Registered
46	New York.....	Manhattan East Side Mission library.....	3 026	22 Je 98
47	New York.....	Mechanical engineers library association..	6 000	30 J1 96
48	New York.....	N. Y. free circ. lib., Bloomingdale branch..	9 778	26 F 97
49	New York.....	N. Y. free circ. lib., Bond st. branch.....	23 058	26 F 97
50	New York t.....	N. Y. free circ. lib., George Bruce branch..	24 552	26 F 97
51	New York t.....	N. Y. free circ. lib., Harlem branch.....	10 703	26 F 97
52	New York.....	N. Y. free circ. lib., Jackson sq. branch...	15 384	26 F 97
53	New York.....	N. Y. free circ. lib., Muhlenberg branch ..	8 369	26 F 97
54	New York.....	N. Y. free circ. lib., Ottendorfer branch...	29 341	26 F 97
55	New York t.....	N. Y. free circ. lib., Riverside branch	6 267	23 O 95
56	New York t.....	N. Y. free circ. lib., 34th st. branch.....	4 801	6 Ap 99
57	New York t.....	N. Y. free circ. lib., Yorkville branch	9 880	13 D 97
58	New York.....	N. Y. free circulating library for the blind.	1 492	10 F 97
59	New York.....	Tenement house chapter library	1 275	30 O 97
60	New York t.....	University settlement free library.....	4 709	20 O 98
61	New York.....	Washington heights free library.....	14 668	12 Je 96
62	New York t.....	Webster free library.....	8 920	4 S 94
63	New York t.....	Young Men's Benevolent ass'n library	1 920	6 J1 99
64	New York t.....	Y. W. C. A. library	25 800	5 Je 94
65	Olean t.....	Forman library.....	5 459	10 Mr 98
66	Onondaga Valley.	Onondaga academy library.....	1 000	4 Je 97
67	Oswego.....	State normal and training school library..	13 000	29 Mr 95
68	Piermont t.....	Piermont free library.....	1 048	23 S 96
69	Port Jervis.....	Minisink Valley historical society library.	868	10 D 96
70	Randolph.....	Helen Culver library, Chamberlain inst...	2 419	29 D 94
71	Rome.....	Y. M. C. A. library.....	3 111	9 N 94
72	Salem t.....	Bancroft public library	5 209	14 F 96
73	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga Springs public library.....	2 957	30 Je 97
74	Schenectady.....	Union college library.....	32 608	11 S 97
75	Seneca Falls t.....	Seneca Falls library ass'n.....	3 250	16 D 98
76	Tarrytown.....	Young men's lyceum library.....	.....	29 Mr 95
77	Watertown.....	Watertown library and historical society...	.....	26 N 95
78	Watertown t.....	Watertown atheneum.....	1 277	8 Je 99
79	Waverly.....	High school library	2 719	29 D 94
Total.....			937 429	

GRANTS

Oct. 1, 1898, there were on file five approved applications for public library money amounting to \$834 unpaid in the preceding year for lack of funds. These were paid and other grants were made in December 1898 amounting to \$7253.89. After the supply bill appropriation of \$25,000 became available, other grants were made in May, July, August and September 1899. During the year \$29,292.32 was paid to 169 libraries, including branches, an average of \$173 to each. There are now 235 libraries that have received state aid.

i Libraries inspected.

Libraries receiving grants Oct. 1, 1898—Sep. 30, 1899

1 Addison public library ...	\$100	30 Buffalo, Univ. of Buffalo medical dep't library...	\$200
2 Albany, Catholic union library	150	31 Buffalo, Y. M. C. A. li- brary.....	200
3 Albany free library	200	32 Camden library associ- ation	114
4 Albany, R. R. Y. M. C. A. library	200	33 Canaan public library...	75
5 Albany, Y. M. A. library.	200	34 Canandaigua, Wood li- brary association.....	150
6 Albany, Y. M. C. A. lib...	200	35 Canastota public library..	200
7 Albany, Y. W. C. A. lib...	100	36 Canisteo, Wimodaughian free library.....	140
8 Alexandria Bay, Holland library	50	37 Canton free library.....	200
9 Alfred university library.	200	38 Catskill public library...	200
10 Allenshill free lib. ass'n ..	10	39 Cazenovia public library..	200
11 Amsterdam library ass'n	400	40 Claverack free library and reading room.....	26 55
12 Angelica library ass'n....	200	41 Corning free library.....	200
13 Auburn, Seymour library.	200	42 Cornwall public library...	117
14 Aurora public library.....	102 38	43 Cornwall-on-Hudson pub- lic library.....	50
15 Ballston Spa, Ballston public library	48 25	44 Crownpoint chapel library	20
16 Bath-on-Hudson public li- brary.....	150	45 Dansville public library..	200
17 Belmont literary and his- torical society free lib...	200	46 Depew, R. R. Y. M. C. A. library	200
18 Bolivar free library	200	47 Dunkirk, Brooks memor- ial library.....	200
19 Boonville, Erwin library and institute.....	200	48 East Chatham public li- brary	40
20 Brooklyn, Bayridge free li- brary	200	49 Easton free library.....	40
21 Brooklyn, Fort Hamilton free library	200	50 Elizabethtown library as- sociation.....	100
22 Brooklyn, New Utrecht free library	200	51 Ellenville public library..	200
23 Brooklyn pub. lib. ass'n, Flatbush branch.....	200	52 Elmira, Steele memorial library.....	200
24 Brooklyn pub. lib. ass'n, Tompkins park branch..	200	53 Fairport public library...	100
25 Brooklyn, Union for Christ- ian work free lending li- brary	200	54 Fillmore, Wide awake club library	100
26 Buffalo, Catholic institute library.....	200	55 Flushing library associa- tion	200
27 Buffalo, Grosvenor library	200	56 Fort Plain free library...	106 79
28 Buffalo historical society library.....	200	57 Franklinville free library.	100
29 Buffalo public library..	200	58 Fredonia, D. R. Barker li- brary association.....	200
		59 Freeport public library...	100

a For two years.

60 Friendship free library... \$200	94 Morristown public library \$150
61 Fulton public library..... 200	95 Mount Vernon public li- brary 200
62 Gilbertsville free library.. 115	96 Nanuet public library.... 60
63 Glencove public library.. 200	97 New Berlin library asso- ciation 200
64 Glenhaven public library. 65	98 New Rochelle public li- brary..... a 400
65 Glens Falls, Crandall free library..... 200	99 New York, Aguilar free library (four branches). 800
66 Gloversville free library.. 200	100 New York, Bryson library, Teachers college..... 200
67 Gouverneur reading room association..... 39	101 New York, Cathedral free circulating library..... 200
68 Grahamsville, Daniel Pierce library..... 200	102 New York free circulating library (10 branches).. 2000
69 Groton public library..... 195	103 New York free circulating library for the blind.... 200
70 Hamburg free library 69	104 New York, Harlem library 200
71 Haverstraw, Kings daugh- ters public library..... 100	105 New York, Maimonides free library 200
72 Hebron free library 125	106 New York, St Agnes free library 200
73 Herkimer free library.... 200	107 New York, Tenement house chapter library.. 120
74 Highland Falls library ... 30	108 New York, University settlement free library . 200
75 Hilton public library..... 100	109 New York, Washington heights free library..... 200
76 Hollis public library..... 50	110 New York, Webster free library 200
77 Hornellsville, Hornell free library 200	111 New York, Y. M. B. A. free circulating library. 200
78 Hudson, Hendrick Hudson free library 200	112 Newark free public library 200
79 Ilion district library..... 75	113 Newfield public library... 100
80 Jamestown, James Pren- dergast free library.... 200	114 Niagara Falls public lib.. 200
81 Johnstown library..... 200	115 North Tonawanda public library 200
82 Jordansville public li- brary..... 100	116 Nyack library..... 200
83 Keuka college and insti- tute library 69	117 Ogdensburg public library 200
84 Kingston city library.... 200	118 Oneonta public library... 200
85 Kingston, Ponckhockie public library 75	119 Oswego, State normal school library..... 200
86 Liberty public library... 50	120 Oyster Bay peoples lib... 150
87 Liverpool public library. 100	121 Penn Yan public library.. 100
88 Lockport public library.. 200	122 Philmont public library .. 32 67
89 Long Island City public library (three branches) 600	123 Piermont free library 100
90 Malone, Wadhams read- ing circle..... 75	
91 Marathon, Peck memorial library 200	
92 Mohawk public library.. 50	
93 Montour Falls free library 100	

a For two years.

124 Plattsburg public library. \$200	147 South Dansville, Ladies
125 Pleasantville library ass'n 78 29	free library..... \$115
126 Port Henry, Sherman free	148 South Otselic public lib.. 50
library a400	149 Southampton, Rogers me-
127 Port Jervis free library .. 200	morial library 200
128 Port Jervis, Minisink Val-	150 Springville public library. 200
ley historical society lib. 50	151 Syracuse central library.. 734 39
129 Port Washington free lib. 30	152 Tonawanda public library 200
130 Potsdam public library	153 Tottenville library asso-
and reading room..... 200	ciation. 100
131 Queens free library..... 100	154 Troy children's neighbor-
132 Randolph, Chamberlain	hood library 200
inst. Helen Culver lib.. 200	155 Troy, Y. W. A. library ... 50
133 Richfield Springs public	156 Union Springs library as-
library 75	sociation 100
134 Richmond Hill free circu-	157 Utica public library..... 350
lating library 200	158 Vernon public library 75
135 Rockville Center public	159 Walton, William B. Ogden
library 100	free library 200
136 Rome, Jarvis library asso-	160 Waterloo library and his-
ciation 200	torical society..... 80
137 Salem, Bancroft public	161 Watertown atheneum li-
library 200	brary 75
138 Saratoga Springs public	162 Waverly high school li-
library 100	brary 40
139 Saugerties public library. 200	163 Wellsville public library. 200
140 Schenectady free public	164 West Winfield free library 50
library association..... 200	165 Westfield, Patterson li-
141 Seaford, De Lancey Floyd-	brary 200
Jones free library..... 50	166 Westhampton free library 35
142 Seneca Falls library asso-	167 Westport library associa-
ciation 70	tion..... 50
143 Shelter Island public lib.. 200	168 Yonkers public library... 200
144 Sherburne public library.. 175	169 Yonkers, Woman's insti-
145 Sidney public library 200	tute library 66
146 Sing Sing public library. 200	

b \$29 292 32

Certificates of approved circulation. 31 registered libraries maintained by private corporations for free public use received certificates of approved circulation on which to base applications for local subsidies as follows:

a For two years.

b This includes \$1189 which though granted before was not included in the financial summaries till after October 1, so that they appear as \$36123.82.

Certificates of approved circulation, Oct. 1, 1898–Sep. 30, 1899

No.	Library	Certified circulation for one year vola.
1	Albany, Y. M. A. library.....	30 000
2	Auburn, Seymour library.....	35 000
3	Belmont literary and historical society library.....	5 800
4	Brooklyn, Bayridge free library.....	21 000
5	“ Brooklyn public library.....	67 000
6	“ Fort Hamilton free library.....	13 000
7	“ New Utrecht free library, Bathbeach.....	13 000
8	“ Union for Christian work free lending library.....	195 000
9	Flushing library association.....	17 000
10	Glens Falls, Crandall free library.....	32 000
11	Gloversville free library.....	62 000
12	Gouverneur reading room association.....	3 600
13	Hollis public library.....	2 400
14	Long Island City public library.....	37 000
15	New York, Aguilar free library.....	535 000
16	“ Cathedral free circulating library.....	160 000
17	“ General society of mechanics and tradesmen lib..	230 000
18	“ “ “ “.....	150 000
19	“ Harlem library.....	114 000
20	“ Maimonides free library.....	148 000
21	“ N. Y. free circulating library.....	1 200 000
22	“ N. Y. free circulating library for the blind.....	1 843
23	“ St Agnes free library.....	105 000
24	“ Tenement house chapter library.....	11 500
25	“ University settlement free library.....	53 000
26	“ Washington heights free library.....	59 000
27	“ Webster free library.....	61 000
28	“ Young men's benevolent association library.....	8 000
29	“ Young woman's Christian association library.....	70 000
30	Richmond Hill library.....	5 900
31	Tottenville library association.....	1 800
Total.....		3 447 843

INSPECTION

Libraries visited. During the year Inspector William R. Eastman visited 140 libraries in 47 counties; of these libraries 56 had not been previously reached and 18 are not connected with the University. Of these libraries 11 received University charters this year, 15 others were registered as maintaining a proper standard, and 81 received grants of public library money.

Growth of free lending libraries under state inspection. The independently organized libraries and institutes under University inspection and their relations to the University are as follows:

Standard and provisional charters granted by the University....	132
Limited charter granted by the University.....	1
Admitted to University with existing charters.	23
Registered.....	79
Total.....	235

The 155 libraries received into the University under the law of 1892 now contain 534,149 volumes, an increase of 55,740 or nearly 12% over last year. Their free circulation has reached 2,072,689 volumes, an increase of 377,057 or 22%. The average circulation for each 100 volumes has steadily advanced from 276 in 1893 to 388 in 1899, showing that after six years an equal number of books reach 40% more readers under improved conditions and that there is no falling off from the constant rate of growth apparent from the first.

No one of the 11 new libraries of the year has much property. The largest amount reported is \$3414, while eight have less than \$1000 each and one has but \$150. However, 10 other libraries which began on like conditions and worked for five years under provisional charters have now obtained full incorporation with property ranging in value from \$1055 to \$1746. This steady advance under difficult conditions in small communities gives the best promise of permanent success.

Besides the libraries holding University charters there are 79 others, including branches, registered as maintaining a proper standard. Such registry is not only a basis for state aid but is also required by law of libraries not owned by the public as a condition of local subsidies.

Most of the larger circulating libraries have sought the advantage of state registry. The recent remarkable development of library facilities and increased use in large cities is not of course wholly due to this fact. Yet it has had an important influence in confirming public confidence, promoting careful selection of books and securing the use of the best methods by the growing institutions which lead this movement. The indorsement of the state and the liberality of the city have worked together to create conditions which have made the striking result possible. While there were many excellent libraries circulating thousands of books years before the state began to concern itself with details of their work, it is now true that the plans of the University have so fitted the conditions that the number of libraries remaining outside state supervision is extremely small.

Besides chartered, admitted and registered libraries there is still another class open for free circulation, which belong to teaching institutions and are also under state inspection. The total of free libraries inspected is now 397 as compared with 34 which have no relation to the University. For five years there has been going on a constant process of transfer from the latter to the former class. Large libraries have been growing still larger with public aid and their work has rapidly increased. The present comparative condition is shown in the following table and diagram.

Free lending libraries under state inspection, 1893-99

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
No. of libraries	201	236	257	315	339	373	397
Total volumes	404 616	540 733	612 533	789 942	1 038 618	1 310 081	1 697 439
Circulation	796 258	1 021 924	1 242 284	2 149 027	4 003 021	5 342 870	6 792 172
" per 100 vols.	196	189	203	272	385	407	400

Free lending libraries not under state inspection

No. of libraries	37	57	52	36	36	35	34
Total volumes	454 619	509 136	514 666	523 337	408 256	444 955	281 880
Circulation	1 497 603	1 745 049	1 904 121	1 784 596	1 044 431	1 097 129	603 355
" per 100 vols.	329	342	370	341	255	246	214

Comparative summary of work of public libraries division 1891-99

	1891-92	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Deduct duplicates	Total
Libraries chartered ...	2	25	27	23	24	18	11	21	19	132
Libraries admitted		2	6	10	3	1	.....	1	.....	23
Libraries registered			1	20	15	20	9	15	1	79
Unregistered charter ..					1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Libraries coming under inspection	2	27	34	53	43	39	20	37	20	235
Library transfers approved.....		20	14	18	15	4	2	1	1	83
Certificates of approved circulation.....			3	6	18	22	26	31	.....	106
Visits of library inspection		55	62	115	134	115	104	140	.....	.....
Grants of public library money.....		40	62	86	91	146	154	169	.....	748
<i>Traveling libraries on</i>										
Trustees applications..		14	69	74	118	120	165	152	.....	712
Taxpayers applications ..		9	47	61	84	106	113	136	.....	556
Extension applications ..		23	19	59	120	183	203	231	.....	838
Borrowers applications ..			4	18	26	29	59	37	.....	173
Total		46	139	212	348	438	540	556	.....	2 279

Diagram 1 showing volumes and circulation of free lending libraries under state supervision and of those not under state supervision, 1893-99. Exact figures given on page 458.

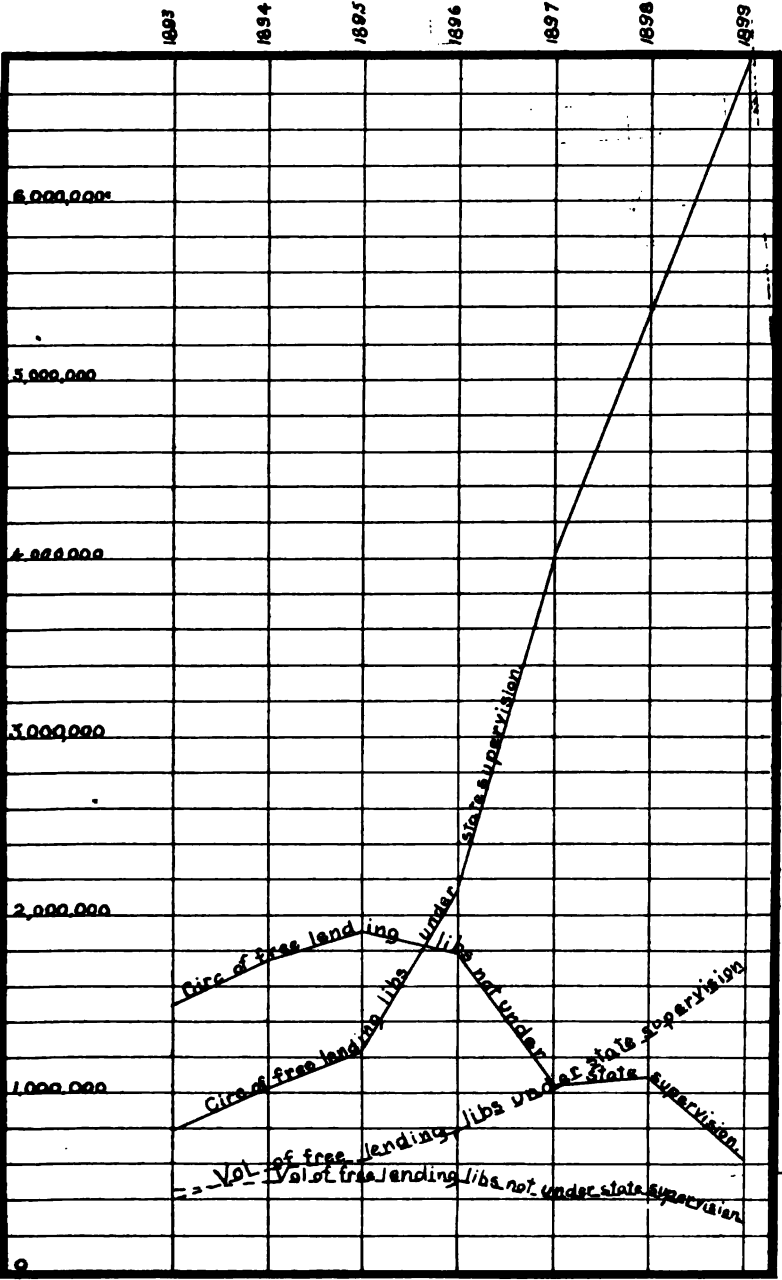


Diagram 2 showing volumes and circulation of free lending libraries in borough of Manhattan, New York city 1893-99 compared with population in 1892. Exact figures given on page 503.

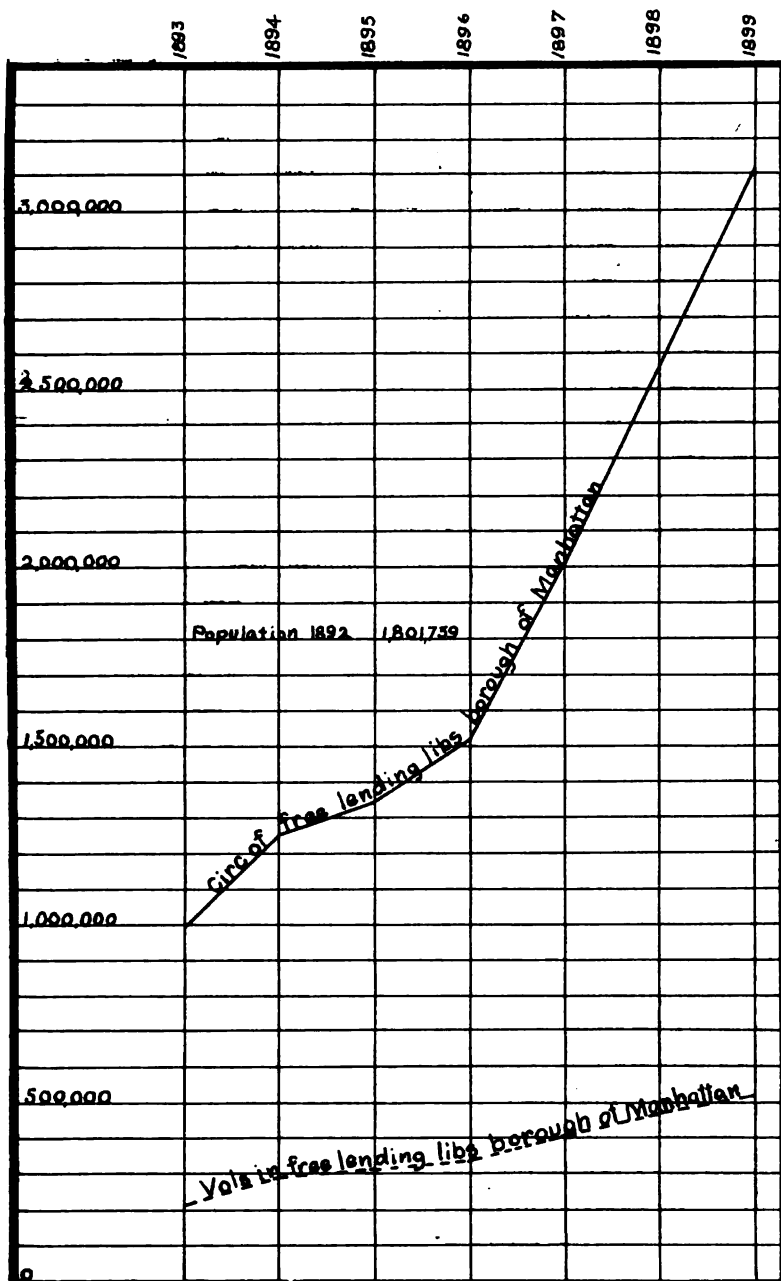
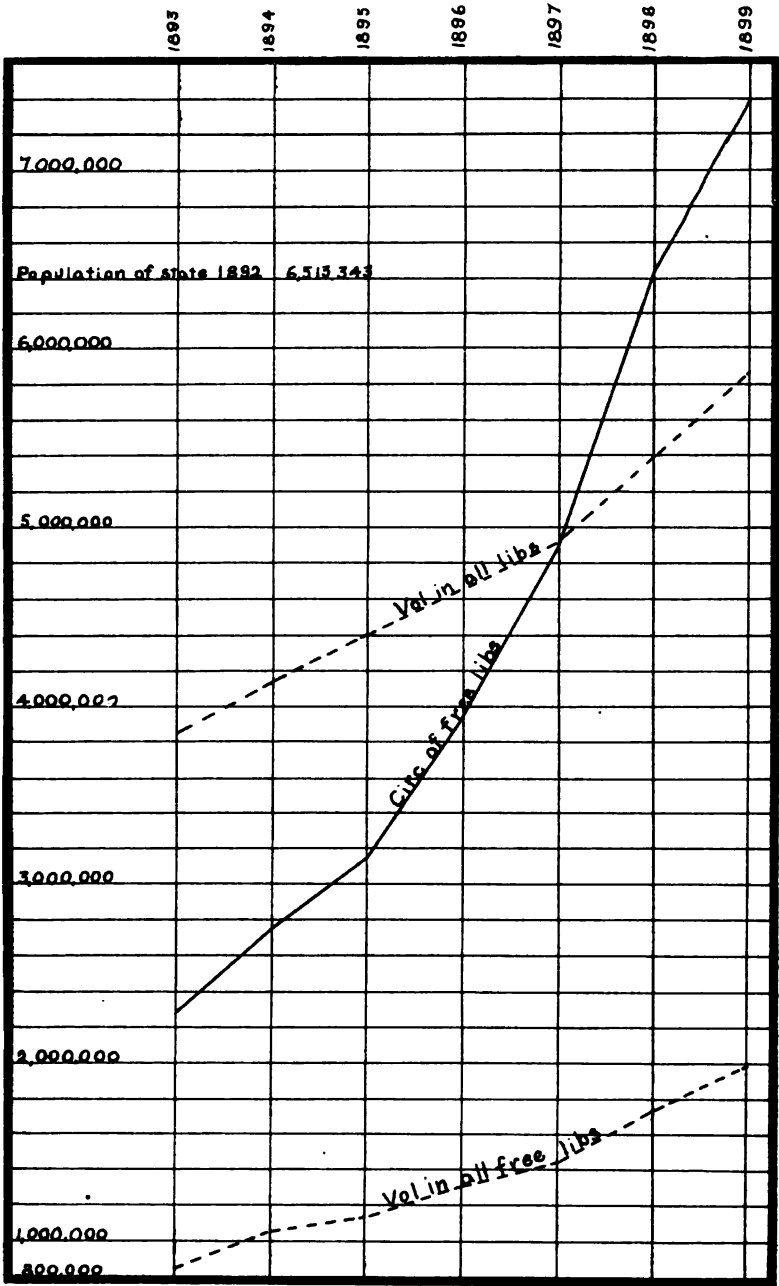




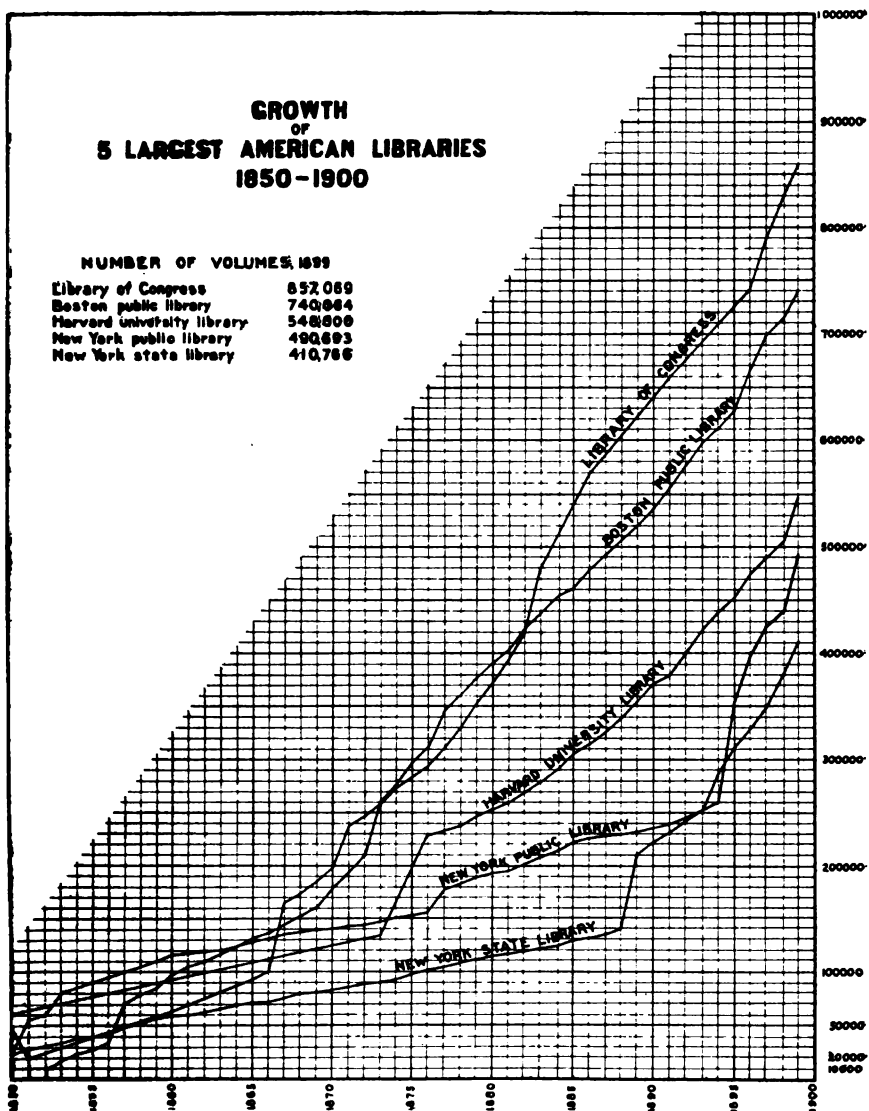
Diagram 3 showing volumes in all libraries in state; volumes in free lending libraries and their circulation 1893-99 compared with population in 1892. Exact figures given on page 459.



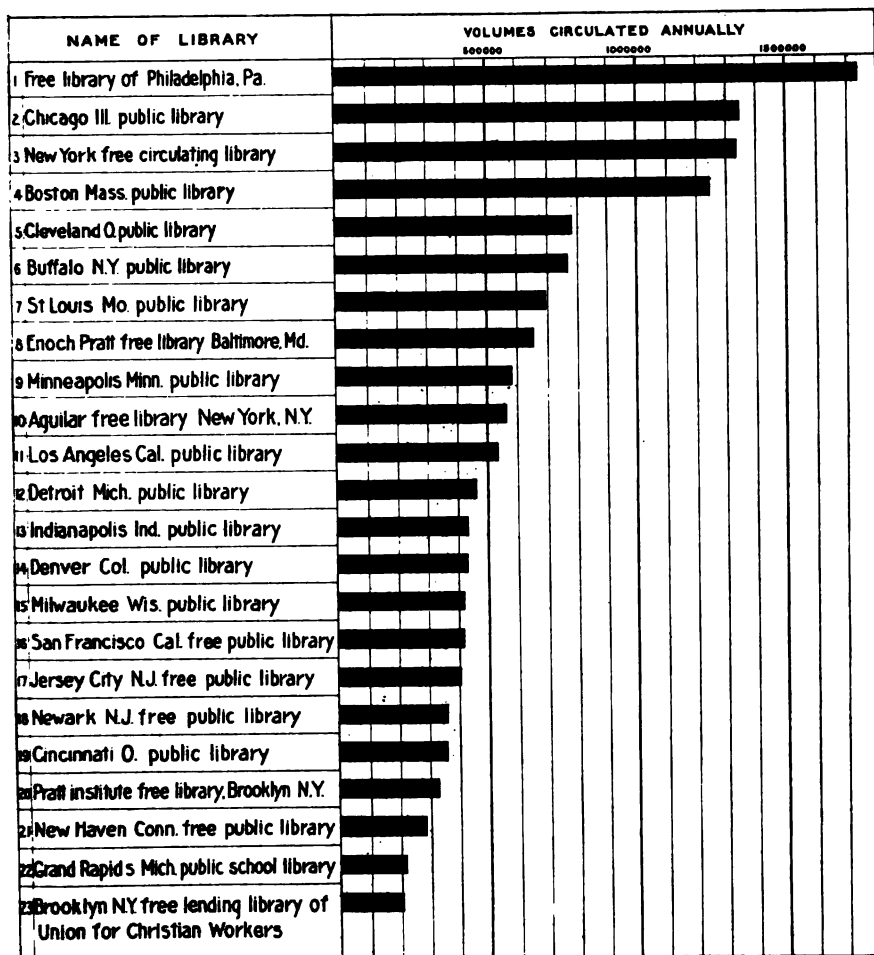
GROWTH OF 5 LARGEST AMERICAN LIBRARIES 1850-1900

NUMBER OF VOLUMES, 1899

Library of Congress	852,069
Boston public library	740,844
Harvard university library	548,800
New York public library	490,893
New York state library	410,786



23 libraries circulating over 200,000 volumes annually



LIBRARY PROGRESS

985 libraries report, or 47 more than last year. Of the 47, 45 were public libraries. Those supported wholly or in part by local taxation were 580, or 57 more than in 1898. Those receiving state aid in some form were 707, or 61 more than last year. The free lending libraries are 431, a gain of 23.

The addition of volumes in circulating libraries during the year was 224,283 or 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ %. The total gain of circulation was 955,528 or 15%, an average advance of 2618 a day. The total free circulation in the state was 7,395,527 an average of 20,262 or for the year 1135 for each 1000 of the population and 373 for each 100 volumes in these libraries. In six years the free circulation or home use of books has been multiplied more than three times, and average use of books provided has increased 37%.

The following table summarizing returns from 1893 to 1899 shows continued increase from year to year in every item noted.

Comparative summary of free and other libraries and circulation of free libraries, 1893-99

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Free lib. no.....	238	293	309	357	375	408	431
“ vol.....	849 995	1 049 869	1 127 199	1 313 299	1 446 874	1 755 036	1 979 319
Other lib. no.....	362	411	415	456	495	531	554
“ vol.....	3 001 950	3 083 509	3 265 800	3 334 362	3 448 015	3 638 070	3 867 200
All lib. no.....	600	704	723	806	869	938	985
“ vol.....	3 851 945	4 133 378	4 392 999	4 647 661	4 934 889	5 393 106	5 846 519
Vol. per 1000 pop.	591	634	674	713	758	828	898
Free lib. circ.....	2 293 861	2 766 973	3 146 405	3 933 623	4 904 793	6 439 999	7 395 527
Circ. per day.....	6 285	7 581	8 620	10 777	13 438	17 644	20 262
“ 1000 pop.	352	425	483	604	753	989	1 135
“ 100 vol..	271	263	279	300	339	367	373

In the face of these encouraging returns as to reading, the still more encouraging fact remains true that public demand for books increases faster than the supply. Though the last year's circulation will average at least one book for each inhabitant of the state the majority of towns have as yet no free library. Large sections of great cities are still unsupplied. Within the year at least seven new branch libraries have been opened in the populous districts of Greater New York and every one has been welcomed and used by an eager constituency of old and young

without diminishing the work of older libraries. There is little question that if 20 more such branches could be at once established, their patronage would be overflowing. The scattered communities must use the traveling library till they can by united effort maintain a permanent library in a central location within reasonable reach of the farms and smaller neighborhoods. The work for the state is only begun. It is making substantial progress, and the situation is full of promise, but the result at which we aim is still far in advance.

Growth and circulation of large libraries. Two charts recently prepared for the library exhibit of the Paris exposition of 1900, showing the comparative growth and circulation of the largest American libraries, are here reproduced on account of their general interest.

Two of the five largest libraries in the United States are in this state and of 23 libraries which circulated in one year over 200,000 volumes each, five are in the state and four in the city of New York. If the circulation of these four libraries should be added together the aggregate would far exceed the circulation of any one library here represented. The circulation of free libraries in New York city for 1899 reached 3,791,567 volumes. (See page 502.)

Administration. The following libraries report the work of reclassification and cataloguing in progress or completed.

Baldwin union school	Hornellsville high school
Grosvenor library, Buffalo	Marlboro union school
Buffalo Y. M. C. A.	Mexico academy
Canandaigua union school	American society of civil engineers, New York
Cattaraugus high school	Ovid high school
Cherry Valley union school	Silvercreek high school
Flushing free library	Stonypoint union school
D. R. Barker library association, Fredonia	Warsaw high school
Hancock high school	
Canastota public library has printed its catalogue.	
New charging systems have been installed at	
Buffalo Y. M. C. A.	Silvercreek high school
Flushing free library	Warwick institute
Hornellsville high school	

Albany free library has increased the hours of opening from 66 to 78 weekly.

The Y. M. A. library, Albany, was made free to all inhabitants of Albany April 24, under a new association charter granted by the legislature.

Bayridge free library, Brooklyn, reports very favorable results from Sunday opening.

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. library sent out traveling libraries to the summer and army branches, and has added a special collection on Bible study to the reference room.

Wood library, Canandaigua, has limited school children to two books of fiction weekly.

King's Daughters public library, Haverstraw, has increased the hours of opening.

Long Island City public library has opened two branches, at Astoria and Steinway.

Port Jervis free library has started a children's room and has the open-shelf system.

Jervis library association, Rome, has begun to send out traveling libraries to schools and factories.

Woman's institute library, Yonkers, has begun special work with children. New shelving has been added.

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan East side mission closed the library May 1, and transferred it to the Madison square presbyterian church.

New York free circulating library has the open-shelf system in all branches, with most satisfactory results.

St Agnes free library reports increased work with children.

Webster free library is making special efforts to cooperate with the schools. The great increase in use resulting therefrom makes necessary an addition to the building, for which plans are already made.

Library buildings. Albany R. R. Y. M. C. A. library moved July 26, 1898, to the new building of the association.

Holland library, Alexandria Bay, is erecting a new building to be occupied in the fall.

Binghamton city library moved in July to the lower floor of the school building with increased stack room and a children's room.

Berkeley institute library, Brooklyn, is to have quarters in the new institute building.

The library of the Medical society of the county of Kings, Brooklyn, is to move in the late fall to the society's new building.

Grosvenor library, Buffalo, has made large additions to its shelf space, and now has several new bookrooms.

Canastota public library has begun to raise a building fund.

Delaware academy library is fitting up a periodical reading room.

Wide Awake club library, Fillmore, is to occupy part of the new club building.

Hayden library, Fine, has the use of a room recently added to the school building.

Plans are under consideration whereby the Glenhaven public library and the school district may unite in erecting a building to accommodate both school and library. Some money is already in hand for the purpose.

Hornell free library, Hornellsville, has bought a new building, which it intends soon to occupy.

Jamestown high school library has put in cases for 1400 volumes and new catalogue cabinets.

Jamesville union school library has moved to new quarters in the school building.

Liberty public library has moved to the first floor of the high school building.

Machias union school library has a new room, with accommodations for 600-700 volumes.

The new building for the Middletown library, erected by the bequest of Mrs Marietta Thrall, was begun in April and will be completed this winter.

Philadelphia union school library has a new room in the school building.

The new building of the Adriaance memorial (Poughkeepsie city) library was dedicated Oct. 18, 1898.

Syracuse central library has added a wing to the present building, and secured a considerable increase in floor space.

Troy children's neighborhood library has moved to larger and more convenient quarters.

Tully high school library is now in the new high school building.

Vernon union school library has improved its rooms.

Green Wood public library, Westbury, has more book room, by action of the district trustees.

Westhampton free library association, Westhampton Beach, has bought a site.

Whiteplains public library has been installed in a building belonging to the district.

Enlarged facilities have been provided for Newtown, Port Byron and South New Berlin union school libraries and for Sherburne and Tonawanda public libraries in new school buildings.

NEW YORK CITY

The American geographical society library has received \$27,450, contributed to the building fund.

The American institute library has moved to West 44th st.

Maimonides free library has added considerable shelf room.

New York free circulating library: Bloomingdale branch opened Nov. 1, 1898 its new building recently erected at a cost of \$50,000. The 34th st. branch was opened in a remodeled dwelling-house. Muhlenberg and Harlem branches were moved during the year and the building of the Bond st. branch was repaired and remodeled.

The New York normal college library has moved to a larger room with additional bookcases.

The University club library moved in May to the third floor of the new clubhouse.

The University settlement has moved its free library to commodious quarters on the second floor of its new building.

Washington heights free library, having raised \$10,000 by subscription, received an equal amount by gift, and bought a site on which to build.

Gifts and special additions. Seymour library, Auburn, received \$2000 from Willard E. Case, in October 1898, for support of the "Case library of electricity and chemistry," as a special department.

Brooklyn library received a gift of \$2000 for books.

The Medical society of the county of Kings received \$2000, to be known as the Dr John Lloyd Zabriskie memorial trust fund.

Brooklyn Y. W. C. A. library received \$50 in memory of Wilhelmina D. C. Dulman, to buy books on musical subjects.

Grosvenor library, Buffalo, opened a medical department, to which large gifts have been made. A notable purchase was the Moulton collection of poetry, including about 1200 titles.

Wood library, Canandaigua, received July 1898 a gift of 90 volumes of juvenile literature.

Cornwall on Hudson library received 195 bound volumes from the library of Lyman Abbott.

Greenville free academy library received 55 volumes from two citizens.

Colgate university library, Hamilton, received several gifts of books.

Huntington library association received a bequest of \$1000 for books from Stephen C. Sammis.

Katonah village improvement society library received a gift of a card catalogue outfit, to use in classifying and recataloguing the library.

Peck memorial library, Marathon, received \$125 from J. S. Wells, to buy books.

Mexico academy received a bequest of \$1000 from Lucy N. Curtiss, a former student, the income to be used for the library.

Monticello high school library received a gift of 30 volumes of selected juvenile literature from J. P. Roosa, of New York.

Montour Falls free library has been promised a gift of 60 volumes of juvenile literature.

St John's academy, Rensselaer, received a gift of 420 volumes formerly belonging to a sodality library.

Jervis library association, Rome, received in gifts \$3803.68, and will receive under the will of Thomas Jones a bequest of \$2500.

Union Springs library association received a gift of furniture from a trustee.

Wellsville public library received books valued at \$80.

NEW YORK CITY

The library of the American museum of natural history received from the heirs of Jules Marcou a memorial gift of 3000 volumes on geology and paleontology, with 10,000 scientific papers and a large and fine collection of maps.

The American society of civil engineers received \$2000 by the will of the late Herbert Steward, to be known as the "Herbert Steward literary fund."

Bryson library, Teachers college, received \$1000 from S. P. Avery, for care of books in Avery collection.

New York free circulating library becomes a residuary legatee under the will of Charles H. Contoit, with an estimated share in the estate of \$100,000.

Legislation

State libraries. *New Hampshire.* Provincial records and papers to be placed in the state library, the secretary of state to report a plan of arrangement and index.

Vermont appropriated \$300 for a second assistant librarian and provided for a catalogue. Money from sale of books to be used for new books.

Massachusetts increased annual appropriation for state library from \$15,800 to \$16,600.

Rhode Island fixed annual appropriation for state law library at \$3500, an increase of \$1500.

Delaware authorized buying law books (formerly judiciary reports).

Indiana. 150 copies of state publications, except supreme and appellate court reports, to be furnished to state librarian for distribution.

Wisconsin. State librarian's certified copy of foreign statutes and opinions to be prima facie evidence.

Idaho state library to be under control and management of supreme court, who shall appoint librarian, disburse funds and make rules. Formerly secretary of state was librarian ex officio.

California. State library trustees to be appointed by governor instead of legislature, the librarian to name a chief deputy, sue for missing books or double their cost. Controller to deduct double value of missing books from warrant of state employees.

Public libraries. *Maine*. The state librarian may lend books to responsible citizens on payment of carriage and shall serve with four others appointed by governor for terms of four years as library commission to encourage establishment of public libraries and advise in selecting books. Traveling libraries to be sent to free libraries and to associations of five persons in towns without libraries on payment of 10 cents a volume for charges.

Vermont. Cities and towns may contract with library corporations for free library facilities and may aid libraries held in trust for public use.

Pennsylvania. Five persons to be appointed by governor for terms of five years, who with state librarian are free library commission to advise, supervise and inspect libraries and receive their reports. They shall also establish traveling libraries.

Delaware. \$100 to be paid annually to state federation of women's clubs for traveling libraries for schools.

Indiana. Library commission established to consist of three persons appointed by governor for terms of four years with state librarian as secretary; \$3000 voted for traveling libraries to be sent to associations of five or more; \$500 annually for expenses of commission. In any township 50 voters may require a library tax election on the question of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mill to be levied annually: annual township tax of $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mill must be levied for a library given and worth \$25,000; township library boards established.

In cities and towns school boards may levy 1 [formerly $\frac{1}{8}$] mill tax for public library; school commissioners to appoint librarian and regulate management of public library. Whenever a free library worth \$1000 has been established by private gifts, the office of township librarian may be abolished and public library property turned over to such library: library associations to which \$1000 has been given for benefit of public legalized.

Michigan. Library commission of four appointed by governor for terms of four years with state librarian: free libraries to report annually to them; \$800 for annual expenses.

Proprietary libraries may hold or acquire by gift or bequest property not over \$25,000 (formerly \$5000) exclusive of books and be beneficiaries of trusts.

Wisconsin. Library commission may hold summer school and librarians institutes, accept books and pictures for circulation; annual appropriation increased from \$4000 to \$7500; to be named "Free library commission". Public libraries may send traveling libraries to their own and adjoining counties and contract to supply books to residents of school districts. Adjutant general may spend \$50 annually to buy a traveling library of military textbooks for each regiment.

Treasurers of towns, villages and cities under 10,000 to withhold annually 10 cents for each person of school age for buying school libraries. In cities under 150,000, board of education may be authorized by council to spend library tax in aid of nonsectarian libraries maintained by associations.

Minnesota. Library commission of five, president of state university, superintendent of public instruction, secretary of state historical society and two appointed by governor for six years: traveling libraries established, and necessary expenses to be paid; \$5000 a year appropriated for two years; commission to advise libraries, collect statistics and report to legislature. Public library trustees may fill vacancy in the board till next general election. City and village councils may set apart real estate or other municipal property for use of library; trustees may improve and let such property, receive and enforce subscriptions and adopt a seal.

Missouri. In cities of 100,000 library tax of not more than $\frac{2}{3}$ [formerly $\frac{1}{8}$] mills may be voted; county may contract with a city library to furnish books to all residents.

Kansas. Traveling library commission of five: state librarian chairman; president of state social science federation of clubs member ex offi-

cio; three appointed by directors of state library for terms of three years; \$1000 annually for two years.

North Dakota. Superintendent of public instruction to circulate traveling libraries; \$750 annually for books.

Wyoming. Term of trustees of county libraries limited to three years.

Colorado. Library commission of five appointed by governor to advise public libraries and receive their annual reports; \$250 a year for expenses. Trustees* of any incorporated town may establish public library and 1 mill tax be levied annually; board of library directors to be a body corporate; powers of library boards increased; after library is established in city of 100,000 from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mill to 1 mill tax must be levied for support.

New Mexico. Part of tax for parks may be used for public library; an annual library tax once voted continues to be levied till changed by popular vote on petition of 100 taxpayers.

Arizona. City or town of 5000, on vote of taxpayers, may levy $\frac{1}{4}$ mill tax to establish and maintain a public library with five trustees; powers of trustees defined.

Oklahoma. School boards to appropriate for books for a public library, in districts with one teacher, \$5 to \$10; 2 teachers, \$10 to \$25; 3 teachers, \$25 to \$50; in cities of 2500, \$50 to \$100; county examiners at two year periods to furnish superintendent with lists of books and prices; local boards to buy from list in order designated.

California. Misdemeanor to detain library books 30 days after notice.

It is evident at a glance that library interests have received more legislative attention this year than ever before: 7 states have established library commissions, bringing the number up to 15, besides New York; 8 states have this year enacted laws for traveling libraries now legalized in 15 states, and 3 states have provided for securing library privileges in towns and counties by contract with libraries located outside the district supplied. In two instances tax rate limit for libraries has been increased, in others state appropriations are enlarged and everywhere the value of the public library as an educational force is being more adequately recognized in provisions of law for its permanent support.

Library commissions. The following table shows number of members, organization and resources of library commissions in 15 states where they now exist, arranged by date of establishment. Those states providing a traveling library system are also indicated.

Library commissions

Law approved	State	Name	Secretary	Annual appropriation	Travelling libraries	State aid	Commissioners			
							No.	Term	Appointed by	
28 May 1890	Massachusetts	Free public library com.	Elizabeth P. Schier, Beverly	\$1 000	No	Yes	5	5	Governor	State librarian member ex off.
11 Ap. 1891	New Hampshire	Board of library com'rs	Arthur H. Chase, Concord	500	No	Yes	5	2	Governor	State librarian member ex off.
1 June 1893	Connecticut	Free public lib. committee	Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford	4 500	No	Yes	5	1	St. bd of education	State librarian member ex off.
6 Nov. 1894	Vermont	Free public library com.	Mary L. Titcomb, Woodstock	300	Yes	Yes	5	5	Governor	President of University of Wisconsin, state sup't and cor. sec. of state hist. soc. members ex off.
29 Ap. 1895	Wisconsin	Free library com.	Frank A. Hutchins, Madison	7 500	Yes	No	5	5	Governor	President of University of Wisconsin, state sup't and cor. sec. of state hist. soc. members ex off.
22 Ap. 1896	Ohio	State library com.	Charles B. Galbreath, Columbus	1 000	Yes	No	3	6	Governor	Com'rs of the state library members ex off.
16 Dec. 1897	Georgia	Library com.	June Wallace, Atlanta	1 000	No	No	5	5	Governor	State librarian member ex off.
20 Ap. 1898	New Jersey	Travelling library com.	Henry C. Buchanan, Trenton	1 500	Yes	No	7	5	Governor	State librarian member ex off.
23 Feb. 1899	Maine	Library com.	Leonard D. Carver, Augusta	1 000	Yes	No	5	4	Governor	State librarian member ex off.
24 Feb. 1899	Indiana	State library com.	William E. Henry, Indianapolis	500	Yes	No	3	4	Governor	State librarian chairman and president Kansas state social science federation of clubs members ex off.
4 Mar. 1899	Kansas	State library com.	James L. King, Topeka	1 000	Yes	No	5	3	Directors of st. lib.	State librarian member ex off.
10 Ap. 1899	Colorado	State board of lib. com'rs	George M. Lee, Denver	250	No	No	5	5	Governor	President of state university sup't of pub. instruction and sec. of hist. soc. members ex off.
21 Ap. 1899	Minnesota	Library com.	Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis	5 000	Yes	No	5	6	Governor	State librarian member ex off. and secretary
5 May 1899	Pennsylvania	Library	Edward Reed, Harrisburg	None	Yes	No	6	5	Governor	State librarian member ex off.
1 June 1899	Michigan	Library	Mrs Mary C. Spencer, Lansing	800	Yes	No	5	4	Governor	State librarian member ex off.

Traveling libraries. In addition to 10 states named above as having traveling library systems under care of their library commissions, five other states have also provided by law for traveling libraries.

New York under care of Home education department of the University

Iowa " State library

Delaware " State federation of women's clubs

North Dakota " Superintendent of public instruction

Montana¹ " Superintendent of public instruction, attorney general and state auditor

LIBRARY MEETINGS

New York library association. A meeting was held at Poughkeepsie, Feb. 15-16, 1899.

The afternoon session was at the Adriance library, at which the subject of closer relations between the home, the school and the library was discussed from the standpoint of each. The committee on legislation reported and was continued. A committee for the revision of the constitution was appointed. A public meeting in the evening was addressed by Pres. J. M. Taylor of Vassar college and Rev. W. B. Hill of Poughkeepsie. At the session the following morning at Vassar college there was a profitable discussion of the books of 1898. Reports of the meeting are in the *Library journal* and in *Public libraries* for March 1899.

New York library club. The club held six meetings.

Oct. 13 1898 at Y. M. C. A. library, New York. Topics: Meeting of L. A. U. K., Modern Spanish novelists, Reports of progress from individual libraries; Federation of library interests.

Nov. 10, 1898 at Lenox library, New York. Papers read illustrated special characteristics of Lenox library.

Jan. 12, 1899 at the Boys high school, West 13th st., New York. Relations between free libraries and public schools.

Feb. 16, 1899 at Y. W. C. A. library, New York. Reports of library progress from the various libraries represented in the club; Reserving books for readers.

Mar. 17-18, 1899 the club united with Pennsylvania and New Jersey library associations in a tri-state meeting at Atlantic City (N. J.) Topics: A lending library for libraries; Children's rooms in free libraries;

¹ Law providing for circulating libraries of the state of Montana was approved Mar. 19, 1893, but the money appropriated by the bill was not included with state appropriations and has not been available.

Appointment of a librarian of congress; Sunday school libraries; Departments for blind; Medical libraries; Progress of public library in Germany; Old novels as compared with new.

May 25, 1899 at University settlement building, New York. Topics: Responsibility of librarians and literary editors; Methods of making a library known to the public; Picture bulletins.

The following officers were elected:

Dr J. S. Billings, *president*
 F. B. Bigelow, *1st vice-president*
 J. C. Thomas, *2d vice-president*
 Pauline Leipziger, *secretary*
 Harriet Husted, *treasurer*

Reports of all meetings were given in the *Library journal*.

American library association. The association met for its annual conference May 9-13, 1899 at Atlanta (Ga.). The library situation in the Gulf states was brought prominently forward and problems of library extension were discussed including traveling libraries, the work of women's clubs, state library commissions and state aid. The large libraries section discussed the librarian and his assistants, department organization and library stations. The college and reference section discussed classification and cooperation in lending. The elementary section considered book selection, classification, cataloguing and other essential parts of library organization and economy. Reports were received from the various committees and action taken for representation of library interests at the World's exposition at Paris in 1900. A discussion of open shelves in the light of actual experience brought out a general expression in favor of opening a considerable part of every library to free public access. The last day's session was held at Lithia Springs.

Of 215 members at the meeting, 100 were from the North Atlantic states, 42 from the South Atlantic states, 11 from the Gulf States, 55 from the Lake states, 4 from the Mountain states, 2 from the Pacific states and 1 from Canada. New York sent 44.

The following officers were elected

Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison Wis.	<i>president</i>
Edwin H. Anderson, Pittsburg Pa.	
Mary W. Plummer, Brooklyn N. Y.	} <i>vice-presidents</i>
Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton N. J.	
Henry J. Carr, Scranton Pa.	<i>secretary</i>
Gardner M. Jones, Salem Mass.	<i>treasurer</i>
Helen E. Haines, New York	<i>recorder</i>

The papers and proceedings of the annual meeting are published as a number of the *Library journal* for July 1899 and an extended account appeared in *Public libraries* for October 1899.

National educational association. At the annual meeting at Los Angeles (Cal.), July 11-14, 1899 a valuable report covering 80 printed pages was received from the committee on relations of public libraries to public schools. This included full reading lists for the several grades, papers on Normal schools and libraries, Establishment of libraries in villages and rural districts, Hints for cataloguing and administration; The librarian's spirit and methods in working with schools, and other material bearing on the subject. This report is to be widely distributed among superintendents and teachers.

Library department. Two sessions of the library department of the N. E. A. were held July 13-14. Papers were presented on the Function of school superintendents in regard to libraries, School reading, How to acquire a taste for good reading and Use of the library, each paper being followed by discussion.

Officers elected were:

Sherman Williams, Glens Falls N. Y. *president*

Mrs Harriet Child Wadleigh, Los Angeles Cal. *vice-president*

Elizabeth Skinner, Denver Col. *secretary*

TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Traveling reference libraries. The assumption is general that a traveling library is for circulation only. But in many cases as much or more good can be accomplished by a library of which the books do not leave a certain room. The consideration that should determine the use of the books and that should override all presumptions or theories, is how the citizens of New York can be induced to read the largest number of the best books at the least cost. Any organization or community that can show an unusually favorable opportunity for such work may fairly ask for a traveling library and ought to be supplied. When we grant the principle, which almost no one seriously questions, that the library ranks with the public school as an educational agency to be fostered by the state, we are forced to the conclusion that the state can no more afford to neglect any specially favorable opportunities for libraries than it can afford to have a thickly populated rural district without free public schools. If a local art gallery or museum has suitable rooms open to the public for exhibiting its treasures, with conveniences for reading, making extracts, verifying references, etc, it would be eminently proper

to send to that museum, if there were no other way of providing a suitable reference library on art, science or other subject of the collection, such a traveling library as would be needed by students or visitors, the amount of use to determine the utility of the method.

Library for the blind. The past year's experience leads us to believe that serious mistakes would have been made if we had not devoted ample time to a careful study of the peculiar needs of blind readers. The natural instinct of sympathy for them can be used as a personal factor for success, but unless balanced by sober judgment will lead to adoption of plans by no means for their best interests.

We are glad to have our own judgment confirmed in a paper delivered before the American library association in 1898 (*Library journal* 23: C93-95) by Mr Henry M. Utley, librarian of Detroit public library and ex-president of the American library association, that circulation of books for the blind is most easily and appropriately done from a state center. A state center is more desirable for the following reasons: the books are expensive; most readers are unable or unwilling to visit a library and there are few blind people in any one community except in large cities. We hope to secure the advantages and avoid the disadvantages of distribution from a state center. The vital problem of library work for the state is to secure the added intelligence, the technical skill and the economic gain of a large center without losing the sympathetic effort of the librarian. This must always be a large factor in bringing together book and reader, which is after all the essence of library work. To secure the nice balance of intelligence and sympathy is the chief study in developing the state library for the blind.

Our readers seem to enjoy very much the correspondence which we carry on with them in their own language by the use of the kleidograph, an ingenious special typewriter. We send out letters which they can read with their fingers and in reply they use this machine or writing tablets.

Our plan also involves securing the cooperation of libraries throughout the state or of individuals, one or more in each town, who will act as references for blind readers and visit them in their homes, explaining the plans of the library and the ease with which they may share its unusual opportunities. Since about 80% of the blind lose their sight in adult life, the first step consists in circulating alphabets and primers and persuading those who have not learned to read type for the blind that it is worth while for them to put forth a little persistent effort. These local cooperators may also be of great service in securing gifts of money to be

spent for new books. The first report of actual progress will be issued next year.

Reading of farmers. Protracted study convinces me that there is no opportunity for educational work in America so promising as that of putting the best available reading into farmhouses. The long winter evenings when there is nothing to do on the farm and no city attractions and distractions to draw people away from home afford unusual opportunity for exciting interest in good books. No class has so much leisure for reading as farmers outside their busy season. Some do not read at all. Others do worse and read nothing but "yellow" journals. Many limit their reading to a religious paper of their denomination and to a local journal, both "weakly." Occasionally a subscription book falls into their hands which has been "recommended" by their clergyman or in some way has been exchanged for their hard earned money under an impression that it is a duty to have that particular book. There are exceptions that prove the rule, but our surprise and delight to find in a back country farmhouse the best books or magazines illustrates what is expected by those familiar with the facts.

Some papers classed as "religious weekly" are among the best literature circulated, but there is an immense circulation of weekly papers, narrow in religious outlook and weak or utterly lacking in literary merit, which find subscribers simply because they are run as the organ of some denomination. Even worse is the partizan sheet published primarily to advance some political interest. Little can be hoped from people whose chief literary diet is made up of matter printed for partizan or sectarian ends. The local clergyman is often the very best adviser as to books, but often men are induced to sign strong recommendations of an inferior book because the motives of author or publisher were so praiseworthy as to blind them to the weakness of the production or because they are too softhearted to refuse a testimonial persistently asked.

Our experience with traveling libraries has shown the wonderful possibilities that had lain dormant till within a decade when the state library started this missionary campaign. Demand has grown till now we have nearly one thousand of these libraries traveling about on their beneficent work all over the Empire state. But these collections have gone to libraries, schools and communities and have not reached the individual farmhouse where there are often five to 10 or more persons, all of whom should be helped to the best reading suited to their individual needs. I am convinced that the traveling library idea can be extended to scattered farms. We have lent books from the state library, but express or postage

both ways makes a prohibitive cost if the books must go one at a time. I propose now that we send a package of 10 or more books to an individual home on the traveling library principle, leaving it long enough to give all the family opportunity to read as many of the books as interest them. The purpose is mainly to develop a taste for reading that will make good soil in which to plant reading circles, book clubs and the other agencies sure to follow a genuine interest in better reading. In this work we must remember that it is not a question of giving a farmer the best magazine or paper on farming or the best book or two on horses, cows, poultry, swine and other special topics, but of interesting him as a citizen in the infinite number of subjects that attract and fascinate those who live in cities, and helping him to broaden his own life by keeping in touch with the life of the rest of the world. After the farmer has acquired the reading habit and has learned that he can earn more money and enjoy his work better by standing on the shoulders of his predecessors and learning from the best books and periodicals the result of their experiments and experience, we must of course use our influence to help him to the very best reading outside his own special subjects. But the great thing is to develop so strong a taste for reading that it will insist on gratification. The complete solution is not obvious, but the way will open as our work goes forward. We can begin by sending the house library where there is strongest demand. Rural free delivery is opening certain possibilities. Probably the work, to be done most economically and efficiently, will require the traveling library in a new form.

A large wagon holding 100 or more of these house libraries could be so arranged that a skilful man could drive from house to house, exchange books, spend an hour perhaps with the people in getting a better idea of their interests and of what books would best meet their present wants. I am confident that under careful management as large educational returns could be secured from these book wagons as from any work now being done at public expense. In some localities the traveling missionary of the book might be able to gather people together in a school-house or church for an informal talk, after which he would help each individual to choose for carrying home works that would really interest him.

Statistics

An examination of the statistics following will show that the demand for loans of books and pictures increases as the plan becomes better known.

Volumes. The total number of volumes accessioned in the public libraries division, Oct. 1, 1899, was 50,988. Of these 377 have been sold, 14 damaged, 40 worn out and 310 of which 125 belonged to the capitol library are at this time unaccounted for. Some will doubtless prove to be lost, others will from time to time be returned or paid for by the responsible borrower.

The volumes now in use are distributed as follows:

General libraries

No.	Volumes	Sets	Total volumes	No.	Volumes	Sets	Total volumes
1	100	5	500	22	25	9	225
2	100	5	500	23	25	9	225
3	100	4	400	24	50	5	250
4	100	2	200	25	50	5	250
5	100	4	400	26	25	11	275
6	100	4	400	27	50	5	250
7	100	5	500	28	25	10	250
8	100	2	200	29	50	5	250
9	100	2	200	30	50	5	250
10	100	7	700	31	25	10	250
11	50	9	450	32	50	5	250
12	50	9	450	33	50	10	500
13	50	10	500	34	25	5	125
14	50	10	500	35	50	5	250
15	50	10	500	36	50	5	250
16	102	10	1020	37	25	5	125
17	50	5	250	38	50	5	250
18	50	5	250	39	50	5	250
19	25	8	200	40	50	5	250
20	25	9	225				
21	50	5	250				
				254 sets contain 13 320			

Subject libraries

	Subj. no.	Volumes	Sets	Total volumes
Economics	330	25	5	125
"	330	50	3	150
Money	332	43	1	43
Agriculture	630	34	5	170
"	630	60	5	300
Household economics	640	51	3	153

	Subj. no.	Volumes	Sets	Total volumes
French history	944	50	5	250
U. S. history	973	26	5	130
"	973	26	5	130
"	973	50	6	300
Spanish war	973.8	52	3	156

46 sets contain 1907

For extension collection	30 067
For the blind.....	113
Capitol library	2 988
Sold, etc.....	741
For lending to institutions in the University	1 852

50 988 v.

Additions. Since Oct. 1, 1898, 7463 volumes have been bought for 5 sets of libraries 36, 38, 39, 40, each containing 50 volumes; 5 sets of a 25 volume library for young people, no. 37; 329 volumes for the capitol library, 5806 volumes for subject libraries prepared for registered centers, study clubs and schools and 113 volumes for the blind.

Use. During the year 275 general traveling libraries and 289 extension libraries have been lent.

Of the general traveling libraries

139	were sent to 68 groups of taxpayers
80	" 35 public libraries and schools
36	" 15 borrowers under special permit
18	" 11 extension centers
2	" 2 places on exhibition

275 131 places

These issues were made as follows:

181 libraries were used once for 181 issues

47 " twice for 94 "

228 libraries were used for 275 "

Use of traveling libraries

Place	Borrower	Subject	No.	Vols.	Sent	Ret'd
Akron.....	school.....	American literature.....	100	25 N 98	14 Je 99	
Albany.....	".....	American hist. and Eng. lit.....	150	17 D 98	26 Je 99	
".....	".....	English literature.....	100	15 S 99		
".....	".....	".....	25	50 27 O 98	5 Mr 99	
".....	".....	".....	85	50 6 Mr 99	Je 99	
".....	".....	General.....	100		5 J1 99	
".....	club.....	Spain.....	84	25	25 N 98	
".....	".....	China and Japan.....		25 6 Ja 99	17 My 99	
".....	".....	Colonial New York.....		80 15 S 99		
".....	".....	America.....		35 5 N 98	20 Ap 99	
".....	girls club.....	General.....		25 20 J1 99		
".....	club.....	Amer. colonial history.....		25	25 N 98	
".....	".....	India.....		53	6 J1 99	
".....	Home of friendless.....	".....		46	16 My 99	
".....	".....	".....	1	100	31 O 98	
".....	Beth Emeth S. S.....	".....	27	50 31 O 98	5 My 99	
".....	Ft Orange club.....	".....	52	50 12 O 98	20 Ap 99	
Albion.....	club.....	Literature.....	978.8	52	31 J1 99	
Alexandria Bay.....	".....	American hist. and literature.....		50 9 N 98		
Almond.....	school.....	American literature.....		50	10 Ap 99	
Amenia.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	17, 22, 10, 23	50 5 N 98	28 My 99	
".....	".....	".....	24, 28, 31, 83	24 27 Mr 99	26 Je 99	
Amityville.....	".....	General.....	16	200 21 S 99		
Angelica.....	school.....	Italy.....	2	150	25 Ap 99	
".....	club.....	United States history.....		102	24 Ja 99	
Antwerp.....	".....	Holland.....		100 24 Ja 99	4 Ag 99	
".....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	30, 978	101 26 O 98	23 J1 99	
".....	".....	".....	33	26	16 Je 99	
Attica.....	club.....	English poets.....	27	50 19 S 99		
Auburn.....	".....	Art.....		50 14 D 98	7 J1 99	
".....	".....	Scotland.....		89 10 Mr 99	8 Ag 99	
Aurora.....	".....	United States.....		50 19 S 99		
".....	".....	France.....		75 26 S 99		
Baldwinsville.....	".....	Spain and Cuba.....		90	3 J1 99	
".....	".....	Egypt.....		25 11 F 99	17 J1 99	
Bellston Spa.....	school.....	English literature.....		50 14 S 99		
Bath on Hudson.....	club.....	American history.....		125	23 Je 99	
".....	".....	Italy.....		27 20 S 99		
Beaver Falls.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	16	26	11 My 99	
Bedford.....	".....	".....	8, 19	102 15 N 98	14 Je 99	
Bedford park.....	".....	".....	2, 7, 11, 13, 15	125 15 N 98	17 Je 99	
Belmont.....	school.....	American and English lit.....		350 26 Mr 99		
".....	club.....	Home science.....		100 9 N 98	5 J1 99	
".....	".....	England.....		25	25 O 98	
".....	".....	English history.....		25	12 J1 99	
".....	".....	Norway and Sweden.....		25 25 O 98	8 My 99	
Berkshire.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	5, 19	50 27 S 99		
".....	".....	".....	16, 22	125 30 D 98	17 Ag 99	
Berne.....	".....	United States.....	1	127	19 N 98	
Bigflats.....	club.....	Art and artists.....		100 13 D 98	21 Je 99	
Binghamton.....	school.....	Economics.....		100 25 O 98	10 Je 99	
".....	club.....	England.....		150 2 D 98	28 Je 99	
".....	".....	Turkey and Greece.....		53	12 Je 99	
".....	".....	France.....		105	29 Ap 99	
".....	".....	Barrie, Stevenson, MacLaren.....		101	14 Je 99	
".....	".....	Universal literature.....		26 30 N 98	12 Je 99	
".....	".....	Russia.....		25 31 Ja 99	23 Je 99	
".....	".....	European history.....		100 27 J1 99		
".....	".....	" literature.....		25 8 N 98	14 J1 99	
".....	".....	" history.....		50 31 J1 99		
".....	".....	American literature.....		50 28 Mr 99		
".....	".....	".....	330	25 25 Ja 99	18 J1 99	
Blauvelt.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	80	100 5 Ja 99	24 J1 99	
".....	club.....	Switzerland.....		26	12 Je 99	
Brentwood.....	".....	England.....		50 8 O 98	20 Ap 99	
Bridgewater.....	".....	France.....		57 8 O 98	20 Ap 99	
Bristol.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....		50 7 Ja 99	3 J1 99	
Brockport.....	school.....	American literature.....		28	23 Je 99	
".....	club.....	English and American lit.....		35 21 S 99		
Bronxville.....	".....	Economics.....		50 27 Ja 99	12 Je 99	
Brooklyn.....	school.....	English and American lit.....		100	25 Je 99	
".....	club.....	Art and artists.....		100 14 S 99		
".....	".....	Bible history.....		27 22 N 98	2 Je 99	
".....	".....	Botany and geology.....		105 24 O 98	12 Ag 99	
Buffalo.....	pub. lib.....	".....		52 21 S 99		
".....	".....	".....		93	15 Je 99	
".....	".....	".....		50	16 My 99	
".....	".....	".....		56	28 J1 99	

Use of traveling libraries (continued)

Place	Borrower	Subject	No.	Vols.	Sent	Ret'd
Buffalo.....	school.....	General.....	44	23 N 98	17 JI 99	
	".....	".....	37	8 Ap 99	7 JI 99	
	University club.....	".....	25, 33	100 8 O 98	25 Ap 99	
	charity org.....	Sociology.....	64	8 O 98	8 O 98	
	".....	Socialism in England.....	64	8 O 98	12 My 99	
	Yacht co.....	Best books of 1897.....	108	108	15 D 98	
	".....	Best books of 1898.....	108	108	6 Ap 99	
	Welcome Hall.....	".....	19, 22, 33, 36	94	5 JI 99	
	club.....	Education.....	108	108	12 My 99	
	".....	England.....	101	101	17 Ap 99	
	".....	Italy.....	101	101	80 Je 99	
	".....	Bible history.....	56	56	19 Ap 99	
	".....	19th century.....	25	25	80 Je 99	
	".....	Robert Browning.....	106	1 O 98	17 Ap 99	
	".....	Europe.....	75	80 Je 99		
	".....	Bible story.....	51	13 O 98	12 JI 99	
	".....	Architecture.....	50	28 S 99		
	".....	America and her possessions.....	101	4 JI 99		
	".....	English & American authors.....	17, 27	100 80 D 98	5 JI 99	
Burdette.....	school.....	".....	9, 31	125 11 Ja 99		
Burke.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	16, 22	127	11 Ja 99	
	".....	".....	33	50 8 O 98	13 Ap 99	
Burnthills.....	".....	".....	35	50 81 O 98	12 My 99	
	".....	".....	40	50 36 S 99		
Caledonia.....	school.....	English literature.....	29	22 Mr 99	31 Je 99	
	club.....	Spain.....	50	4 N 98	10 Je 99	
Canajoharie.....	".....	Colonial history.....	50	14 O 98	23 Je 99	
	".....	United States.....	50	28 S 99		
	".....	English history.....	50	28 Ag 99		
	".....	Egypt.....	27		25 Ap 99	
Canandaigua.....	library.....	".....	36	50 8 F 99		
	".....	".....	84, 35	75	8 F 99	
	".....	".....	37, 38	75	24 JI 99	
	".....	".....	21, 22, 34	100	24 F 99	
	club.....	Italy and Sicily.....	57	18 JI 99		
Canaseraga.....	".....	Shakspeare.....	25	14 O 98	14 Je 99	
	".....	".....	50	4 S 99		
Canastota.....	".....	".....	50	31 S 99		
	".....	Shakspeare.....	50		8 Je 99	
Canistota.....	school.....	1st epoch of American history.....	98	17 F 99	28 Je 99	
Canton.....	".....	English and American lit.....	150	25 Ag 99		
	".....	".....	157		8 JI 99	
Carthage.....	".....	".....	101		22 Je 99	
	".....	".....	101	22 Je 99		
Castle.....	club.....	Germany.....	30	26 JI 99		
Catskill.....	".....	English history.....	51	15 N 98	5 My 99	
Cayuga.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	1	100 4 O 98	14 Ap 99	
	club.....	Shakspeare.....	51	8 O 98	14 Ap 99	
Central Square.....	".....	English & Amer. literature.....	54	20 O 98	14 JI 99	
	school.....	English literature.....	50		1 N 98	
Champlain.....	".....	General.....	105		17 Je 99	
Charlton.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	28	25 9 Ja 99	10 Je 99	
	club.....	United States history.....	50	6 D 98	10 Je 99	
Chateaugay.....	school.....	".....	22, 29, 31	100	5 JI 99	
Chatham.....	club.....	Shakspeare.....	93	18 N 98	27 S 99	
	".....	England.....	27	10 Ag 99		
	".....	".....	92		8 N 98	
Chautauqua.....	".....	".....	50	10 Je 99		
	".....	".....	{ 330, 370, 640, 973, 978 }	177	10 Je 99	7 S 99
	sum. school.....	General.....	905	10 Je 99	8 S 99	
Cherrycreek.....	school.....	American literature.....	90	8 My 99	12 JI 99	
	".....	English & Amer. literature.....	105	18 S 99		
Chestertown.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	4	100 18 My 99		
Chittenango.....	school.....	".....	24, 33	100 27 Ap 99		
Chuckery.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	24	50	27 Mr 99	
Cincinnati.....	school.....	American literature.....	50		1 Ap 99	
Cincinnati park.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	100	4 O 98	21 Ap 99	
Clinton.....	grange.....	".....	16	102 18 O 98	6 My 99	
	club.....	Italy.....	52	11 S 99		
	".....	".....	51		30 JI 99	
Clyde.....	school.....	".....	s 973	26	18 Ap 99	22 Je 99
	25 taxpayers.....	".....	83, 31	75	1 N 98	11 My 99
Cobleskill.....	school.....	Shakspeare.....	26	1 N 98	11 My 99	
	club.....	English and American lit.....	137		6 Mr 99	
	club.....	Holland.....	75		5 Ap 99	
Colton.....	school.....	American literature.....	50	32 Mr 99	31 Je 99	
Constableville.....	".....	".....	8, 23	125		35 Mr 99
	".....	Painting.....	25	27 Mr 99	30 Ap 99	
Constantia.....	club.....	English literature.....	66	4 Ja 99	28 JI 99	
Copake.....	25 taxpayers.....	".....	34, 39, 40	125	20 Ap 99	

Use of traveling libraries (continued)

Place	Borrower	Subject	No.	Vols.	Sent	Ret'd
Copenhagen	club	Russia		28	11 Ag 99	
Corning	library			75	21 F 99	15 S 99
				28, 15		9 D 98
Cornwall on Hud.	school	English and American lit.		100	61 13 Mr 99	13 J1 99
	club	" literature		51	7 O 99	19 My 99
	"	Italy		50	81 J1 99	
Coventry	25 taxpayers		13, 30, 31	125	11 N 98	31 My 99
Cuba	club	Rome		106	28 S 99	
	"	Musio.		27	7 S 99	
	"	Greece		101		29 Ap 99
Dansville	"	Shakspeare		26		12 Je 99
	"	Egypt		26	14 J1 99	
Delhi	"	Russia		26	20 O 99	19 My 99
	"	Greece		28	14 Mr 99	21 J1 99
	"	Egypt		26	30 Ag 99	
Deposit	school	American hist. & English lit.		51		28 F 99
	"	United States		53	28 F 99	28 Je 99
Dunkirk	library		7, 11, 20, 23, 26, 28	250	9 F 99	31 Ag 99
	school	English literature		144	11 F 99	6 J1 99
	club	Spain		105	7 J1 99	
	"	American literature		46		5 Je 99
	"	Italy		103		17 Ap 99
Durham	25 taxpayers			100		18 Je 99
East Avon	"			80	8 Ap 99	
East Durham	"			8		27 Ja 99
East Fmkill	club	United States history		29	30 Ag 99	
East Randolph	school	English literature		53	11 O 98	21 Ag 99
	club	Shakspeare		25	30 Ag 99	
	"	Egypt		50		15 Je 99
Eden	school	American literature		125	22 N 98	14 J1 99
Ellington	club			973	28 16 J1 99	
Elmira	library			18, 24	109	8 S 99
	club	United States		76	4 F 99	
	"	Holland		26	22 Ag 99	
	"	English history		52	20 J1 99	
	"	U. S. history; education		102		20 Je 99
Erin	25 taxpayers			29	50 28 D 98	31 J1 99
	"			18		4 N 98
Fairport	club	Germany		50	24 Ag 99	
	"	Germany		53		22 Ap 99
Fayetteville	"	France		27		12 J1 99
	"	Greece		28		12 J1 99
	"	Colonial history		28		
	"	Greece and Persia		25	18 S 99	
Fillmore	library			19, 30	25	22 Mr 99
Fleming	community			29, 33, 3973	124	16 Mr 99
	"			26, 34, 39	125	24 Ag 99
Florida	school			33, 34, 26, 35	150	2 S 99
Flushing	club	Education		640	50 20 Ja 99	19 Je 99
	"			11	6 F 99	24 My 99
	"			25	2 Ag 99	
	"	Fine arts in Italy		50	21 Ja 99	22 Je 99
Fort Covington	school	Wagner		24	10 F 99	22 Je 99
Fort Edward	club	English and American lit.		210	15 F 99	17 J1 99
Fort Plain	library	America		53	2 D 98	3 J1 99
	"			26, 30	75	5 My 99
	club	Germany		10	100 14 O 98	25 Ap 99
	"	England		101	11 Ag 99	
Franklinville	library			50		12 Ap 99
	club	France		100	21 Ag 99	
Fredonia	"			50	22 S 99	
	"	Art		51	16 S 99	
	"	English and American lit.		51	15 S 99	
	"	19th century		50		11 Ap 99
Fulton	"	Holland		50		30 Je 99
	"	English literature		53	14 Ag 99	
	"	U. S. history and literature		27	12 S 99	
	"	Shakspeare		100		1 Je 99
Geneseo	school			27		8 Je 99
	"			102	21 Je 99	
	"			102	13 O 98	21 Je 99
	club	Shakspeare		25	4 S 99	
Geneva	school	American literature		100	13 O 98	7 J1 99
	boys club			20	13 D 98	6 My 99
	club	Artists and their works		26	28 S 99	
	"	Painting		26		8 Ag 99
Gilbertsville	school	General		25	28 Ja 99	14 J1 99
	"	English and American lit.		50	1 S 99	
Glen	25 taxpayers		13, 17	100	14 D 98	15 Je 99
Glen Falls	club	Art and artists		25	17 Ag 99	
	"	Painting		33		28 Je 99
Gloversville	school	English and American lit.		3024	Mr 99	16 Je 99

Use of traveling libraries (continued)

Place	Borrower	Subject	No.	Vols.	Sent	Ret'd
Gorham	25 taxpayers			5	100	22 D 98
Gowanda	school	English and American lit		89	8 Mr 99	12 Je 99
"	"	American literature		100	18 S 99	26 Je 99
Greendale	club	Holland		51	7 N 98	29 Mr 99
Greenwich	"	America		100	21 Ag 99	2 My 99
Groton	club	"		49	19 O 98	17 Ji 99
"	"	French history	944	50	10 Ag 99	
"	"	1st epoch of American hist.		52	10 Ag 99	
"	"	"		66	27 F 99	28 Ji 99
"	"	Spain		78	18 S 99	
Halfmoon	21 taxpayers			101		7 Ji 99
Hamilton	club	Painting	22, 36, 33	100	17 Mr 99	
"	"	England		74	25 Ji 99	
Hartwick	school	American literature		78		31 My 99
"	"	General		100	10 F 99	28 Je 99
Haverstraw	"	English and American lit		101	20 S 99	
"	"	"		100		19 Ji 99
"	club	"		944	19 Ji 99	
"	"	Holland		50	11 Ji 99	
"	"	France		25		24 My 99
"	"	Russia		25	11 Ji 99	
Hebron	25 taxpayers			50	27 S 99	
"	"	"	9, 19	123		5 D 98
"	"	"		28	6 D 98	30 Je 99
Herkimer	school	English and American lit		100	5 D 98	30 Je 99
Highland Falls	"	"		1	9 N 98	18 Ji 99
Hillburn	25 taxpayers			97	24 F 99	14 Je 99
Honeoye Falls	"	"	18, 17, 27, 330	176	18 N 98	6 Je 99
"	club	Spain	21, 24, 27, 33	200		3 My 99
"	"	English history		51		1 Ji 99
Hoosick	25 taxpayers			54	15 Ag 99	
Hornellsville	club	Shakspeare	16	102	9 F 99	27 S 99
"	"	Italian history		27	4 Ag 99	
"	"	Shakspeare		50	10 Ag 99	
Howard	"	American colonial history		25		6 Ji 99
Hudson	"	Spain		26	14 O 98	18 Ji 99
"	"	English and American lit		51	27 O 98	12 Je 99
Huntington	school	American literature		53		6 Ap 99
"	"	United States history		101	4 F 99	31 Je 99
Ilion	club	England		41	7 Mr 99	21 Je 99
"	"	Music		40	30 Ag 99	
"	"	England		32		28 Je 99
Inwood on Hud.	25 taxpayers			25		28 Je 99
Jalip	yacht club			43		28 Je 99
Jamestown	library	Spain		1	24 Ap 99	
"	"	"		100		21 Ap 99
"	club	Current topics	34, 35	52	1 D 98	
"	"	Painting		75		28 F 99
"	"	Scotland		36	50	25 Ja 99
"	"	Architecture		87	25	6 S 99
"	"	"		49	6 S 99	
"	"	"		83	6 S 99	
"	"	"		77		19 My 99
"	"	"		50		19 My 99
Java	25 taxpayers		21, 26	73	18 O 98	6 My 99
Johnstown	club	Shakspeare		50	15 Ag 99	
"	"	United States history		50	15 S 99	
"	"	English and American lit		25	21 S 99	
"	"	United States		50		8 Je 99
"	"	Rome		37		22 Je 99
Katonah	library	"	31, 33	75		14 Mr 99
"	"	"		85	50	20 Ag 99
"	"	"		36, 36	75	24 Ja 99
"	"	"		37, 38	75	9 Ag 99
Keene	25 taxpayers	French history	12, 28	75	30 O 98	18 My 99
Keuka College	club	Cathedrals		51	23 N 98	16 Je 99
Kinderhook	"	English literature		50	22 S 99	
"	"	"		50		8 My 99
Kingston	"	Literature of the world		100	25 Ji 99	
Lake Placid	"	"	27, 28, 32, 34, 35	200		29 O 98
"	"	"	30, 36	100	20 Je 99	
"	"	General	{ 25, 24, 28, 26, 27 } { 31, 33, 29, 37, 38 }	400	27 Je 99	
Lakewood	summer hotel	"		51	12 Ag 99	
"	"	"	1, 27, 30	200		30 N 98
Lansingburg	library	"		100	15 Ji 99	
"	"	"	23, 30, 31	973.8		21 Mr 99
"	"	"		85	50	13 My 99
"	25 taxpayers	"		102		1 Ap 99
"	"	"		26	50	4 Ap 99

Use of traveling libraries (continued)

Place	Borrower	Subject	No.	Vols.	Sent	Ret'd
Lansingburg.....	club.....	English & American literature.....		50	3 Ap 99	
Leroy.....	".....	French art.....		50	15 Ag 99	
".....	".....	Household economics.....		54	21 J1 99	
".....	".....	Greece.....		53		24 My 99
".....	".....	England.....		50		29 My 99
Lima.....	".....	American literature.....		50		5 My 99
Lisaskill.....	25 taxpayers.....			15	50 23 N 98	7 Je 99
".....	".....			18	50 7 D 98	7 Je 99
Littlefalls.....	club.....	Germany.....		55	8 S 99	
".....	".....			99		16 My 99
Little Valley.....	school.....	American literature.....		44	15 Mr 99	28 J1 99
Livonia.....	club.....	History of New York.....		53	16 Ag 99	
".....	".....			56	23 S 99	
".....	".....	English.....		15		27 S 99
Locke.....	25 taxpayers.....	Education.....		7	100 20 F 99	12 S 99
Locust Valley.....	school.....			29	50 11 Ap 99	21 Je 99
Lowville.....	club.....	England and Italy.....			97 18 Ja 99	24 J1 99
Lyon Falls.....	25 taxpayers.....			13, 15, 23	125	28 F 99
".....	".....			12, 28, 31	125 28 F 99	
Madrid.....	school.....	American literature.....		5, 973	100 18 S 99	
".....	club.....	American history & literature.....				28 Je 99
".....	".....			973	26 28 Ag 99	
".....	".....	American.....			50 28 Ag 99	
".....	".....	English authors.....			101 31 O 99	16 Je 99
Malone.....	school.....	English literature.....			100 2 D 98	30 Ag 99
Mamaroneck.....	45 taxpayers.....	English literature.....		10	100 7 O 98	25 Ap 99
".....	".....			3	100 25 Ap 99	
".....	club.....	Art.....			25 4 N 98	12 J1 99
".....	".....	Painting.....			27 11 Ag 99	
Manlius.....	".....	Holland.....			50 15 Ag 99	
Marcy.....	".....			973	26 10 Ja 99	14 Ag 99
".....	25 taxpayers.....			33	50 17	27 Ap 99
Massena.....	library.....			11, 84, 33	125 23 F 99	
".....	club.....	France.....			101 15 S 99	
".....	".....	French history.....			100	25 My 99
Massena Center.....	".....	England.....			102 27 O 98	16 Je 99
Mattituck.....	25 taxpayers.....			973, 29, 19	101 8 O 98	21 Ap 99
Mayfield.....	club.....	Economics.....			24	10 N 98
Medina.....	".....	Spain.....			75 8 O 98	19 Ap 99
".....	".....	Netherlands.....			78 30 Ag 99	
Memands.....	".....	Russia.....			26 6 Ja 99	13 Je 99
Mendon Center.....	25 taxpayers.....			25, 15	100 29 N 98	5 J1 99
Middlesex.....	".....			3, 34	125 15 Mr 99	
Middletown.....	club.....			94	50 28 J1 99	
".....	".....	Turkey and Greece.....			50	21 Je 99
".....	".....	Rome.....			50	4 Ag 99
".....	".....	Russia and Turkey.....			50	24 My 99
".....	".....	Architecture and painting.....			29 13 O 98	10 J1 99
".....	".....	".....			29 10 J1 99	
".....	".....	Painters and sculptors.....			50 8 N 98	21 e 99
".....	".....	Art and artists.....			41 28 S 99	
".....	".....	Turkey.....			50 25 J1 99	
".....	".....	America.....			34 25 O 98	5 J1 99
".....	".....	Famous Americans.....			51 27 S 99	
Mineville.....	25 taxpayers.....			29, 14	100 12 D 98	7 J1 99
".....	".....			2, 26	125	25 O 98
".....	".....			23, 6	125 15 D 98	21 Je 99
Mohawk.....	club.....	American men of letters.....			53 10 F 99	30 Ag 99
".....	".....	" literature.....			53 30 Ag 99	
Moravia.....	".....	United States history.....			52 7 S 99	
".....	".....	Germany.....			54 20 S 99	
".....	".....	United States history.....			73	23 My 99
Moriah.....	school.....	American history & literature.....			100	17 Je 99
Morrisville.....	25 taxpayers.....			14, 15	100 10 D 98	6 J1 99
Morrisville.....	club.....	American history.....			60 14 S 99	
".....	".....	England.....			50	19 My 99
".....	".....	Holland.....			51	15 My 99
Mt Morris.....	".....				53 1 F 99	3 Ag 99
Mt Vernon.....	library.....			973, 8	50	27 Ja 99
".....	pub. lib.....	Education.....			100 7 N 98	10 J1 99
".....	school.....	English & Amer. literature.....			25 5 N 98	22 Je 99
".....	club.....	Political science.....			23 28 N 98	1 Je 99
".....	".....	Art.....			50 25 Ja 99	29 Je 99
".....	".....	Household science.....			50 28 Je 99	
".....	".....				100 15 S 99	
Mumford.....	school.....	English & Amer. literature.....			100 15 S 99	8 Je 99
".....	".....	American literature.....			100 20 S 99	
Nassau.....	library.....			53, 33	100 14 Mr 99	
".....	club.....	American civil government.....			100	9 Je 99
".....	".....	Economics.....			100	
New Berlin.....	library.....			4	100 8 My 99	
New York.....	club.....			330	50 11 My 99	
".....	".....	Economics.....			56	22 Je 99
Newark.....	".....	Political economy.....			50 16 Ja 99	12 Je 99

Use of traveling libraries (continued)

Place	Borrower	Subject	No.	Vols	Sent	Ret'd
Newark	club	Political economy		50	12 Je 99	
Newark Valley	school	Greece		36	21 Ap 99	23 S 99
Niagara Falls	club	Italy		102	16 S 99	
		Holland		50		10 Je 99
Niskayuna	25 taxpayers		16,22,973	133	21 N 98	24 My 99
North Hlon			25,30,31	126	20 D 98	18 Ji 99
North Tonawanda	library		31	25	9 Mr 99	5 Ji 99
	school	English & Amer. literature		102	18 S 99	
	"	English literature		105		3 Ji 99
	club	Political science in England and America		80	4 Mr 99	
Northport	school	English & Amer. literature		121	14 N 98	18 Ap 99
	club		5	100	8 Ag 99	
Oakwood	25 taxpayers		31,28,33	126	28 N 98	16 Je 99
Ogdensburg	library		18,20,22	100		28 O 99
	"		34,35	15	28 F 99	
	club		944	50	7 Ji 99	
	school	English & Amer. literature		100	23 L 98	30 Je 99
	club	France		50	7 Ji 99	
	"	Italy		100	16 Je 99	
	"	United States		100		30 Je 99
	"	Italy		100		16 Je 99
Oldforge	25 taxpayers		28,32	75		4 Ja 99
	"		26,3	123	29 Mr 99	
Olean	club	Greece		51	16 S 99	
	"	France		51	17 Je 99	
	"	Greece		26		22 Je 99
	"	France		51		17 Je 99
Oneonta	"	Natural science		50	23 Mr 99	25 S 99
	"	Geology and botany		50		4 Ap 99
Owego	school	History of English literature		145	10 Ja 99	22 S 99
	"	English and American lit.		248	22 S 99	
	"	Education		64		28 Je 99
Oxford	"	General		104		12 Ji 99
	club	English authors		101	12 Je 98	7 Je 99
	"			101	7 Je 99	
Painted Post	school			50	26 F 99	31 Ji 99
Palenville	25 taxpayers		15, 19, 29	125		7 N 99
	"		2	100	17 Ja 99	31 Ji 99
	"		32, 33	100	31 Ji 99	
Panama	school	English and American lit.		108	7 O 98	30 Je 99
Penfield	club	American literature		75	19 L 98	30 Je 99
	"			75	50 Je 99	
Penn Yan	"	Fine arts in Italy		28	2 S 99	
	"	Painting		27	7 O 98	7 Je 99
	"	England		28	9 Ja 99	7 Je 99
	"	English history		28	2 S 99	
	"	Art and Spain		69	4 O 98	10 Ap 99
	"	Art and architecture		26		30 Je 99
Perry	"	Germany		51	12 Ja 99	15 Je 99
Plattsburg	"	Italy		25	23 N 98	9 Je 99
	"	Spain		21	20 O 98	20 Ap 99
	"	Holland		23	10 Ag 99	
Pocantico Hills	library		24, 26, 31	100		28 Ap 99
	"		29, 30	100	1 Je 99	
Port Jefferson	club	Germany		50	28 O 98	30 Je 99
	"	Russia		51	18 S 99	
Port Jervis	school	English and American lit.		132	7 O 98	14 Ji 99
	"	American history & literature		108		13 Je 99
	club	" and Italian literature		57	14 Mr 99	21 Je 99
Potsdam	library		35	50	19 Ja 99	8 Ji 99
	school	Education		103	31 D 98	11 Ap 99
	"			75	19 S 99	
	club	American history		101	29 Ag 99	
	"	American history & literature		75		5 Ji 99
Poughkeepsie	"	Shakspeare		100	23 Ji 99	
Preston Hollow	25 taxpayers			100		17 Ja 99
Princebay	"		18, 19	100	13 O 98	27 Ap 99
Queens	"		21, 25, 31	125		3 Ja 99
	"		24, 26, 27	125	31 Ji 99	
	"		15, 28, 32	125	6 Ja 99	29 Ji 99
Rensselaer	school	General		97	30 S 99	
Rensselaerville	25 taxpayers		27, 24	100	28 O 98	2 My 99
Richfield Springs	library		29, 33, 35	150	26 Ji 99	
Rochester	club	Spain		51	13 D 98	16 Je 99
	"	Our own times		100	16 Ag 99	
	"	Colonial history		54	8 O 98	
	"	Spain and Holland		77		8 Ji 99
Rome	"	Shakspeare		75		28 Ap 99
Rondout	school	English and American lit.		100	5 Ap 99	8 Ji 99
Roxbury	"	General history		50	27 Ja 99	14 Ji 99
Ruralgrove	25 taxpayers			100	18 O 98	29 Ap 99
Salamunca	school	England and America		82	5 Ja 99	14 Ji 99

Use of traveling libraries (continued)

Place	Borrower	Subject	No.	Vols.	Sent	Ret'd
Salamanca.....	club.....	Rome.....		50	16 Ag 99	
		Greece.....		52		21 Ap 99
Saratoga Springs.	club.....	Holland.....		50	25 O 98	3 My 99
	summer hotel.....		8	100		20 O 98
	school.....	Shakspeare and Greece.....	830	100	10 F 99	16 Je 99
Saugerties.....	club.....		440	50	6 D 98	
		Italy.....		51	5 O 98	12 Je 99
Schuylerville.....	".....	America.....		57	30 Je 99	
		English history.....		101		9 Je 99
Seacliff.....	library.....		17, 20, 82	125		13 Mr 99
	".....		81, 13, 18	125	12 S 99	
Seneca Falls.....	club.....	France.....		24	12 D 98	12 Je 99
	".....			50	23 S 99	
	".....	United States history.....		75	25 N 98	21 Ag 99
Sheridan.....	grange.....		14	50	3 Ja 99	26 J1 99
	".....		32	50	27 J1 99	
Sherman.....	club.....	United States.....		26		30 Je 99
	".....	".....		51		30 Je 99
Shumla.....	25 taxpayers.....		16, 20	127	5 D 98	23 Je 99
	".....		22	25	23 Je 99	
Sidney.....	".....		15	50	16 F 99	
Silvercreek.....	school.....	English & American literature.....		104	20 S 99	
	".....	English literature.....		100		23 My 99
Sinclairville.....	".....	American literature.....		199	23 Mr 99	
	".....	English literature.....		103		23 Mr 99
Sing Sing.....	".....	Shakspeare.....		78	18 Mr 99	31 J1 99
Slingerlands.....	25 taxpayers.....		102	7 D 98		22 Je 99
Solvay.....	".....		2, 23, 20	150	27 Mr 99	
Somers.....	library.....		11	50	6 Mr 99	
	".....		35	50	30 Ag 99	
Sonyea.....	state inst.....	Botany.....		50	15 My 99	
South New Berlin.	25 taxpayers.....		1, 22	115		18 N 98
South West Oswego.	Hope grange.....		7, 31	125	30 N 98	26 J1 99
Spring Valley.....	school.....	English literature.....		74	18 F 99	14 J1 99
Stamford.....	".....	General.....		125		22 Je 99
Stormville.....	club.....	Italy.....		28		3 My 99
23 taxpayers.....				8	100	
Suffern.....	school.....	Dante.....		59	1 N 98	30 Je 99
	".....	English literature.....		23	14 Ap 99	10 J1 99
Syracuse.....	center.....	Art and literature.....		145	20 O 98	18 Ap 99
	".....	".....		86	18 Ag 99	
	club.....	Child study.....		51		29 Je 99
	".....	Holland.....		46		10 J1 99
	".....	Russia.....		56		30 Je 99
	".....	Greece.....		79		13 Ap 99
	".....	Germany.....		51	29 J1 99	
	".....	Japan.....		75	26 My 99	
	".....	Painting.....		50	21 N 98	25 Ap 99
	".....	History of Germany.....		52	29 Je 99	
Tarrytown.....	library.....		33, 34, 35	125		19 Ja 99
	".....		18, 24, 36	125	20 Ja 99	24 J1 99
	".....		37, 38	75	26 J1 99	
	school.....	English & American literature.....		100	20 Mr 99	30 Je 99
	center.....	Astronomy.....		50	13 Ja 99	5 J1 99
Ticonderoga.....	school.....		8973	26		31 J1 99
	".....	General.....		105		31 J1 99
Tonawanda.....	club.....	English & American literature.....		51	6 Mr 99	3 J1 99
	".....	Poets.....		26	14 S 99	
	".....	General history.....		100	6 F 99	
Tottenville.....	library.....		59, 40	100	8 S 99	
	".....		16	102	6 Ap 99	
Troy.....	club.....	Spain and Italy.....		43	8 O 98	6 J1 99
	".....	Greece, Italy and Turkey.....		48	28 S 99	
	".....	General.....		52	1 O 98	2 Ag 99
Union Springs.....	library.....		84	25	9 Ja 99	
	".....		21	50	9 Ja 99	15 J1 99
	".....		26, 28	50	25 F 99	
	club.....		944	50	28 S 99	
	".....	France.....		51	26 S 99	
	".....	United States history.....		78		13 Ap 99
Utica.....	".....	Shakspeare.....		98		21 Je 99
	".....		20, 22	50	25 N 98	16 My 99
Vanetien.....	school.....	English and American lit.....		26	7 O 98	
Varysburg.....	25 taxpayers.....		830, 16	138	21 N 98	2 Je 99
Vernon.....	".....		8, 19	125		1 My 99
Victor.....	school.....		80, 26	75	6 D 98	16 Je 99
Waddington.....	".....	Poets and poetry.....		23	19 Ap 99	13 S 99
Wadhams Mills.....	25 taxpayers.....		8, 20	123		24 F 99
Wakefield.....	club.....	New York state.....		27		11 My 99
Walkill.....	".....			100	30 Ja 99	3 Ag 99
Warsaw.....	club.....	Colonies.....		53	4 O 98	18 J1 99
	".....	United States history.....		50	11 Ag 99	

Use of traveling libraries (concluded)

Place	Borrower	Subject	No.	Vols.	Sent	Ret'd
Warsaw.....	club.....	Music and America.....	.....	100	.....	27 Ap 99
Warwick.....	25 taxpayers.....	.....	12, 83	100	17 J1 99	.....
	".....	.....	15, 23, 20	100	23 Ja 99	12 J1 99
	".....	.....	6	100	.....	19 Ja 99
Waterford.....	club.....	English authors.....	.....	75	19 S 99	.....
Watertown.....	".....	Painting.....	.....	50	28 S 99	.....
	".....	Holland.....	.....	26	12 Ja 99	5 J1 99
	".....	Browning and Shakspeare.....	.....	50	28 S 99	.....
	".....	Painting.....	.....	50	.....	16 My 99
	".....	Shakspeare.....	.....	50	.....	22 Je 99
	Baraca cadet club.....	.....	22, 83	75	4 My 99	.....
Waterville.....	club.....	India and Persia.....	.....	76	14 Ag 99	.....
	".....	Canada.....	.....	50	28 Ag 99	.....
	".....	Ancient history.....	.....	75	.....	8 Je 99
Watervliet.....	25 taxpayers.....	.....	17, 25, 978.8	152	1 F 99	1 S 99
	".....	.....	1, 20	125	.....	1 F 99
	club.....	Italian art and literature.....	.....	26	28 Ja 99	7 J1 99
	".....	American literature.....	.....	99	7 S 99	.....
Watkins.....	".....	England.....	.....	26	20 S 99	.....
Waverly.....	school.....	English literature.....	.....	100	26 O 98	27 Je 99
	".....	American.....	.....	100	9 F 99	27 Je 99
	club.....	France.....	.....	70	2 F 99	.....
	".....	".....	.....	51	28 Ag 99	.....
West Camden.....	25 taxpayers.....	.....	16	102	13 D 98	14 J1 99
West Ilion.....	".....	.....	1	100	1 Mr 99	25 S 99
W. New Brighton.....	club.....	France.....	.....	26	20 Ja 99	12 Ag 99
West Ferrysburg.....	25 taxpayers.....	.....	11, 21	75	20 O 98	29 Ap 99
West Walworth.....	".....	.....	14	50	20 O 98	.....
West Winfield.....	club.....	United States history.....	.....	36	.....	21 Je 99
Westbury.....	25 taxpayers.....	.....	17, 20, 26	100	20 Ap 99	.....
Westerlo.....	".....	.....	81	25	4 Ap 99	.....
Westfield.....	school.....	English literature.....	.....	104	17 D 98	14 Je 99
Westport.....	library.....	.....	9	100	.....	9 Ja 99
	".....	.....	23, 31, 33	100	10 My 99	.....
Willard.....	pub. lib.....	German & French literature.....	.....	25	.....	9 Ja 99
	state hospital.....	.....	4, 8, 12	250	.....	31 Ja 99
	".....	.....	6, 16, 18, 19	277	31 Ja 99	.....
Williamstown.....	25 taxpayers.....	.....	.....	1	100	24 F 99
Wilson.....	club.....	America.....	.....	51	23 N 98	15 Ag 99
Wolcott.....	".....	American literature.....	.....	50	28 N 98	15 My 99
Yonkers.....	".....	French history.....	.....	79	.....	7 J1 99
Youngstown.....	25 taxpayers.....	.....	26, 31, 32	100	21 Ap 99	.....

18,747 extension books sent to 239 places.

275 traveling libraries containing 15,907 volumes sent to 131 places.

Subject libraries

Lib. no.	Vol.	Sets	Sent	Ret'd	Lib. no.	Vol.	Sets	Sent	Ret'd
Economics					French history				
330	50	3	2	1	944	50	5	5	
330	25	5	3	3	U. S. history				
Money					973	50	6	3	2
332	43				973	25	5	3	2
Education					8973	26	5	3	2
370	25	3	1	1	Spanish war				
Agriculture					973.8	52	3	3	2
630	60	5			Total	48	26	15	
630	34	5			General total of traveling library.....				
Household economics						302	275	136	
640	51	3	3	2					

Summary of use of general traveling libraries from 1 Oct. 1898-30 Sep. 1899

Lib. no.	Sets	Sent	Ret'd	Lib. no.	Sets	Sent	Ret'd
1	5	6	5	22	9	10	5
2	5	4	2	23	9	5	2
3	4	4	0	24	5	6	1
4	2	2	0	25	5	7	5
5	4	3	2	26	11	12	3
6	4	4	3	27	5	7	4
7	5	5	4	28	10	14	7
8	2	2	2	29	5	7	4
9	2	1	0	30	5	9	4
10	7	4	3	31	10	11	4
11	9	6	3	32	5	7	3
12	9	3	1	33	10	15	5
13	10	6	4	34	5	7	2
14	10	5	4	35	5	8	3
15	10	9	7	36	5	7	3
16	10	10	8	37	5	5	0
17	5	6	4	38	5	5	0
18	5	6	3	39	5	3	0
19	8	4	3	40	5	3	0
20	9	7	5	Total			
21	5	4	3		254	249	121

Libraries for traveling. It has been asserted that traveling libraries were really initiated by Napoleon and Sir Julius Caesar; but they had simply compact little collections to carry about with them for their personal reading, just as a thousand other persons have carried a few books in their trunks, which in that sense were traveling libraries. They were little libraries and traveled about. If put in a special case for use in a carriage, it even more might deserve the name of traveling,

library, but it has nothing in common with what is now understood by the term "traveling libraries". Our books are of ordinary size as they are not specially designed for carriages, boats or cars, though the best American trains and steamers are now considered incomplete without a library. Train and boat libraries like books on ocean steamers and men-of-war may fairly be called traveling libraries, but a traveling library in the usual sense of the term is one that travels only when not in use. It is for the use of the people and not for the owner's reading. The essential principle is economy and the libraries are traveling merely as a necessary method to secure that economy. After use for a given period by one community, they travel back to the center, are checked over, put in good repair and sent out for service in other fields, but they are not used while they are traveling, whereas the other type of libraries mentioned, from Sir Julius Caesar's down to the Lake Shore limited are never used except when traveling. Peripatetic libraries might have been a better name, leaving the word traveling for the books used by travelers either in public or private conveyances, but the name and the thing are now so well understood and approved that change seems undesirable and probably impracticable. For the origin of the modern traveling library system we must go to those cases where books are used first by one community and then by another till they are worn out in actual service, thus accomplishing the greatest possible good for a given expenditure.

TRAVELING PICTURES

The traveling pictures now include 666 wall pictures, 8066 photographs mounted on 11x14 in. cards, 13 lanterns with screens and attachments for use of oil, gas and electric light and 10,439 lantern slides. During the year, 528 wall pictures were lent to 64 schools and libraries; 3876 small photographs to 40 schools and clubs; 18 lanterns to 18 schools and clubs and 8860 lantern slides to 78 schools and clubs. The following tables show in detail the use of the pictures.

Use of traveling pictures

Place	Borrower	Subject	No.	Kind	Sent	Ret'd
Akron.....	school.....	.....	4	wall.....	29 Ag 99	.....
Albany.....	library.....	.....	14	".....	21 N 98	.....
	".....	.....	18	".....	28 S 99	.....
	school.....	.....	14	".....	6 F 99	10 JI 99
	".....	.....	9	".....	.....	4 F 99
	".....	.....	8	".....	9 S 99	.....
	".....	.....	29	".....	1 F 99	19 JI 99
	".....	.....	26	".....	19 JI 99	.....
	".....	.....	27	".....	.....	1 F 99
	".....	Travel in London, Belgium and France...	93	slides.....	18 N 98	24 D 98
	".....	United States history and Cuba.....	84	".....	23 Mr 99	5 My 99
	club.....	Painting.....	56	photographs.....	21 Mr 99	25 Mr 99
	".....	Florence.....	77	slides.....	7 D 98	30 D 98
Allegheny.....	school.....	English history.....	100	".....	12 D 98	8 F 99
	".....	Roman history, Ireland, Canada.....	102	".....	15 F 99	9 Mr 99
	".....	India and China.....	103	".....	21 Ap 99	12 My 99
Amsterdam...	".....	Astronomy.....	10	".....	9 Mr 99	20 Mr 99
	".....	.....	58	".....	29 Ap 99	28 Je 99
Angelica.....	club.....	Art and architecture.....	100	photographs.....	27 D 98	4 F 99
Auburn.....	".....	Painting.....	16	".....	10 Mr 99	1 Ap 99
Baldwinsville.	".....	Rolland.....	100	".....	5 D 98	25 Mr 99
Bath.....	".....	Modern sculpture.....	98	".....	6 F 99	10 Mr 99
	".....	Painting.....	79	".....	3 Mr 99	8 Ap 99
	".....	.....	118	".....	8 Ap 99	1 Je 99
Binghamton...	".....	English cathedrals.....	97	".....	3 Mr 99	17 Ap 99
	".....	England.....	100	slides.....	31 Mr 99	17 Ap 99
	school.....	.....	4	wall.....	7 N 98	10 JI 99
	".....	.....	1	".....	10 JI 99	.....
Blauvelt.....	club.....	Rome and Florence.....	100	slides.....	13 D 98	4 Ja 99
Brockport.....	school.....	.....	4	wall.....	12 Ja 99	3 JI 99
	".....	.....	9	".....	.....	.....
Brooklyn.....	".....	.....	4	".....	9 Mr 99	11 JI 99
	".....	.....	4	".....	25 S 99	.....
Buffalo.....	".....	.....	19	".....	.....	30 Je 99
	".....	.....	9	".....	2 N 98	2 F 99
	".....	.....	6	".....	7 F 99	30 Je 99
	".....	.....	6	".....	30 Je 99	.....
	".....	Travel, art, Göthe.....	400	photographs.....	22 O 98	17 JI 99
	".....	Rome.....	100	".....	1 O 98	10 My 99
	".....	.....	.....	lantern.....	25 F 99	26 Je 99
	".....	Cuba and the war.....	150	slides.....	22 O 98	12 My 99
	".....	West Indies and Philippines.....	291	".....	22 O 98	12 My 99
	".....	.....	102	".....	11 N 98	19 D 98
	".....	West Indies; astronomy.....	273	".....	2 Mr 99	.....
	".....	Astronomy.....	22	".....	7 Ap 99	29 My 99
	".....	Botany.....	21	".....	1 My 99	30 Je 99
	".....	Norway and Sweden; Cuba.....	398	".....	11 Ja 99	10 My 99
	".....	Hawthorne and Irving.....	72	".....	23 My 99	13 Je 99
	".....	New York city, Massachusetts.....	69	".....	25 F 99	12 Ap 99
	".....	Travel.....	100	".....	22 My 99	26 Je 99
	".....	City of Washington.....	100	".....	10 D 98	10 F 99
	".....	United States history.....	204	".....	15 Ap 99	5 Je 99
	".....	Zoology.....	271	slides.....	28 F 99	5 My 99
	".....	Travel.....	494	".....	3 Ja 99	14 Ap 99
	".....	U. S. history.....	53	".....	.....	8 Je 98
	club.....	Rome.....	119	".....	12 O 93	20 D 98
	".....	.....	.....	lantern.....	12 O 93	20 D 98
	".....	Italy.....	63	photographs.....	12 D 98	17 Ap 99
Canajoharie...	school.....	.....	8	wall.....	28 Ja 99	28 Je 99
	".....	.....	12	".....	6 JI 99	.....
	".....	.....	8	".....	.....	25 Ja 99
Canandaigua..	".....	.....	14	".....	27 Ja 99	10 JI 99
	".....	.....	14	".....	19 JI 99	.....
	".....	.....	8	".....	.....	23 Je 99
Chatham.....	".....	.....	20	".....	16 O 98	27 Ja 99
	".....	.....	20	".....	24 Ja 99	10 JI 99
	".....	.....	20	".....	31 JI 99	.....
	club.....	.....	.....	lantern.....	6 Ap 99	4 My 99
	".....	.....	.....	".....	3 Ag 99	1 S 99
	".....	.....	1	".....	.....	30 N 98
Claverack.....	school.....	Spain.....	100	slides.....	6 Ap 99	4 My 99
	".....	Scotland.....	98	".....	8 D 98	4 Ja 99
	".....	Paris.....	117	".....	8 Mr 99	23 Mr 99
Clifton Sp'ngs	".....	United States history.....	100	".....	17 N 98	28 D 98
	".....	Ben Hur; Roman history.....	100	".....	5 Ja 99	4 F 99
Conastableville	".....	Painting.....	86	".....	24 Ap 99	.....
Corinth.....	".....	Hawaii.....	141	".....	21 Mr 99	23 My 99
	".....	.....	.....	lantern.....	21 Mr 99	23 My 99
Corning.....	".....	Sculpture and painting.....	100	slides.....	13 S 99	.....
Crownpoint...	".....	Spanish-American war.....	100	".....	6 Ja 99	15 F 99
	".....	.....	.....	lantern.....	6 Ja 99	15 F 99
	".....	Travel in the United States.....	208	slides.....	1 Ap 99	18 My 99

Use of traveling pictures (continued)

Place	Borrower	Subject	No.	Kind	Sent	Ret'd
Crownpoint...	school...			lantern...	1 Ap 99	18 My 99
East Aurora...	club...	French artists...	100	photographs...	9 Ja 99	17 F 99
Fort Ann...	school...		4	wall...	29 N 98	12 J 99
	"		4	"	25 S 99	
Fort Plain...	"		12	"	23 Ja 99	3 J 99
	"		14	"	31 J 99	
Fredonia...	club...	Art...	99	slides...	26 F 99	30 Mr 99
Fulton...	library...		4	wall...	10 N 98	27 My 99
	"		4	"	31 My 99	
	school...	Physiology; United States history...	106	slides...	21 F 99	
	club...	Spain...	100	photographs...	29 N 98	7 Ja 99
Fultonville...	school...		4	wall...	F 99	10 J 99
Geneva...	"		4	"	9 F 99	5 J 99
	"		4	"	26 S 99	
	club...		96	photographs...	6 D 98	19 Je 99
Glens Falls...	"	French art...	93	"	16 N 98	D 99
	club...	French art...	100	"	16 Ja 99	17 F 99
	"	Painting...	91	photographs...	17 F 99	22 Mr 99
Gloversville...	school...		121	"	22 Mr 99	20 My 99
	"	Alaska...	5	wall...	14 Mr 99	23 Je 99
	"	Marley's ghost and Old Curiosity shop...	108	slides...	1 N 98	5 D 98
Greenwich...	club...	American history...	94	"	19 D 98	21 Ja 99
Groton...	"	Raphael, Michelangelo, Da Vinci...	74	"	5 N 98	29 D 98
	"	Spain, Italy and United States...	98	"	1 My 99	20 My 99
Herkimer...	school...		100	"	7 F 99	7 Mr 99
Highland Falls...	club...	English and American authors...	4	wall...	13 Ja 99	23 J 99
Honeoye Falls...	school...		16	photographs...	24 F 99	14 F 99
Hion...	"		4	wall...	20 F 99	13 Je 99
	"		4	"	12 S 99	
	club...	Ben Hur and Bible study...	69	slides...	21 D 98	
Islip...	"	Spain...	100	"	1 D 98	25 Mr 99
	"		1	D 98	25 Mr 99	
Jamestown...	school...		4	wall...	21 F 99	14 Je 99
Johnstown...	"		4	"	11 O 98	26 Ja 99
Lansingburg...	"		4	lantern...	17 Ap 99	30 Je 99
	"	Rome...	90	slides...	17 Ap 99	30 Je 99
Lawrence...	"		4	wall...	24 F 99	10 J 99
	"		4	"	24 Ja 99	
Limestone...	"	United States history; Geology...	90	slides...	13 Mr 99	17 Ap 99
Locust Valley...	"	and English history...	166	"	1 Ap 99	3 My 99
Massena...	club...	French painting...	100	photographs...	27 F 99	3 Ap 99
Matteawan...	school...		5	wall...	23 F 99	19 Je 99
	"		5	"	13 S 99	
	"		5	"	2 F 99	
Medina...	"	United States...	152	slides...	1 Mr 99	30 S 00
Middletown...	"		14	wall...	27 Ja 99	
Mohawk...	club...	Sculpture and painting...	63	photographs...	15 F 99	22 Mr 99
Mt Vernon...	school...		4	wall...	11 N 98	10 J 99
	"		9	"	2 N 98	11 J 99
	"		9	"	11 J 99	
Nassau...	club...	Hudson river; Washington...	98	slides...	30 D 98	31 Ja 99
	"		98	lantern...	30 D 98	31 Ja 99
New York...	library...		16	wall...	11 J 99	
	club...	Spain...	214	photographs...	2 My 99	5 Je 99
	"	Interior views of the capitol...	7	slides...	22 Ap 99	2 My 99
Newark Valley...	school...	Greece...	13	wall...	22 Ap 99	
Niagara Falls...	club...	Netherlands...	100	photographs...	22 Ap 99	
Nunda...	school...		33	"	18 F 99	15 Mr 99
	"		5	wall...	11 S 99	
Oneida...	"		5	"	11 J 99	
	"		4	"	27 Ja 99	22 Je 99
	"		4	"	13 S 99	
	"		4	"	26 Ja 99	
Oneonta...	"	Mythology...	102	slides...	17 F 99	4 Ap 99
Orient...	school...	United States scenery...	100	slides...	18 Ja 99	18 F 99
Oxford...	"		4	wall...	14 J 99	
	"	Europe...	100	photographs...	3 N 98	19 D 98
Patchogue...	club...	Holland...	100	slides...	3 N 98	19 D 98
	"		16	wall...	5 J 99	12 S 99
Plattsburg...	sum. school...	Spanish painting...	25	photographs...	30 O 98	20 Ap 99
Port Chester...	club...		4	wall...	1 F 99	19 Je 99
Rensselaer...	school...	Hawaiian islands...	100	slides...	19 O 98	
	"	Ben Hur...	93	"	1 N 98	30 N 98
	"	Life of Christ...	39	"	10 D 98	1 F 99
	"	Zoology...	165	"	34 D 98	1 F 99
	"	British Isles...	90	"	2 F 99	20 Mr 99
Rochester...	club...	Greek art...	96	photographs...	27 Ap 99	13 Je 99
	"	Holland...	106	"	13 D 98	23 Ja 99
	"	Life of Christ...	45	slides...	18 Mr 99	24 Ap 99
	"		66	"	21 D 98	2 F 99

Use of traveling pictures (concluded)

Place	Borrower	Subject	No.	Kind	Sent	Ret'd
Rome	school	Histology	4	wall	26 S 99	
St Regis Falls	"	"	217	slides	29 D 98	7 F 99
"	"	"	"	lantern	29 D 98	7 F 99
"	"	Ben Hur; United States history	113	slides	24 Mr 99	19 Je 99
Saranac Lake	club	"	"	"	8 Ap 99	22 Ap 99
Saratoga Spgs.	school	England	97	slides	8 N 98	13 D 98
"	"	"	"	lantern	8 N 98	13 D 98
"	"	Cuba, western states	100	slides	23 My 99	3 Je 99
"	"	"	"	lantern	23 My 99	3 Je 99
"	club	Holland	81	photographs	19 D 98	23 Ja 99
"	"	Dutch art	101	"	24 Ja 99	1 Mr 99
Sidney	school	"	4	wall	21 O 98	
Silvercreek	"	N. Y. state; U. S. history	100	slides	23 D 98	18 Mr 99
"	"	"	"	lantern	23 D 98	23 My 99
"	"	Western states	88	slides	14 F 99	21 Mr 99
"	"	Cuba	100	"	11 Mr 99	1 My 99
Solvay	"	New York state	100	"	5 Ap 99	28 Ap 99
"	"	Spanish-American war	100	"	2 My 99	27 Je 99
Syracuse	club	Holland	13	photographs		10 Ji 99
"	"	Greece	118	"	11 Ja 99	12 Ap 99
Troy	school	Painting	100	"	13 O 98	18 N 98
"	"	"	98	"	18 N 98	31 Ja 99
"	"	"	102	"	31 Ja 99	15 Ap 99
"	"	"	51	"	14 Ap 99	10 Je 99
"	"	Old masters	100	"		5 D 98
"	"	"	4	wall		19 Je 99
"	"	"	4	"	12 Je 99	
"	club	Hawaiian Islands	100	slides	1 N 98	12 N 98
"	"	Cuba	118	"	15 D 98	29 D 98
"	"	Religious poetry	23	"	29 D 98	1 F 99
Utica	school	Churches of Rome	28	photographs	26 N 98	6 Ji 99
"	"	"	4	wall	6 O 98	24 Ja 99
"	"	"	4	"	2 F 99	1 Ag 99
"	"	"	10	"	7 S 99	
Valley Falls	"	"	8	"	27 Ja 99	10 Ji 99
"	"	"	8	"	8 S 99	
Warsaw	"	"	8	"	2 D 98	
Warwick	"	Geology	91	slides	15 O 98	28 N 98
"	"	England	107	"	17 Ja 99	25 Mr 99
Watertown	club	Dutch painting	100	"	12 Ja 99	10 Mr 99
Watervliet	school	Holy Land	196	photographs	4 O 98	4 Ja 99
"	"	"	102	slides	7 D 98	5 Ja 99
"	"	"	100	"	8 Mr 99	27 Mr 99
"	club	Painting and sculpture	92	photographs	1 F 99	27 F 99
"	"	"	110	"	10 Mr 99	3 Ap 99
"	"	"	102	"	3 Ap 99	8 Ap 99
"	"	"	10	"	7 S 99	
Westfield	school	"	4	wall	3 Mr 99	
"	"	"	4	"		14 F 99
"	"	"	"	lantern	18 N 98	
Whitehall	club	Tour of the world; Life of Christ	186	slides	31 O 98	5 Ja 99
"	"	"	"	lantern	31 O 98	5 Ja 99
"	"	Religious history	76	slides	5 Ja 99	5 Ap 99
Whiteplains	school	"	4	wall	16 N 98	26 Ja 99
"	"	"	7	"	31 Ja 99	19 Je 99

Total no. of pictures sent out:

Wall pictures	528
Photographs	3 876
Lanterns	18
Slides	8 860

Another year's experience and observation confirm the theory held from the first that the public library is in itself not only the most important of the five great factors of home education, but is the only one which could be accepted as the natural center for general home education work. There has been marked growth the past year, as in every preceding year since our broad conception of the movement was formally announced, in the number of libraries which take on as a part of their regular functions some one or more phases of home education work. In scores of places the earlier traveling library idea has been adopted. This leads naturally to closer cooperation with study clubs, lyceums and other organizations for mutual help which begin by borrowing books and grow to getting complete traveling collections of books and pictures and suggestions for programs and even for administration. The library has been from the first the natural home of university extension workers. In many cases the librarian has been a leader in organizing a course and as a rule has been most active in every form of practical cooperation. The modern library is considered quite incomplete unless it has a fair sized room for lectures and also rooms available for meetings of study clubs and other organizations for intellectual advancement and therefore part of the home education system. There has been also fuller recognition of the use of the printing press by libraries, and the next decade promises to develop it much more widely as people learn in how many directions assistance can be given best and most cheaply through printed matter. The movement is quite as clearly marked among universities where the establishment of the university press and the publication of periodicals, transactions of societies, reports of conventions, results of original research and much other valuable matter is a most significant recent feature.

The recognition by the American library association of the alliance between libraries and home education in its 1898 meeting at Chautauqua has helped the movement materially, for its entire program was an object lesson to the world that with the 20th century the modern library was assuming its full responsibility as the educational center for young and old who were not in school or college. This tendency is in the line of least resistance for the development of our peculiar work, for the public library is already one of the most popular of social institutions. It has buildings, endowments and liberal support from taxation. It is receiving from individual sources unparalleled gifts. Everything indicates strongly that as the state library is the center of home education supervised by the regents, carried on in the same rooms under the same

director and with close interlocking of staff and administrative machinery, so local libraries are recognizing home education features as essentials to their complete work. This is ground for great congratulation, for it insures rapid and substantial growth of home education, which would be greatly retarded if compelled to secure new buildings, trustees, funds and administrative machinery in order to get a prompt foothold in any community. The future would be less certain were it not for the fortunate fact that concentration of activity about the library is not only the most logical, but the most economical plan.

When a decade ago the introduction of university extension was eloquently advocated in this country, I pointed out repeatedly in conventions and in publications that its greatest hope lay in expanding the field of the public library, which in its nature must be its chief cornerstone. This view has grown year by year, not only as a theory among students of the question, but, more important, by practical confirmation in the tendency of various movements to center round the public library. In some cases there has been direct affiliation or combination of the two agencies; in others, the university extension center has suspended its operations or died a lingering death, while the library has taken up certain features of its work which are yearly growing stronger.

For this generation at least the work of the broadly administered library will be best understood if spoken of as "Library and home education," because most persons conceive of the library as dealing solely with books. Little by little the combined name will be dropped as the idea becomes established that the "library" without any enlargement of its name is expected by the community to be doing the larger work.

Respectfully submitted

MELVIL DEWEY

Director

Appendix

STATISTICS OF NEW YORK LIBRARIES

From official reports from 985 libraries of 300 or more volumes

	LIBRARIES		Total
	In University	Not in University	
Libraries reporting	790	195	985
Source of charter			
King George 3 of England.....	.....	1	1
Legislature	5	86	41
General law	20	27	47
Regents	120	.....	120
Belonging to University or chartered institution..	647	91	738
Not chartered.....	.....	41	41
Relation to the University			
Department of the University.....	1	.....	1
Holding University charter.....	120	.....	120
Admitted to the University.....	21	.....	21
Belonging to University institutions.....	648	.....	648
Registered by the University	10	47	57
Not related to the University.....	.....	148	148
Class of books			
General.....	768	169	937
Law	3	12	15
Medical.....	9	5	14
Theological.....	4	2	6
Scientific .....	.....	1	1
Historical .....	.....	3	3
Pedagogic	2	.....	2
Statistical .....	.....	2	2
Pharmaceutic.....	3	.....	3
Art	1	1	2
Ownership or control			
Public school district.....	467	15	482
Public district.....	57	.....	57
Other public.....	19	6	25
Total public	543	21	564
Government	1	17	18
School	123	14	137
College	51	2	53
Institutional.....	6	56	62
Endowed	17	10	27
Membership	46	63	109
Parish	1	5	6
Private .....	.....	9	9
a Support			
Endowment or productive property.....	37	38	75
Taxation	552	28	580
State aid	632	75	707
General funds of the institution.....	158	72	230
U. S. government .....	.....	1	1
Gifts	96	51	146
Private .....	.....	5	5
Fees.....	7	35	42
Local subsidy.....	6	10	16

a Many libraries derive part of their support from each of several sources.

Statistics of New York libraries (*continued*)

	LIBRARIES		Total
	In University	Not in University	
a Terms of use			
Free to public for reference	40	57	97
“ “ lending	363	68	431
“ limited class for lending	421	64	485
Subscription open to all		26	26
“ limited		6	6
Private		3	3

General comparative summary 1893-99

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
No. of libraries...	600	704	723	806	869	938	985
Volumes added...	225 195	246 751	258 741	296 498	324 687	373 615	441 964
“ total....	3 851 943	4 133 378	4 392 999	4 647 661	4 934 889	5 393 106	5 816 519
b Circulation	3 136 602	3 619 178	4 156 744	5 008 402	5 814 470	7 248 249	8 372 333

Dates of founding

Before 1800	9	1870-79.....	94
1800-19.....	16	1880-89.....	134
1820-29.	16	1890-99.....	321
1830-39.....	22	Total	803
1840-49.....	29	No date reported.....	182
1850-59.....	64		
1860-69.....	98		985

FREE LENDING LIBRARIES

Geographic distribution. The following table shows the library resources of each of the 61 counties with circulation of free libraries, and this is farther compared with population and volumes available. Counties are arranged in nine local groups and comparative rank of each county and section in these respects is given.

a Some libraries free for reference are also free to a limited class for lending and included under both heads.

b Including circulation of subscription libraries and those free to a limited class.

Geographic distribution of libraries

Figures in italics show rank of a county

COUNTY	Population in 1893		LIB							
			FREE				OTHER			
			Rank	No.	Rank	Volumes	Rank	No.	Rank	Volumes
New York.....	1	1 801 739	1	19	1	518 014	3	73	1	1 855 836
Kings	2	995 276	8	2	2	149 947	22	3	3	317 072
Queens	11	94 203	8	15	3	31 168	11	34	4	10 129
Nassau	29	47 601	9	42	5	10 317	5	47	5	5 412
Suffolk	20	63 572	10	33	16	13 394	16	20	6	18 671
Richmond	25	53 452	2	58	4	1 303	4	43	7	6 181
Westchester	7	145 106	13	7	20	55 536	20	9	8	58 341
Rockland	44	33 726	7	36	4	11 838	4	50	9	3 908
Vicn. N. Y. city	2	1 432 939	4	57	8	273 503	1	82	2	419 714
Orange	10	97 760	9	9	16	48 729	7	7	10	71 046
Putnam	60	14 230	1	55	5	2 300	5	44	11	5 979
Dutchess	16	78 342	6	13	16	32 106	16	8	12	70 016
Ulster	12	87 652	7	37	6	11 554	6	28	13	13 149
Sullivan	48	31 860	3	56	1	2 186	1	55	14	911
Delaware	35	45 488	7	38	6	11 246	6	37	15	8 461
Greene	50	31 141	4	50	3	5 840	3	53	16	2 251
Columbia	36	45 205	8	32	1	13 743	1	54	17	1 630
So. E. counties.....	7	431 678	5	45	7	127 694	7	54	8	173 473
Rensselaer	8	128 923	7	10	11	46 213	11	21	18	18 642
Albany	5	167 289	3	17	22	24 572	22	2	19	33 645
Schenectady.....	43	34 191	1	48	3	7 297	3	15	20	34 480
Schoharie	54	28 815	4	53	6	4 144	6	42	21	7 167
Montgomery.....	54	46 081	6	40	1	11 015	1	56	22	900
Fulton	40	38 478	6	18	8	23 153	8	27	23	14 283
Saratoga	24	57 301	6	41	4	10 897	4	48	24	4 916
Washington	33	46 458	9	20	5	19 606	5	49	25	4 916
Mid. E. counties.....	4	547 536	6	42	6	146 897	6	55	9	414 033
Warren	55	28 618	3	45	6	9 251	6	23	26	16 274
Hamilton	61	5 216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	47	33 110	8	30	11	14 531	11	38	27	8 279
Clinton	32	46 601	2	54	10	2 940	10	22	28	16 727
Franklin	39	39 817	5	39	5	11 205	5	51	29	2 930
St Lawrence	13	86 254	12	24	15	18 676	15	16	30	28 059
Jefferson	18	70 358	8	49	8	7 109	8	39	31	7 971
Lewis	52	30 248	1	57	4	1 345	4	46	32	5 546
North. counties.....	8	340 222	8	39	9	65 057	9	59	9	85 786
Herkimer	30	47 491	8	16	9	26 057	9	33	33	10 131
Oneida	9	123 756	20	4	14	98 419	14	12	34	41 183
Madison	38	42 206	8	31	11	14 215	11	17	35	41 504
Onondaga	6	150 808	10	5	15	96 548	15	10	36	50 829
Oswego	17	70 970	7	29	11	15 277	11	14	37	31 591
Cayuga	21	62 816	7	11	10	43 882	10	18	38	22 893
Seneca	57	26 542	.....	.....	5	.....	5	32	39	10 274
N. cen. counties.....	5	524 583	60	2	2	294 398	2	75	6	211 405

and comparative circulation by counties

those preceding totals, the rank of a section

RANKS			CIRCULATION OF FREE LIBRARIES					
TOTAL			Total		Per 1000 population		Per 100 volumes	
No.	Rank	Volumes	Rank	Total	Rank	Per 1000 population	Rank	Per 100 volumes
8	92	1 1 2 373 900	1 1	3 106 856	6 2	1 724	1 1	600
30	2	467 019	3	607 604	38	610	9	405
19	21	41 297	15	73 596	29	781	29	236
14	45	15 729	43	21 685	46	456	38	210
26	27	32 065	35	30 709	43	483	31	229
6	56	7 484	54	3 511	56	66	24	269
33	10	113 877	5	203 311	9	1 401	13	366
11	44	15 746	26	44 819	11	1 329	11	379
1	139	2 693 217	3	985 235	8	688	3	360
25	9	119 775	8	152 151	8	1 556	20	312
6	53	8 279	56	2 054	54	144	57	89
22	11	102 122	17	68 078	24	869	36	212
13	33	24 703	23	47 861	41	546	8	414
4	60	3 127	55	2 417	55	76	54	111
13	38	19 697	46	19 676	49	433	44	175
7	54	8 091	36	28 237	22	907	6	484
9	47	15 373	42	21 778	44	482	49	158
5	99	2 301 167	7	342 252	5	827	5	268
18	13	64 855	12	82 055	37	636	43	178
25	3	358 217	11	82 648	42	494	16	332
4	20	41 777	28	38 915	15	1 138	5	533
4	59	4 144	58	750	58	26	59	18
12	41	18 182	19	61 736	10	1 340	3	560
7	35	24 053	13	79 411	2	2 064	15	342
14	32	25 180	31	34 412	39	601	19	316
13	34	24 522	39	27 181	40	585	52	139
7	97	2 560 930	6	407 108	6	743	4	277
9	31	25 525	30	34 570	14	1 173	12	374
19	36	22 810	38	27 199	26	821	40	187
12	39	19 667	49	15 770	50	338	4	536
10	49	14 135	40	26 744	35	666	28	239
27	19	46 735	21	57 851	34	677	21	309
16	48	15 080	48	15 883	51	226	33	223
5	58	6 891	59	520	59	17	58	39
6	98	2 150 843	9	178 437	9	524	5	274
17	22	36 188	10	85 972	5	1 810	17	326
34	8	139 602	4	238 576	3	1 928	26	242
19	16	55 719	25	45 835	17	1 086	18	322
25	7	147 377	6	158 817	19	1 053	47	164
18	17	49 868	33	32 165	47	453	37	211
17	12	66 775	27	43 901	33	699	55	100
5	51	10 274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	135	4 505 803	4	605 266	3	1 153	9	206

Geographic distribution of libraries

Figures in italics show rank of a county;

COUNTY	Population in 1893		LIB-					
			FREE			OTHER		
			No.	Rank	Volumes	No.	Rank	Volumes
Tompkins	<i>45</i>	33 612	6	<i>14</i>	31 380	5	<i>4</i>	227 881
Cortland	<i>56</i>	28 271	3	<i>51</i>	5 602	5	<i>29</i>	12 935
Chenango	<i>41</i>	37 602	6	<i>47</i>	7 835	6	<i>31</i>	10 369
Otsego	<i>26</i>	50 381	12	<i>25</i>	18 859	7	<i>35</i>	9 500
Broome	<i>22</i>	62 793	5	<i>28</i>	15 428	6	<i>19</i>	20 722
Tioga	<i>53</i>	29 675	7	<i>35</i>	12 848	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	<i>31</i>	47 223	2	<i>59</i>	986	5	<i>26</i>	14 700
S. cen. counties	9	289 537	7	41	8 90 518	9	34	4 296 107
Schuyler	<i>59</i>	16 861	3	<i>52</i>	4 848	1	<i>52</i>	2 364
Yates	<i>58</i>	20 801	3	<i>46</i>	7 401	1	<i>58</i>	350
Steuben	<i>14</i>	82 468	15	<i>12</i>	40 160	11	<i>56</i>	8 793
Allegany	<i>37</i>	43 131	15	<i>19</i>	19 730	5	<i>24</i>	15 608
Livingston	<i>42</i>	37 010	6	<i>21</i>	19 502	5	<i>40</i>	7 624
Ontario	<i>27</i>	48 718	9	<i>27</i>	18 632	5	<i>13</i>	40 334
Wayne	<i>28</i>	48 259	8	<i>34</i>	13 118	6	<i>49</i>	4 248
Monroe	<i>4</i>	200 056	6	<i>6</i>	77 285	17	<i>6</i>	115 524
W. cen. counties	6	497 304	1	65	5 198 656	8	51	7 194 835
Orleans	<i>51</i>	30 782	7	<i>44</i>	9 285	1	<i>57</i>	430
Genesee	<i>46</i>	33 436	7	<i>23</i>	18 758	5	<i>41</i>	7 572
Wyoming	<i>49</i>	31 218	6	<i>26</i>	16 900	7	<i>45</i>	5 898
Cattaraugus	<i>23</i>	61 774	8	<i>43</i>	9 490	12	<i>17</i>	25 625
Chautauqua	<i>15</i>	78 900	17	<i>8</i>	49 463	10	<i>30</i>	11 721
Erie	<i>3</i>	347 328	13	<i>3</i>	141 739	28	<i>5</i>	149 284
Niagara	<i>19</i>	64 373	5	<i>22</i>	18 947	8	<i>25</i>	15 431
West. counties	3	647 796	3	63	4 264 582	4	71	5 215 961
Totals		6 513 343		431	1 979 319		554	3 867 200

and comparative circulation by counties (concluded)

those preceding totals, the rank of a section

STATES			CIRCULATION OF FREE LIBRARIES						
TOTAL			Rank	Total	Rank	Per 1000 population	Rank	Per 100 volumes	
No.	Rank	Volumes							
11	5	259 241	22	54 674	7	1 627	45	174	
8	40	18 537	51	13 506	45	478	27	241	
12	42	17 704	53	8 307	52	221	53	113	
19	29	26 459	29	38 902	30	772	31	229	
11	23	36 150	18	61 889	20	986	10	401	
7	50	12 848	32	33 149	16	1 117	25	258	
7	46	15 686	57	1 807	57	38	41	183	
9	75	7	386 625	8	212 234	7	733	7	234
4	57	7 212	50	14 288	25	836	23	295	
4	55	7 751	47	16 091	31	769	35	216	
26	18	48 943	16	72 842	23	883	42	181	
20	24	35 338	24	46 393	18	1 076	30	235	
11	28	27 126	37	28 102	32	759	51	144	
14	15	56 966	20	58 789	13	1 207	14	353	
14	43	17 366	44	21 035	48	436	48	160	
23	6	192 789	7	157 998	28	790	39	204	
4	116	6	393 491	5	415 448	4	835	8	209
8	52	9 715	45	20 347	36	661	34	219	
12	30	26 330	34	31 618	21	945	46	169	
13	37	22 798	41	24 832	27	799	50	147	
20	25	35 115	52	9 054	53	147	56	95	
27	14	61 184	9	150 425	4	1 907	22	304	
41	4	291 023	2	813 776	1	2 343	2	574	
13	26	34 378	14	78 979	12	1 227	7	417	
8	134	5	480 543	2	1 129 031	1	1 745	2	427
985		5 846 519		7 381 867		1 133		373	

Last year there were six counties where the circulation per 100 volumes was under 100 and 23 under 200. This year there are only four under 100 and 20 under 200, so that the other 41 counties average to circulate each book at least twice. These figures are significant but not at all conclusive, for circulation greatly depends on the character of books offered. A great reference collection or an accumulation of books no longer in demand attached to a free lending library, as in many of the older libraries, seriously pulls down the average of its county, while a comparatively small circulating library that provides the most popular novels freely would equally raise the average of its locality. With our system of supervision and the high and steadily improving average of books offered in the public libraries, the figures are gratifying and significant of real and satisfactory progress.

A curious error has been discovered in our county statistics. An alphabetic table with population had the six entries below as in the first column marked correct:

	Correct	Incorrect
St Lawrence.....	86 254	26 542
Saratoga.....	57 301	86 254
Schenectady.....	34 194	57 301
Schoharie.....	28 815	34 194
Schuyler.....	16 861	28 815
Seneca.....	26 542	16 861

Somewhere the line with 26,542 opposite Seneca dropped out and was replaced at the top instead of the bottom of the column, making the figures stand as in the second column; i. e. opposite each county was the population of the one just before it except that St Lawrence had Seneca's 26,542. As a result figures dependent on population have given St Lawrence and Seneca a pro rata credit much above their deserts, and have pulled down Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie and Schuyler. These are corrected in the current report.

10 counties with largest free circulation in proportion to population

COUNTY	Rank in 1898	Population	Circulation of free libraries	Circulation per 1000 population
1 Erie.....	1	347 328	813 776	2 843
2 Fulton.....	2	38 478	79 411	2 064
3 Oneida.....	3	123 756	238 576	1 928
4 Chautauqua.....	5	78 900	150 425	1 907
5 Herkimer.....	4	47 491	85 972	1 810
6 New York.....	7	1 801 739	3 106 856	1 724
7 Tompkins.....	8	33 612	54 674	1 627
8 Orange.....	6	97 760	152 151	1 556
9 Westchester.....	11	145 106	203 311	1 401
10 Montgomery.....	12	46 081	61 736	1 340

The following also circulate 1000 or more to each 1000 inhabitants

11 Rockland.....	51	33 726	44 819	1 329
12 Niagara.....	16	64 378	78 979	1 227
13 Ontario.....	26	48 718	58 769	1 207
14 Warren.....	9	28 618	34 570	1 173
15 Schenectady.....	34	34 194	38 915	1 138
16 Tioga.....	13	29 675	33 149	1 117
17 Madison.....	17	42 206	45 885	1 086
18 Allegany.....	22	43 131	46 393	1 076
19 Onondaga.....	14	150 808	158 817	1 053

The list of 10 counties with largest free circulation in proportion to population again shows Erie first, though it was 54th only two years ago, with an average circulation of $2\frac{1}{2}$ books for each inhabitant, a gain of 15% over last year. Fulton county has reached 2064. 19 counties, instead of 17 as last year, are beyond the 1000 mark. Nearly every county on the list shows a gain. New York has advanced from 1414 to 1724 for each 1000 population. Rockland, Ontario, Schenectady, Madison and Allegany appear in this list for the first time. Greene and Genesee have fallen out.

10 counties with largest free circulation in proportion to volumes

COUNTY	Rank in 1898	Volumes in free libraries	Circulation of free libraries	Circulation per 100 volumes
1 New York.....	4	520 046	3 123 856	601
2 Erie.....	2	141 739	813 776	574
3 Montgomery.....	5	11 015	61 736	560
4 Clinton.....	6	2 940	15 770	536
5 Schenectady.....	3	7 297	38 915	533
6 Greene.....	1	5 840	28 237	484
7 Niagara.....	.....	18 947	78 979	417
8 Kings.....	7	149 947	621 264	414
9 Ulster.....	8	11 554	47 861	414
10 Broome.....	10	15 428	61 839	401

The list of 10 counties with largest circulation in proportion to volumes places New York first, which a year ago was fourth and Erie second as last year. Except in one instance the rate does not vary greatly from that of last year, but has fallen off a little. Larger additions of books than the proportionate increase of circulation probably account for this. Niagara stands 7 in place of Albany which drops to 16, though it rises from 47 to 42 in volumes to 1000 of population, and in total volumes in other than free libraries it is 2 or next to New York. This is due almost wholly to the remarkable recent growth of the state library.

A list of 61 libraries which have circulated in one year 500 or more volumes for each 100 owned is given. 27 are in New York city. 10 libraries exceeded an average circulation of 10 books to one.

For six years there has been an almost uniform increase in the number of libraries showing this large percentage of circulation.

In 1893 there were 6 libraries in this list.

" 1894	"	15	"
" 1895	"	19	"
" 1896	"	39	"
" 1897	"	50	"
" 1898	"	47	"
" 1899	"	61	"

Of the first 17 libraries, all but Amsterdam and Ellenville are in New York city, and of the entire 61, 28 are in Greater New York, thus showing the naturally great influence of crowded population on circulation. This is to be expected except by those who think the distractions of the city are so great as to counteract the reading habit. We should like assistance in our efforts to study the effect on circulation of great collections in great centers of population as compared with smaller libraries in scattered rural populations. There is probably some approximate law which would be practically most useful in interpreting our statistics.

Counties circulating 700 to 200 volumes for each 100 owned, 1895-99

	NUMBER OF COUNTIES				
	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Circulating 700 or more volumes.....	-----	-----	1	1	-----
" 600 ".....	-----	1	2	2	1
" 500 ".....	1	1	4	6	5
" 400 ".....	7	9	9	9	10
" 300 ".....	13	17	20	19	22
" 200 ".....	24	31	36	36	39

Free libraries circulating more than 500 volumes for each 100 owned

Rank	Name of library	Volumes	Circulation	Circulation per 100 vols.
1	N. Y. free circulating lib. Bloomingdale branch.	9 778	169 047	1 729
2	N. Y., St Agnes free lib.	6 609	113 941	1 724
3	N. Y. free circ. lib. Yorkville branch.	9 880	142 847	1 446
4	N. Y., Aguilar free lib. 5th st. branch.	7 819	107 666	1 377
5	N. Y. free circ. lib. Muhlenberg branch.	8 369	106 228	1 269
6	N. Y., University settlement free lib.	4 709	57 167	1 214
7	N. Y. free circ. lib. Riverside branch.	6 267	74 571	1 190
8	Amsterdam library association.	4 061	47 809	1 177
9	N. Y. free circ. lib. Harlem branch.	10 703	116 700	1 090
10	N. Y. free circ. lib. 34th st. branch.	4 801	51 291	1 068
11	N. Y., Tenement house chapter lib.	1 275	12 259	961
12	Ellenville pub. lib.	2 739	26 097	952
13	N. Y., Aguilar free lib. E. 110th st. branch.	12 036	112 540	935
14	N. Y. free circ. lib. Traveling lib. dep't.	7 100	64 871	912
15	a N. Y. free circ. lib.	149 233	1 332 555	893
16	N. Y., Cathedral free circ. lib.	36 290	315 389	869
17	N. Y., Harlem lib.	14 844	126 858	855
18	Canton free lib.	2 255	19 233	853
19	Fairport pub. lib.	979	8 317	839
20	a N. Y., Aguilar free lib.	67 764	563 347	831
21	Oriskany Falls union sch. lib.	428	3 500	818
22	N. Y., Aguilar free lib. E. Broadway branch.	25 984	206 381	794
23	Alexandria Bay, Holland lib.	1 086	8 597	792
24	Ballston Spa, Ballston pub. lib.	1 100	8 629	784
25	Camden lib. ass'n	1 726	12 961	751
26	N. Y. free circ. lib. Jackson sq. branch.	15 384	112 354	730
27	Catskill pub. lib.	3 627	26 241	723
28	Plattsburg pub. lib.	2 080	15 020	722
29	N. Y., Webster free lib.	8 920	64 236	720
30	N. Y. free circ. lib. Bond st. branch.	23 058	160 579	696
31	Niagara Falls pub. lib.	6 100	42 349	694
32	Albany free lib.	3 755	25 871	689
33	Nyack lib.	4 821	30 987	643
34	N. Y., Aguilar free lib. Traveling lib. dep't.	973	6 247	642
35	N. Y. free circ. lib. Ottendorfer branch.	29 341	187 483	639
36	Canastota pub. lib.	1 798	11 408	634
37	Schnyler Lake union sch. lib.	400	2 500	625
38	N. Y., Aguilar free lib. E. 59th st. branch.	20 952	130 513	624
39	Buffalo pub. lib.	123 988	768 028	619
40	Red Hook pub. lib.	621	3 811	614
41	N. Y. free circ. lib. George Bruce branch.	24 552	146 584	597
42	Mt Vernon pub. lib.	7 629	44 669	586
43	Geneva high sch. lib.	6 017	35 216	585
44	Brooklyn, New Utrecht free lib. Bathbeach.	2 501	14 174	567
45	Canandaigua, Wood lib. ass'n	2 441	18 748	563
46	Utica pub. lib.	27 005	149 260	553
47	Marlboro union sch. lib.	750	4 107	545
48	N. Y. De Witt mem. lib.	2 310	12 599	545
49	N. Y., Kingsbridge lib. ass'n	1 380	7 500	543
50	Canaan Four Corners, Canaan pub. lib.	789	4 260	540
51	Bolivar free lib.	866	4 651	537
52	Schenectady free pub. lib. ass'n	7 297	38 915	533
53	Penn Yan pub. lib.	2 692	14 001	521
54	Liverpool pub. lib.	888	4 549	512
55	Danville pub. lib.	3 501	17 883	511
56	Newark free pub. lib.	1 796	9 173	511
57	Cohoes city lib.	3 817	19 468	510
58	Madalin, Tivoli pub. lib.	844	4 293	509
59	New Rochelle pub. lib.	7 114	36 189	509
60	Friendship free lib.	1 333	6 726	505
61	N. Y., Y. M. B. A. lib.	1 920	9 617	500

a Including all branches.

New York city. The following table shows volumes and circulation in 1899, arranged in each borough in order of circulation. Considerable increase over reports of 1898 is seen in each district but one. In the borough of Manhattan the liberal appropriations of the preceding year were continued and the same rate of subsidy was extended to libraries in other boroughs. Circulation in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx reached the great total of 3,106,856 volumes, a gain of 549,676 this year.

In Brooklyn there was a gain of 20,786 volumes in the libraries and a loss of 900 in circulation. A considerable falling off in circulation of Pratt institute free library, due to closing the Long Island branch and to some temporary causes was largely balanced by the gain of the Brooklyn public library.

Queens borough gained a new library at Richmond Hill and a branch at Astoria. The seven libraries in the borough gained 3767 volumes and reported a circulation larger by 17,349 volumes than in 1898.

In Greater New York there was an increase of 8 libraries, including branches, 75,425 volumes and 580,596 circulation, making a total of 53 libraries, 697,356 volumes and 3,791,567 circulation. The free circulation was greater than that of all the state besides. A comparative summary of the work of Manhattan libraries is added.

Volumes and circulation of free lending libraries in New York city 1 July 1898-30 June 1899

Distinctive name of library (omitting "library" which is common to all)	Volumes	Circulation
<i>Manhattan and Bronx</i>		
New York free circulating (11 branches).....	149 233	1 332 555
Aguilar free (4 branches).....	67 764	563 347
Cathedral free circulating (incl. school circ'n).....	36 290	315 389
General society of mechanics and tradesmen.....	114 488	168 084
Maimonides free.....	58 145	160 922
Harlem.....	14 814	126 858
St Agnes free.....	6 609	113 941
Young women's Christian association.....	25 800	74 810
Webster free.....	8 920	64 236
Washington heights free.....	14 618	62 903
University settlement free.....	4 709	57 167
Manhattan East Side mission.....	3 026	14 024
De Witt memorial free.....	2 310	12 599
Tenement house chapter.....	1 275	12 259
Young men's benevolent association.....	1 920	9 617
Kingsbridge free.....	1 380	7 500
Olivet church.....	2 860	7 409
New York free circulating library for the blind.....	1 492	1 843
Broome st. free.....	2 281	1 393
Total.....	518 014	3 106 856

Volumes and circulations of free lending libraries in New York, etc. (continued)

Distinctive name of library (omitting "library" which is common to all)	Volumes	Circulation
<i>Brooklyn</i>		
Pratt institute free (2 branches)	67 906	273 775
Union for Christian work free lending	42 728	207 839
Brooklyn public (2 branches)	23 738	72 235
Bayridge free	5 862	22 741
Bathbeach, New Utrecht free	2 501	14 174
Fort Hamilton free	5 129	14 000
Asacog club	1 023	2 000
Public school no. 119	1 060	840
Total	149 946	607 604
<i>Queens</i>		
Long Island City public (3 branches)	13 487	39 294
Flushing library association	6 100	20 633
Richmond Hill	1 418	4 132
Jamaica high school	2 000	3 493
Hollis public	1 045	2 558
Lawrence high school	1 000	2 283
College Point, Courad Poppenbusen ass'n	3 043	1 203
Total	28 093	73 596
<i>Richmond</i>		
Tottenville high school	1 090	2 800
Tottenville library association	213	711
Total	1 303	3 511
<i>Summary</i>		
	Libraries	Volumes Circulation
Manhattan and Bronx	a 82	518 014 3 106 856
Brooklyn	10	149 946 607 604
Queens	9	28 093 73 596
Richmond	2	1 303 3 511
Total	53	697 356 3 791 567

a Including branches.

Comparative summary of free lending libraries in Manhattan 1893-99

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
No. (including branches)	11	21	22	22	26	30	32
Volumes	212 627	286 778	307 233	334 666	400 624	467 505	518 014
Circulation	993 055	1 252 701	1 343 464	1 516 711	2 010 541	2 557 180	3 106 856
" per 100 vol.	467	430	347	453	502	547	600

GENERAL STATISTICS

The following tables are an abstract of official sworn reports made to the regents under the University law of 1892.

Libraries are arranged in the alphabetic order of places. Any item with ? prefixed indicates that it is not a verified statement but the best obtainable estimate.

Abbreviations. The following abbreviations are used.

Source of charter ,

L Legislature R Regents
G General law I Belonging to a chartered or University institution

Relation to University

u Department of University	i Belonging to University institution
c Holding University charter	r Registered by University
a Admitted to University	

Class of books

Gen. General	Hist. Historical
Med. Medical	Ped. Pedagogic
Theo. Theological	Stat. Statistical
Sci. Scientific	Phar. Pharmaceutic

Ownership and control

Pri. Private: belonging to an individual, family or firm and open to public if at all, only by courtesy.

Mem. Membership: controlled by an association requiring an election for admission or payment of a fee for right to vote for trustees; e. g. society, association, club, atheneum and other proprietary libraries. A membership library may be open to the public and supported in part by taxation, but is not controlled by the voters or their representatives.

Bus. Business: open to any one who pays the fee, i. e. libraries run as a business, like the circulating maintained in many book stores, and many mercantile libraries, though some of the latter are proprietary libraries.

End. Endowed: owned and controlled by trustees of an endowment, usually a self-perpetuating body. An endowed library may be freely open to the public but is not owned or controlled by it. This does not include libraries belonging to endowed institutions, colleges, schools or churches.

Pub. Public: owned and controlled by the public through trustees elected by the voters or appointed by their representatives, but does not include government, school or institutional libraries.

Pub. D. Public district: name given to a school district library when placed in control of independent trustees under laws of 1892 ch. 573 § 7.

Pub. sch. Public school: that form of public library organized under laws in force from 1838-92, if it still remains in control of school authorities.

Gov. Government: owned by U. S., state or local government; e. g. state, department, court, garrison and similar libraries, but does not include those classed as public, school or institutional.

Inst. Institutional: belonging to institutions other than colleges, schools and churches; e. g. hospitals, asylums, prisons, Y. M. C. A., etc.

Coll. and sch. College and school: maintained for use of students and teachers and owned and controlled by institutions.

Par. Parish: owned and controlled by a church.

Support

End. Endowment or productive property	G. Gifts
Tax. Taxation	Gen. General fund
St. State aid	Pri. Private
Sdy. Local subsidy	

Terms of use

F. Free	S. Subscription open to all
R. Free for reference only	Sl. Subscription limited
Fl. Free to limited class	Pri. Private

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
1	Adams	Adams coll. inst. lib.....	1855	I	i
2	Addison	Addison pub. lib.....	1893	R	o
3	"	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
4	Afton	Union sch. lib.....	1870	I	i
5	Akron	High sch. lib.....	1883	I	i
6	Albany	Acad. of Holy names lib.....	1889	I	i
7	"	Albany acad. lib.....	1815	I	i
8	"	Albany fem. acad. lib.....	1814	I	i
9	" 322 S. Pearl st..	Albany free lib.....	1891	R	o
10	"	Albany law sch. lib.....	1883	I	i
11	"	Cathedral acad. lib.....	1874	I	i
12	"	Christian Bros. acad. lib.....	1863	I	i
13	"	Diocesan lending lib.....	1890	.....	.....
14	"	Holy Cross acad. sch. lib.....	1879	I	i
15	"	N. Y. state lib.....	1818	L	u
16	"	N. Y. state normal coll.....	1844	I	i
17	"	Public sch. lib.....	1871	I	i
18	"	R. R. Y. M. C. A. lib.....	1884	I	r
19	"	St Agnes sch. lib.....	1870	I	.....
20	"	St John's acad. lib.....	1860	I	i
21	"	St Joseph's acad. lib.....	1875	I	i
22	"	Y. M. A. lib.....	1833	I	r
23	"	Y. M. C. A. lib.....	1857	I	r
24	"	Y. W. C. A. lib.....	1888	I	r
25	Albion	Albion pub. lib.....	1893	R	c
26	"	High sch. lib.....	1876	I	i
27	"	Town lib.....	1891	G	.....
28	Alden	Union sch. lib.....	1883	I	i
29	Alexander	High sch. lib.....	1886	I	i
30	Alexandria Bay	Holland lib.....	1896	R	c
31	Alfred	Alfred univ. lib.....	1857	I	i
32	"	Alfred univ. lib.....	.....	I	r
33	Allegany	High sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
34	"	St Bonaventure's coll. lib.....	1859	I	i
35	"	St Elisabeth's lib.....	1884	I	i
35	Allens Hill	Allens Hill free circ. lib.....	1895	R	c
36	Almond	Union sch. lib.....	1897	I	i
37	Altmar	Union sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
38	Amityville	Union sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
39	Amsterdam	Amsterdam lib. ass'n.....	1891	G	a
40	"	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
41	"	St Mary's cath. inst. lib.....	1880	I	i
42	Andes	High sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
43	Andover	Union sch. lib.....	1891	I	i
44	Angelica	Angelica lib. ass'n.....	1895	R	c
45	Angola	Union sch. lib.....	1870	I	i

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
Ida B. Shanklin.....		End. sch.	St. G....	Fl..	.....	25	12 000	1
Mary S. Brewer.....		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F....	.....	.....	2 910	2
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	500	3
C. S. Gibson.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	3	128	1 051	4
Orson Warren.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	10	40	700	5
Sr. M. Fredericks..		Sch.....	G. Fees..	Fl..	21	25	1 226	6
.....		Sch.....	G. Gen..	Fl..	.....	135	735	7
Lucy A. Plympton..		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	6	24	2 650	8
Jane Brower.....		Mem.....	Tax. St..	F....	25	388	3 755	9
W. E. Van Wert....	Law.	Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	2	193	1 951	10
Sr. M. Aloysius.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	10	3	1 627	11
.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	64	1 623	12
W. G. Harter.....	The'l	Par.....	G. Gen..	Fl..	.....	37	1 347	13
Sr. Climaco.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	50	850	14
Melvil Dewey.....		Gov.....	St.....	R. Fl	4 123	14 120	277 519	15
G. G. Groat.....		Coll.....	St.....	Fl..	45	20	3 338	16
Mrs Alois Donhauser		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	R. Fl	.....	6 350	18 750	17
A. P. Gillette.....		Inst.....	St. Gen..	R. Fl	52	289	1 468	18
Sarah F. Southwick.		Sch.....	G. Gen..	Fl..	100	62	4 147	19
.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	300	162	1 475	20
Bro. Anselm.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	.....	1 055	21
Nelly B. Lovejoy...		Inst.....	St. G. Gen	F....	33	530	17 000	22
A. A. Clarke.....		Inst.....	St. Gen..	R. Fl	19	336	5 145	23
.....		Inst.....	St. Gen..	R. Fl	31	75	1 798	24
Lillian A. Achilles..		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F....	38	1	2 905	25
E. P. Smith.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	R. Fl	32	41	430	26
Lillian A. Achilles..		Pub.....	Tax.....	F....	1	281	2 108	27
W. A. Torrance.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	F....	.....	62	336	28
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	F....	.....	53	1 350	29
Elizabeth A. Rowley		Pub. D...	St. G....	F....	33	.....	1 086	30
E. M. Tomlinson....		Coll.....	End. St..	R....	138	270	12 136	31
E. M. Tomlinson....		Coll.....	End. St..	F....	.....	.....	1 000	.....
Lotta E. Bascom....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	86	1 020	32
.....		Coll.....	G. Gen..	Fl..	.....	.....	8 617	33
Sr. M. Caroline.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	20	100	2 032	34
Mary B. Allen.....		Mem.....	St. Sdy. G.	F....	.....	.....	445	35
H. P. Weatherlow..		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	147	431	36
L. B. Farr.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	F....	4	14	431	37
C. W. Hawkins.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	60	400	38
Jennie C. Clark....		Mem.....	E. St. G..	F....	58	286	4 061	39
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	451	40
.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	36	1 138	41
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax.....	F....	1	9	729	42
J. L. Grantier.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	F....	.....	81	625	43
E. A. Whitmore.....		Mem.....	St. G....	F....	22	192	2 753	44
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	500	45

• For year ending Ap. 30, 1899.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
1	500	1 000	195	20	20	.....	.....	\$68 50
2	7 002	.....	231	10	10	.....	\$200	100
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1 634	.....	1 200	25	.....	.....	47 15	47 14
5	1 950	.....	180	5	.....	.....	25	124 66
6	1 500	.....	174	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	200	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	173	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
9	25 871	1 800	300	66	66	.....	1 600	200
10	.....	.....	194	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
11	96	410	192	7	21	.....	.....	.....
12	567	.....	190	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	124	.....	365	70	70	.....	.....	.....
14	1 200	.....	200	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	22 205	201 013	313	80	80	.....	.....	100 900
16	.....	.....	233	21	21	.....	.....	977 97
17	1 800	.....	300	34	34	.....	750	745 56
18	1 159	1 421	210	78	105	.....	.....	200
19	1 800	.....	253	14	87	.....	.....	.....
20	3 800	1 000	190	5	5	.....	.....	.....
21	100	.....	175	5	5	.....	.....	.....
22	37 309	.....	365	69	83	.....	.....	200
23	9 444	9 187	365	78	82	.....	.....	200
24	2 312	.....	313	84	84	\$5	22 02	108
25	5 761	.....	305	14	14	.....	280	.....
26	.....	880	190	25	25	.....	28 86	28 86
27	10 306	.....	305	14	14	.....	300	.....
28	150	.....	40	1	.....	.....	27 05	25
29	612	.....	200	10	.....	.....	25	25
30	8 597	.....	156	9	.....	.....	.....	50
31	4 536	7 700	225	34	34	500	.....	200
32	2 537	.....	40	1	.....	.....	50	50
33	.....	80	150	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	200	2	10	50	.....	235
35	995	.....	52	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	192	15	.....	.....	53 52	80 31
37	345	.....	180	28	.....	.....	2 72	12 44
38	1	.....	201	5	20	.....	10	50
39	47 809	694	308	39	39	1 086 93	200	200
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	1	.....	108	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	363	1 150	190	1	42	.....	18 35	.....
43	300	500	186	5	.....	.....	48 50	.....
44	4 358	.....	101	6	6	.....	.....	100
45	.....	.....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	\$80	\$148 50	\$148 50	.....	.....	\$148 50	1
.....	88 71	388 71	201 98	\$105	\$9 46	316 44	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	11 74	106 03	101 29	.....	2 06	103 35	4
.....	.....	149 66	131 75	.....	17 91	149 66	5
.....	\$25	40	120	.....	.....	120	6
.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	125	7
.....	212	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	895 90	2 695 90	421 66	552	1 099 39	2 073 05	9
.....	.....	.....	241	25	.....	266	10
.....	.....	.....	11 50	.....	.....	11 50	11
.....	.....	75	75	.....	.....	75	12
.....	76 36	76 36	61 11	12 30	18 05	91 46	13
.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	10	14
.....	.....	100 900	27 597 60	40 883 86	3 870 03	72 351 49	15
.....	.....	977 97	977 97	.....	.....	977 97	16
.....	.....	1 495 55	2 577 76	.....	.....	2 577 76	17
.....	400	600	419 31	.....	15	434 31	18
.....	168	168	143 50	25	.....	168 50	19
.....	50	50	50	.....	.....	50	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	485	1 382 37	486 67	1 087 50	493 20	2 067 37	22
.....	.....	1 576 29	638 97	988	149 32	1 776 29	23
.....	5	140 02	105 38	8 15	60	114 13	24
.....	18 08	298 08	10 55	130	1 52	142 07	25
.....	.....	57 72	57 72	.....	.....	57 72	26
.....	6 93	306 93	.....	52	1 79	53 79	27
.....	.....	52 05	52 05	.....	.....	52 05	28
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	29
.....	179 32	229 32	50	65	26 71	141 71	30
.....	55 95	855 28	500 26	598	173 15	1 271 41	31
.....	.....	100	57 94	10	39 75	107 69	32
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	60	33
.....	60	345	153 75	.....	.....	153 75	34
.....	8 50	18 50	.....	10	.....	10	35
.....	.....	133 83	133 83	.....	.....	133 83	36
.....	.....	15 16	15 16	.....	.....	15 16	37
.....	40 50	100 50	100 50	.....	.....	100 50	38
.....	1	398 58	406 31	557 97	871 13	1 835 41	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	14 74	5 26	20	.....	.....	20	41
.....	.....	18 35	18 35	.....	.....	18 35	42
.....	.....	48 50	48 50	.....	.....	48 50	43
.....	104 76	204 76	197 41	.....	7 35	204 76	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
46	Annandale	St Stephen's coll. lib	1860	I	i
47	Antwerp	Ives sem. lib	1869	I	i
48	Arcade	High sch. lib .....	.....	I	i
49	Argyle	High sch. lib	1856	I	i
50	Arkport	Arkport pub. lib	1894	R	c
51	Athens	Union sch. lib	?	I	i
52	Attica	High sch. lib	1868	I	i
53	"	Stevens mem. lib	1894	.....	.....
54	Auburn	High sch. lib .....	.....	I	i
55	"	Seymour lib	1876	G	r
56	"	State prison lib .....	.....	I	.....
57	"	State woman's prison lib .....	.....	I	.....
58	"	Theological sem. lib	1819	I	i
59	Aurora	Aurora pub. lib	1897	R	c
60	"	Wells coll. lib	1868	I	i
61	Ausable Forks	Union sch. lib	?	I	i
62	Avoca	Union sch. lib	1871	I	i
63	Avon	High sch. lib	1881	I	i
64	Babylon	High sch. lib	1892	I	i
65	Bainbridge	High sch. lib	1873	I	i
66	Baldwin	Union sch. lib	1893	I	i
67	Baldwinsville	Baldwinsville free acad. lib	1864	I	i
68	Ballston Spa	Ballston pub. lib	1893	R	c
69	"	Saratoga co. law lib	1815	L	.....
70	Batavia	N. Y. state sch. for blind lib .....	.....	L	.....
71	"	Union sch. lib	1853	I	i
72	"	St Joseph's acad. sch. lib	1860	I	i
73	Bath	Davenport free lib	1889	G	.....
74	"	Haverling high sch .....	.....	I	i
75	Bath on Hudson	Bath-on-Hudson pub. lib	1893	R	c
76	Bay Shore	High sch. lib	1894	I	i
77	Bayport	Union sch. lib .....	.....	I	i
78	Beedes	Keene Heights lib. club	1888	.....	.....
79	Belfast	High sch. lib	1857	I	i
80	Belleville	Union acad. lib	1826	I	i
81	Belmont	Belmont lit. & hist. soc. free lib	1885	R	c
82	"	High sch. lib	1890	I	i
83	Bergen	High sch. lib	1893	I	i
84	Binghamton	Binghamton lib. ass'n	1868	.....	.....
85	"	City sch. lib	1861	I	.....
86	"	High sch. lib .....	.....	I	i
87	"	R. R. Y. M. C. A. lib	1889	.....	.....
88	"	St Joseph's acad. lib	1862	I	i
89	"	Supreme court lib	1859	L	.....
90	Black River	Union sch. lib	1895	I	i

Name of Librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
Lillian B. Lewis		Coll.....	G. Gen..	Fl..	37	1	16 768	46
Henry Beardsley		Sch.....	G. Gen..	Fl..	8	.....	580	47
E. M. Sanford		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	.....	78	1 035	48
Lillian M. Hurlbut		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	2	77	516	49
		Pub. D...	Tax St..	F..	3	2	365	50
G. C. Lang		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	Fl..	.....	84	587	51
A. M. Preston		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	R. Fl..	4	50	1 957	52
Laura E. Leland		Pri.....	Pri.....	F..	11	34	7 106	53
		Pub. sch..	Tax.....	Fl..	.....	200	1 400	54
Martha A. Bullard		Mem. End.	E. T. St..	F..	76	545	14 296	55
Cordello Herrick		Inst.....	St.....	Fl..	.....	750	a 4 493	56
Cordello Herrick		Inst.....	St.....	Fl..	.....	58	a 578	57
D. A. Walker		Theo Coll.	End. Gen.	F..	.....	669	25 679	58
		Pub. D...	Tax St. G.	F..	47	56	781	59
		Coll.....	G. Gen..	Fl..	.....	.....	7 200	60
		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	Fl..	.....	107	600	61
W. W. Smith		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	Fl..	.....	19	610	62
May A. Birdseye		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	.....	.....	1 288	63
W. H. Lisk		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	Fl..	.....	87	1 382	64
F. W. Crumb		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	.....	42	1 412	65
M. A. Lunn		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	4	1	324	66
Minnie L. Gardner		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	1	297	1 875	67
Kate Person		Pub.....	St. G...	F..	5	100	1 100	68
W. A. Smith		Law Gov	St.....	R..	.....	20	1 580	69
Gardner Fuller		Law Gov	St.....	Fl..	22	622	4 942	70
Agnes Wiard		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	27	341	11 254	71
		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	20	530	72
Hannah L. Underhill		Mem.....	Pri.....	F..	.....	.....	9 000	73
		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	R. Fl..	.....	.....	496	74
W. A. Cuzner		Pub. D...	Tax St..	F..	10	317	1 944	75
C. W. Mulford		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	R. Fl..	.....	143	1 243	76
		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	.....	75	750	77
Cordelia Pond		Mem.....	G. Fees..	Sl..	100	100	1 825	78
F. W. Gray		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	.....	213	903	79
W. K. Mott		Sch.....	Gen.....	F..	.....	4	2 225	80
Ella Sortore		Mem.....	St. G...	F..	.....	.....	2 230	81
		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	.....	.....	800	82
Grace A. Tucker		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	.....	63	818	83
P. H. Bigler		Mem.....	Gen.....	S..	10	.....	5 500	84
Mrs J. W. Clonney		Pub. sch..	Tax.....	F..	.....	1 419	b 12 185	85
		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	Fl..	.....	.....	1 000	86
G. L. Nichols		Inst.....	G.....	F..	.....	.....	780	87
		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	8	50	608	88
Winifred M. Smith		Gov.....	St.....	R..	.....	500	10 850	89
J. Poor		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F..	.....	18	342	90

a For year ending Sep. 30, 1899.

b For year ending Aug. 31, 1899.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
46	1 034	.....	225	6	20	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	.....	200	9	9	.....	.....	.....
48	600	.....	200	5	.....	.....	\$100 30	.....
49	9	9	50	1	.....	.....	25	\$25
50	782	.....	230	5	.....	.....	12	.....
51	476	.....	40	1	.....	.....	75	25
52	282	.....	188	2	25	.....	25 76	25
53	7 376	.....	104	16	16	.....	.....	.....
54	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	436 25	.....
55	38 786	2 664	304	52	52	\$1 560 01	2 000	200
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	9	.....	313	36	36	1 048 86	.....	.....
59	1 112	.....	234	15	15	.....	25	102 38
60	.....	.....	200	9	9	.....	.....	.....
61	.....	.....	177	.....	27 1/2	.....	50	50
62	.....	.....	193	.....	30	.....	5 56	5 56
63	939	.....	120	1 1/2	25	.....	.....	.....
64	1 000	9	200	1	39	.....	50	50
65	610	890	201	1	30	.....	58 52	13 63
66	711	.....	189	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	900	.....	40	1	.....	.....	146 25	146 25
68	8 629	.....	208	5	.....	.....	.....	48 25
69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	1 500	.....	217	6	.....	.....	.....	255 95
71	22 916	.....	300	63	79	200	580	400
72	220	.....	183	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	9 754	.....	180	10 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	8 437	.....	149	6	.....	.....	300	150
76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	1 100	.....	60	1	30	.....	87 50	87 50
77	800	400	200	1 1/2	25	.....	25	53 80
78	.....	.....	84	58	58	.....	.....	.....
79	2 040	.....	212	9	.....	.....	.....	101 78
80	1 133	250	313	10	10	.....	.....	.....
81	5 347	.....	208	8	10	.....	.....	.....
82	825	.....	140	1 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	1 575	.....	350	52	2	.....	46 25	25
84	3 648	100	267	13	13	.....	.....	.....
85	60 122	2 200	267	33	33	.....	3 099 04	.....
86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	563	.....	313	96	96	.....	.....	.....
88	100	250	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	.....	.....	300	.....	48	.....	600	600
90	160	500	175	5	.....	.....	8	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	\$50	\$50	\$63 53	\$150		\$213 53	46
.....		100 80	100 30			100 30	47
.....		50	52			52	48
.....		12	2	10		12	49
.....							50
.....		100	106 89			106 89	51
.....		50 76	50 76			50 76	52
.....							53
.....		436 25	436 25			436 25	54
.....	148 90	3 908 91	905 12	1 170	\$1 133 37	3 208 49	55
.....							56
.....	295 01	1 343 87	985 77	219	22 76	1 227 53	57
.....	127 03	254 71	100 85	36	23 37	160 22	58
.....							59
.....							60
.....		100	100			100	61
.....		11 12	11 12			11 12	62
.....			12 55	25		37 55	63
.....		100	75		25	100	64
.....		72 15	72 15			72 15	65
.....			150			150 00	66
.....		292 50	292 50	20		312 50	67
.....	544 66	592 91	116 52	201	143 45	460 97	68
.....							69
.....	338 59	594 54	570 22			570 22	70
.....							71
.....	80 54	1 260 54	527 71	1 100	857 75	2 485 46	72
.....	32 98	32 98	32 98			32 98	73
.....			154 30	200	501 46	855 76	74
.....							75
.....	3 32	453 32	300	100 13	50 47	450 60	76
.....							77
.....		175	174 97			174 97	78
.....	77 50	156 30	100 86		30	130 86	79
\$200	150	350	100	100	100	300	80
.....	101 78	203 56	203 56			203 56	81
.....	154	154	20 62			20 62	82
.....							83
.....	40	104		104		104	84
.....				16		16	85
.....		71 25	61 10		10 15	71 25	86
.....	15 52	15 52		15 52		15 52	87
.....	200	3 299 04	1 808	1 290	201 04	3 299 04	88
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No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
91	Blauvelt	Sch. dist. lib.	†		
92	Bolivia	Bolivar free lib.	1897	R	o
93	"	High sch. lib.	1890	I	i
94	Boonville	Erwin lib. & inst.	1885	G	a
95	"	High sch. lib.	1878	I	i
96	Brasher Falls	Brasher & Stockholm high sch. lib. ..	1886	I	i
97	"	St Joseph's acad. sch. lib.	1891	I	i
98	Breesport	Union sch. lib.	1899	I	i
99	Brewster	High sch. lib.	1890	I	i
100	Bridgehampton	Hampton lib.	1876	G	
101	Bridgewater	Union sch. lib.	1895	I	i
102	Broadalbin	Union sch. lib.		I	i
103	Brockport	State normal sch. lib.		I	
104	Brocton	High sch. lib.	1890	I	i
105	Brookfield	High sch. lib.	1876	I	i
106	Br'klyn, Lafayette av. .	Adelphi coll. lib.	1869	I	i
107	" 55 Hicks st. .	Asacog club lib.		I	
108	" Bay Ridge	Bay Ridge free lib.	1888	R	o
109	" 183 Lincoln pl. .	Berkeley inst. lib.	1886	I	i
110	"	Boys high sch. lib.	1892	I	i
111	"	Brooklyn coll. of phar. lib.	1891	I	i
112	" 16 Court house	Brooklyn law lib.	1863	L	
113	" 197 M'tague st. .	Brooklyn lib.	1857	L	
114	" 26 Brevoort pl. .	Brooklyn pub. lib.	1897	L	r
115	" Flatbush	Erasmus Hall high sch. lib.	1787	I	i
116	"	Fem. inst. of visitation lib.	1855	I	i
117	" Ft Hamilton. .	Fort Hamilton free lib.	1893	R	o
118	" Pierrepont st. .	L. I. hist. soc. lib.	1863	L	
119	"	Manual training high sch.	1894	I	i
120	" 356 Bridge st. .	Med. soc. of Kings co. lib.	1845	I	
121	" Bath Beach. .	New Utrecht free lib.	1895	R	o
122	" Jor'mon n Ct	Packer coll. inst. lib.	1846	I	i
123	"	Polytechnic inst. Spicer mem. lib.	1891	I	i
124	" Ryerson st. .	Pratt inst. free lib.	1888	I	i
125	"	Public sch. no. 119 lib.	†		
126	" 283 Union st. .	St Agnes fem. sem. lib.		I	i
127	" 300 Baltic st. .	St Francis coll. lib.	1884	I	i
128	" 721 Carroll st. .	St Francis Xavier's acad. lib.	1894	J	
129	" J'y & Ch'p'l sts	St James acad. lib.	1869	I	i
130	"	St John's coll. lib.		I	i
131	" St M. & Alb. a. .	St John's home lib.	1870	I	
132	"	St Thomas Aquinas acad. lib.		I	i
133	" 67 Sch'horn st. .	Union for Christ'n work free lend. lib. .	1866	I	r
134	" 502 Fulton st. .	Y. M. C. A. lib.	1853	I	
135	" Scher'horn st. .	Y. W. C. A. lib.	1888	I	

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
Jennie E. Rathbun.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	85	606	91
Mariza C. Kilbury..		Pub ..	St. G....	F ..	.....	400	866	92
Ella I. Crandall ..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	.....	63	615	93
L. W. Fiske.....		End.....	End. St..	F ..	78	235	3 627	94
W. T. Cowper		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	10	40	725	95
A. A. Hulburd.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	32	900	96
Sr. M. Realind.....		Sch	G. Gen..	F1 ..	.....	20	475	97
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	10	16	382	98
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	.....	.....	364	99
J. F. Youngs		End	End. Fees	S ...	23	87	a 5 248	100
D. R. Lewis.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	.....	400	101
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	460	960	102
C. W. Smith.....		Sch	St.	F1 ..	.....	.....	5 276	103
Mrs. Anna Haynes..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	2	600	104
C. P. Miner		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	.....	2	500	105
Mabel A. Farr.....		Coll	St. G. Gen	F1 ..	756	140	7 860	106
Alice H. Bergen.....		Inst.	Gen.	F ..	.....	.....	1 023	107
Mrs N. DeG. Doubleday		Mem	Tax. St. G	F ..	78	318	5 862	108
Minnie Francis.....		Sch	G. Gen..	F1 ..	26	87	781	109
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	10	300	4 810	110
Ch H. Meyer.....	Phar	Coll	Gen.	F1 ..	508	31	1 300	111
.....	Law	Mem. Gov.	Tax. St..	R ..	.....	989	22 256	112
W. A. Bardwell		Mem	End. Fees	S ...	12 505	2 512	b 146 153	113
A. E. Bostwick.....		Pub	Tax. St..	F ..	12 554	8 036	23 738	114
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	.....	.....	1 700	115
.....		Sch	Gen.	F1 ..	.....	.....	1 2 000	116
Callie M. Mays.....		Mem	Tax. St. G	F ..	59	525	5 129	117
Emma Toedteberg..		Mem	End. Gen.	S ...	1 220	716	a 63 340	118
Mary A. Hall.....		Sch	Gen.	F1 ..	.....	.....	3 001	119
.....	Med.	Inst.	Gen.	R ..	.....	850	9 500	120
Julia R. Gwyn.....		Mem	St. G....	F ..	8	384	2 501	121
Julia B. Anthony ..		Sch	Gen.	F1 ..	147	124	7 678	122
Elsie Adams.....		Coll	End.....	F1 ..	21	23	7 500	123
Mary W. Plummer..		Inst	End.....	F ..	.....	1 946	67 906	124
Moses Becker jr....		Pub. sch..	St.	F ..	.....	18	1 060	125
.....		Sch	Gen.	F1 ..	.....	.....	825	126
.....		Coll	Fees Gen	F1 ..	50	.....	4 200	127
.....		Sch	Gen.	F1 ..	.....	32	832	128
Sr. Michaela.....		Sch	Gen.	F1 ..	50	67	652	129
.....		Coll	Gen.	F1 ..	.....	.....	1 5 500	130
Sr. St Mark Ryan...		Inst	G. Gen..	F1 ..	12	35	1 150	131
.....		Sch	Gen.	F1 ..	.....	.....	1 250	132
Fanny Hull.....		Inst	S. D. Gen	F ..	708	2 267	42 728	133
Irene A. Hackett ..		Inst	End. Gen	R. Sl.	286	473	16 919	134
Fanny D. Fish.....		Inst	G. Gen..	R. Fl	278	95	8 865	135

a For year ending Ap. 30, 1899. b For year ending Feb. 28, 1899.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
91	142	.....	187	7½	.....	.....	\$21 83	\$20
92	4 651	.....	154	4	.....	.....	.....	200
93	200	.....	78	2	.....	.....	52 40	51
94	10 009	501	313	12	72	\$597	.....	200
95	200	800	184	30	30	.....	15	15
96	250	?	186	2	30	.....	38 28	.....
97	200	300	180	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
98	45	191	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	1 470	125	300	45	45	632 64	.....	.....
101	100	100	195	50	50	.....	5 75	.....
102	1 500	.....	200	30	.....	.....	30	100
103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	700	.....	40	1	.....	.....	50	50
105	421	15	178	1	30	.....	.....	.....
106	6 798	?	180	37½	37½	.....	.....	193 50
107	2 000	.....	208	?	?	.....	.....	.....
108	22 741	1 500	359	36	40	1 32	600	100
109	350	1 500	250	30	30	.....	.....	.....
110	180	.....	190	30	30	.....	.....	.....
111	.....	.....	?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	.....	.....	313	.....	85½	.....	.....	.....
113	88 941	65 000	361	75	84	10 550	.....	.....
114	72 235	?	201	54	54	.....	10 000	200
115	.....	.....	193	25	25	.....	.....	.....
116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	14 000	5 000	261	52	52	.....	500	200
118	.....	?	307	.....	78	640 821	.....	.....
119	1 816	.....	100	4	5	.....	.....	.....
120	?	?	313	.....	72	.....	.....	.....
121	14 174	.....	300	36	36	.....	.....	200
122	.....	.....	210	35	67	.....	.....	.....
123	775	?	190	42½	42½	500	.....	.....
124	273 775	14 241	305	66	75	.....	.....	.....
125	840	200	193	1	.....	.....	.....	14
126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	100	2 500	300	½	10	.....	.....	.....
128	500	.....	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	.....	1 000	200	30	60	.....	.....	.....
130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	.....	3 200	?	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	207 839	5 212	304	66	66	43 24	5 000	200
134	13 091	12 315	365	87	91	.....	.....	.....
135	20 965	?	305	73½	75	.....	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....		\$41 83	\$41 83	.....	.....	\$41 83	91
.....	\$200	400	325	.....	\$15	340	92
.....	1 99	105 39	105 39	.....	.....	105 39	93
.....		797	409 10	\$200	97 90	797	94
.....		30	30	.....	.....	30	95
.....		38 28	38 28	.....	.....	38 28	96
.....		10	43	.....	7 50	50 50	97
.....			2 50	.....	.....	2 50	98
.....				.....	.....		99
\$57 01	8	697 65	163 16	214	107 44	484 60	100
.....		5 75	5 75	.....	.....	5 75	101
.....	70	200	200	.....	.....	200	102
.....				.....	.....		103
.....		100	12 50	10	.....	22 50	104
.....			12	.....	.....	12	105
.....	203 50	397	641 15	600	.....	1 241 15	106
.....				.....	.....		107
.....	1 442 17	2 143 49	344 97	644 27	989 08	1 978 32	108
.....			99 87	.....	.....	99 87	109
.....		372	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
.....		89	50 25	.....	38 78	89 03	111
.....				6 700	.....	6 700	112
9 185 60	2 310 08	22 045 68	5 496 35	9 731	6 954 90	22 182 25	113
.....	626 46	10 826 46	1 870 83	3 707 32	825 06	6 413 21	114
.....				.....	.....		115
.....				.....	.....		116
.....	745	1 445	400	378	337	1 115	117
2 075	575 50	9 058 71	1 603 91	5 083 84	2 104 74	8 794 49	118
.....			100	600	1	700	119
.....				.....	.....		120
.....	1 296 64	1 496 64	420 46	375	299 60	1 095 06	121
.....			330 09	1 350	.....	1 680 09	122
.....	1 32	501 32	143 86	600	.....	743 86	123
.....				.....	.....		124
.....		14	14	.....	.....	14	125
.....				.....	.....		126
.....	100	100	40	.....	.....	40	127
.....				.....	.....		128
.....	75	75	100	.....	.....	100	129
.....				.....	.....		130
.....		77	77	.....	.....	77	131
.....			47	.....	.....	47	132
.....	3 016 34	8 259 58	2 316 79	5 289 41	222 47	7 828 67	133
.....		2 525	799 48	1 631	90 57	2 521 05	134
.....	1 379 53	1 379 53	179 53	1 200	.....	1 379 53	135

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
136	Brownville	Union sch. lib.	1896	I	i
137	Brushton	St Philomena's acad. sch. lib.	1893	I	i
138	"	Union sch. lib.	1897	I	i
139	Buffalo	Acad. of Sacred Heart lib.	1895	I	i
140	" Main & Va. sts.	Buffalo catholic inst. lib.	1866	I	r
141	"	Buffalo coll. of phar. lib.	1886	I	i
142	"	Buffalo hist. soc. lib.	1862	I	r
143	"	Buffalo pub. lib.	1837	L	i
144	"	Buffalo sem. lib.	1851	I	i
145	"	Buffalo state hosp. lib.	1880	I	....
146	"	Canisius coll. lib.	1870	I	i
147	"	Central high sch. lib.	1854	I	i
148	"	8th jud. dist. law lib.	1863	L	....
149	"	Erie railroad lib.	1874	I	....
150	"	German M. Luther coll. lib.	1854	I	i
151	"	German Y. M. A. lib.	1841	I	....
152	"	Grosvenor pub. lib.	1859	L	a
153	"	Holy Angels acad. lib.	1861	I	i
154	"	Inst. of Sisters of St Joseph lib.	1891	I	i
155	"	a Le Contenlx, St Mary's inst. lib.	1862	....	....
156	"	Masten Park high sch. lib.	1897	I	i
157	"	St Margaret's sch. lib.	1884	I	i
158	"	St Mary's acad. & indust. fem. sch. lib.	1863	I	i
159	" Central high sch.	S. J. Williams mem. lib.	1894	....	....
160	"	Univ. of Buffalo. med. dept. lib.	1845	I	ir
161	"	Women's educ'n. & indust. union lib.	1884	I	r
162	" 19 W. Moh'wk st.	Y. M. C. A. lib.	1853	I	r
163	Burdett	Union sch. lib. ....	....	I	i
164	Caldwell	Lake George free lib.	1892	R	o
165	"	Lake George un. sch. lib.	1894	I	i
166	Caledonia	High sch. lib.	1896	I	i
167	Cambridge	High sch. lib.	1892	I	i
168	Camden	Camden lib. ass'n.	1891	R	c
169	"	High sch. lib.	?	I	i
170	Campbell	Union sch. lib.	1893	I	i
171	Canaan Four Corners ..	Canaan pub. lib.	1893	R	c
172	Canajoharie	High sch. lib.	?	I	i
173	Canandaigua	High sch. lib.	1888	I	i
174	"	Wood lib. ass'n.	1868	LR	c
175	Canaseraga	High sch. lib.	1877	I	i
176	Canastota	Canastota pub. lib.	1896	R	o
177	"	High sch. lib.	?	I	i
178	Candor	Candor free acad. lib.	1868	I	i
179	Canistota	High sch. lib.	1871	I	i
180	"	Wimodaughian free lib.	1897	R	o

* For deaf-mutes.

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
W. J. Linnell		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. .	5	61	316	136
M. G. McKay.....		Sch.....	G. Gen..	Fl. .	12	5	495	137
E. L. Hulett.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. .	.....	11	300	138
Sr. M. Paula.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl. .	104	45	1 311	139
Eliz. D. Renninger ..		Inst.....	St. Gen..	R. S.	757	789	9 731	140
J. R. Gray.....	Phar.	Coll.....	Gen.....	Fl. .	5	.....	128	141
Ella M. Edwards ...	Hist.	Mem.....	St. Gen..	R. .	386	107	8 839	142
H. L. Elmendorf ...		Mem.....	E. T. St.	F. .	421	20 141	123 988	143
		Sch.....	St. Gen..	Fl. .	10	.....	1 954	144
A. W. Hurd.....		Inst.....	St.....	Fl. .	.....	355	775	145
Rob. Schwickerath ..		Coll.....	Fees Gen.	Fl. .	200	450	21 265	146
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. .	.....	.....	3 776	147
Ralph Stone.....	Law	Gov.....	St. Sdy..	R. .	.....	490	14 000	148
Sue D. Woolley.....		Inst.....	Fees Gen.	Fl. .	.....	.....	4 000	149
		Coll.....	G. Gen..	Fl. .	6	.....	1 207	150
F. Frankenstein....		Mem.....	End Fees	R. .	24	237	7 580	151
E. P. Van Duzee ...		Pub.....	E. St. Sdy.	R. .	1 658	2 364	49 300	152
Sr. St Mary.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl. .	.....	60	2 960	153
Sr. M. of Sacred Heart		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl. .	10	.....	1 180	154
Sr. M. Isadore.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl. .	40	.....	788	155
F. S. Fosdick.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. .	50	395	1 070	156
		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl. .	.....	4	990	157
Ada Potts.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl. .	25	15	525	158
		End.....	End.....	Fl. .	5	84	873	159
M. D. Mann.....	Med.	Coll.....	St. Gen..	R. .	.....	229	6 552	160
Mrs N. G. Benedict ..		Inst.....	St. Gen..	R. .	3	52	1 300	161
H B. Brown.....		Inst.....	St. Gen..	R. Sl.	53	227	5 689	162
John Probes.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. .	1	1	500	163
Ione Bowman.....		Mem.....	St. Gen..	F. .	45	38	752	164
G. C. Percy.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. .	.....	35	607	165
Clara A. Grey.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. .	5	89	494	166
Katherine B. Barr..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. .	270	12	4 907	167
Annie More.....		Mem.....	St G. Fees	F. .	47	135	1 726	168
H. T. Skerriitt.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. .	.....	.....	416	169
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. .	.....	68	350	170
		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F. .	.....	81	789	171
Emma P. Abell.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. .	45	196	1 925	172
J. C. Norris.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. .	8	872	2 320	173
Sara N. Lee.....		Mem.....	Tax St. G.	F. .	108	173	2 441	174
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. .	.....	.....	650	175
Julia M. Perkins ...		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F. .	16	284	1 798	176
G. H. Ottaway.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. .	6	318	1 170	177
E. L. Andrews.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. .	.....	189	865	178
C. F. Walker.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. .	.....	184	1 184	179
Susie A. Burnham ..		Mem.....	St. G....	F. .	37	123	852	180

a For year ending Dec. 31, 1898.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
136	800	.....	189	2	.....	.....	\$25	\$25
137	150	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	300	.....	185	5	6	.....	11 90	10
139	800	58	52	2	40	.....	.....	.....
140	18 735	.....	323	72	72	\$3 718 19	.....	.....
141	?	?	310	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
142	.....	.....	300	.....	48	.....	.....	100
143	768 028	.....	365	72	82	4 127 21	74 860 69	200
144	.....	.....	170	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	.....	.....	308	.....	51	.....	2 425	3 000
149	10 000	.....	300	48	72	.....	.....	.....
150	.....	.....	240	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
151	5 466	.....	309	46½	46½	78 46	.....	.....
152	.....	.....	362	.....	83	846 98	24 738 83	.....
153	3 378	656	365	3	70	.....	.....	.....
154	.....	.....	200	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
155	.....	1 800	170	2	12	.....	.....	.....
156	.....	.....	181	.....	30	.....	548 31	.....
157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	600	.....	300	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
159	6 450	.....	190	22½	.....	260	.....	.....
160	.....	.....	309	.....	54	120	.....	200
161	.....	.....	305	.....	69	.....	.....	37 50
162	1 803	921	308	63	82	.....	.....	200
163	990	.....	52	1	1	.....	7	.....
164	500	25	110	3	3	.....	.....	.....
165	261	?	180	1	2	.....	25	25
166	273	.....	200	1	.....	.....	25	.....
167	7 758	.....	144	8	.....	.....	200	181
168	12 961	.....	156	12	12	.....	.....	64
169	300	.....	200	5	25	.....	.....	.....
170	450	200	200	35	.....	.....	35 57	35 57
171	4 260	.....	156	3	.....	.....	25	75
172	3 931	.....	224	5	.....	.....	174 41	113 45
173	5 050	.....	230	30	30	.....	596 97	600
174	13 748	199	226	27	27	160	200	130
175	1 000	30	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	11 408	.....	309	13	13	.....	400	200
177	?	?	187	30	30	.....	40 28	50
178	372	.....	189	?	.....	.....	110 14	100
179	1 200	.....	200	5	.....	.....	.....	111 56
180	3 804	.....	156	4	.....	.....	.....	85

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	\$50	136
.....	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	297	137
.....	.....	21 90	21 90	.....	.....	21 90	138
\$20	\$30	50	50	.....	.....	50	139
814	700	5 432 19	710 97	\$1 449 90	\$4 702 40	6 863 27	140
.....	.....	.....	4 60	12	.....	16 60	141
.....	200	300	405 84	.....	.....	405 84	142
.....	2 993 36	82 181 26	27 255 30	35 718 88	18 585 48	81 559 66	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
300	472 43	772 43	772 43	.....	.....	772 43	146
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
.....	.....	5 425	1 293 23	1 414	34 49	2 741 72	148
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
269 50	350	697 96	318 68	360	248 30	926 98	151
.....	.....	25 585 81	8 502 54	8 044 63	9 038 64	25 585 81	152
.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	180	153
.....	.....	.....	57 87	.....	.....	57 87	154
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
.....	75	623 31	548 31	.....	.....	548 31	156
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
.....	.....	.....	25 50	.....	.....	25 50	158
.....	.....	260	112 86	.....	22 24	135 10	159
.....	.....	320	473 60	900	.....	1 373 60	160
75	.....	112 50	148 77	.....	.....	148 77	161
.....	848 09	1 048 09	415 69	380	252 40	1 048 09	162
.....	68	7 68	7	.....	.....	7	163
.....	107 31	107 31	29 74	.....	64 21	93 95	164
.....	.....	50	44 82	.....	.....	44 82	165
.....	18 45	43 45	63 70	.....	.....	63 70	166
.....	15 78	396 78	265 75	100	.....	365 75	167
58	184 18	306 18	137 63	109	45 26	291 89	168
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
.....	.....	71 14	71 14	.....	.....	71 14	170
.....	61	161	75	10	1	86	171
.....	21 53	309 39	250 98	50	5 96	306 94	172
.....	.....	1 196 97	860 92	100	236 05	1 196 97	173
.....	182 04	672 04	262 86	222	76 37	561 23	174
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	175
.....	233 66	833 66	357 07	225	66 70	648 77	176
.....	.....	90 28	90 28	.....	.....	90 28	177
.....	.....	210 14	210 14	.....	.....	210 14	178
.....	111 56	223 12	223 12	.....	.....	223 12	179
.....	155 90	240 90	178 89	.....	21	199 89	180

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
181	Canton.....	Canton free lib.....	1891	R	c
182	".....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
183	".....	St Lawrence univ. lib.....	1865	I	i
184	Cape Vincent.....	Union sch. lib.....	1875	I	i
185	Carmel.....	Carmel lit. union lib.....	1881	G	---
186	".....	Drew sem. lib.....	1868	I	i
187	".....	Union sch. lib.....	1899	I	i
188	Carthage.....	Augustinian inst. lib.....	1885	I	i
189	".....	High sch. lib.....	1866	I	i
190	Castile.....	Cordelia A. Greene free lib.....	1897	G	---
191	".....	High sch. lib.....	---	I	i
192	Catskill.....	Catskill pub. lib.....	1893	R	c
193	".....	High sch. lib.....	1868	I	i
194	".....	St Patrick's acad. lib.....	1892	I	i
195	Cattaraugus.....	High sch. lib.....	1887	I	i
196	Cazenovia.....	Cazenovia pub. lib.....	1886	G	r
197	".....	Cazenovia sem. lib.....	1824	I	i
198	Central Square.....	High sch. lib.....	1887	I	i
199	Central Valley.....	Union sch. lib.....	---	I	i
200	Champlain.....	Union sch. lib.....	1890	I	i
201	Charlotte.....	High sch. lib.....	1892	I	i
202	Chateaugay.....	High sch. lib.....	1883	I	i
203	Chatham.....	High sch. lib.....	1884	I	i
204	Cherry Valley.....	Union sch. lib.....	?	I	i
205	Chester.....	High sch. lib.....	1846	I	i
206	Chittenango.....	Yates high sch. lib.....	1871	I	i
207	Churchville.....	Union sch. lib.....	1890	I	i
208	Cincinnatus.....	Union sch. lib.....	1857	I	i
209	Clarence.....	Parker high sch. lib.....	1869	I	i
210	Claverack.....	Claverack free lib. and reading room.	1890	G	a
211	".....	Hudson River inst. lib.....	1854	I	i
212	Clayton.....	High sch. lib.....	1889	I	i
213	Clayville.....	High sch. lib.....	1878	I	i
214	Cleveland.....	Union sch. lib.....	1886	I	i
215	Cliff Haven.....	Catholic summer sch. lib.....	1899	---	---
216	Clifton Springs.....	Union and class sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
217	Clinton.....	Hamilton col. lib.....	1812	I	ir
218	".....	High sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
219	".....	Houghton sem. lib.....	1861	I	i
220	Clyde.....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
221	Cobleskill.....	High sch. lib.....	1887	I	i
222	Cohocton.....	Union sch. lib.....	1890	I	i
223	Cohoes.....	Cohoes city library.....	1856	I	---
224	".....	Egberts high sch. lib.....	1880	I	i
225	".....	St Bernard's acad. lib.....	1890	I	i

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. new in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
Josephine Paige.....		Mem.	Tax. St..	F. ..	35	430	2 255	181
A. H. Knapp		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl	209	.....	973	182
.....		Coll.	End. Gen.	Fl. ..	.....	.....	12 953	183
N. K. White		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	.....	81	591	184
Clayton Ryder		Mem.	G. Gen..	R. S.	15	23	1 825	185
.....		Coll.	Gen.	Fl. ..	.....	.....	3 000	186
P. H. Hembat		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. ..	.....	199	325	187
.....		Sch.	Gen.	Fl. ..	.....	.....	360	188
Hattie A. Merrill...		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	.....	.....	1 200	189
S. E. Mallory		Pri.	End.	F. ..	131	60	21 167	190
Minnie E. Hoagland		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. ..	5	15	650	191
Emily F. Becker....		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F. ..	74	385	3 627	192
Charles Hale		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl	.....	15	825	193
.....		Sch.	Gen.	Fl. ..	18	10	839	194
G. A. Bolles		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	.....	129	2 175	195
Emma J. Hutchinson		Mem.	Tax. St. G.	F. ..	204	586	5 626	196
A. R. Butler		Sch.	Gen.	Fl. ..	35	.....	3 440	197
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	.....	.....	491	198
A. L. Brooks		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. ..	2	59	800	199
L. A. Johnson		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	.....	104	860	200
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. ..	.....	25	675	201
E. F. McKinley.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	.....	224	1 566	202
Ella E. Wagar		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	.....	348	3 539	203
Sarah W. Shipway..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	32	85	855	204
Florence L. Walker.		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. ..	.....	15	1 250	205
W. M. Fort		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. ..	.....	100	3 000	206
N. Lee		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	.....	74	604	207
L. R. Brown.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. ..	.....	9	316	208
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	.....	.....	1 500	209
C. E. Seipel		Mem.	St. G. F.	F. ..	.....	.....	1 500	210
A. L. Travis		Sch.	St. Gen..	Fl. ..	13	.....	1 630	211
Ernest Robinson		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. ..	.....	315	655	212
Mrs O. M. Buchanan		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	.....	2	661	213
W. J. Somers		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. ..	13	35	441	214
Mary P. Bourke....		Sch.	G.	Fl. ..	1 600	30	1 630	215
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. ..	12	135	706	216
M. G. Dodge		Coll.	St. Gen..	F. ..	428	1 067	39 408	217
Cornelia Galligan...		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	77	.....	1 795	218
.....		Sch.	St. Gen..	Fl. ..	.....	.....	2 433	219
M. E. Ackerman....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. ..	.....	46	2 010	220
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	.....	208	1 400	221
Bertha Shapen		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	441	400	1 250	222
R. A. Ross.....		Pub. sch..	Tax.	F. ..	.....	.....	3 817	223
W. P. Thomson.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl	.....	402	1 702	224
.....		Sch.	Gen.	Fl. ..	20	.....	740	225

a For year ending Feb. 28, 1899.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
181	19 233		289	42	42		\$500	\$200
182		350	190				229 49	
183								
184	450		40	2			25	25
185	590		52	5	5			
186								
187	295	900	187	5	30		136 47	100
188	380		38	1				
189	3 000	125	80	2				
190	3 308	†	104	12	12	\$500		
191	400	1 000	189	2	30			
192	26 241		296	30			1 000	200
193			200	30	30		10	10
194			250		6			
195	1 079		92	2	2		25	25
196	14 583		300	30	30		200	200
197	†	†	240	12	12			
198	561	300	40	5				
199	700	550	40	2				40
200	750		224	5			53 86	50
201	756		30	1			54 35	
202	2 178		193	5			190	105
203	†		210	5	5		643 07	385
204	1 772		74	2			40 40	40
205	900	300	191	1	5			
206	1 500		191	5			25	25
207	775	50	50	1	30		7	58 27
208			195	30	30		10	
209	850		60	2	30			
210	3 386		104	8	60			26 55
211	125		74	4				
212	500	200	173	30	30		100	100
213	294		80	4			3	
214	314	298	200	2	6		50	50
215	509		49	21				
216	2 500		40	1			73 56	61 70
217	5 036	†	268	36	36	45		200
218	5 040		45	2				
219			245	88	88			
220			200		30		42 16	
221	†	†	40	2			123 71	
222	1 000		17	3			8 60	211 30
223	19 468		247	26			100	
224	1 575	120	195	6	25		231 93	170 84
225	521		161	5				

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	\$64 28	\$764 28	\$413 71	\$208	\$142 57	\$764 28	181
.....	.....	229 49	229 49	.....	.....	229 49	182
.....	.....	50	61 60	.....	.....	61 60	183
.....	60 34	60 34	26	26	5 54	57 54	184
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185
.....	.....	236 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
.....	27 82	527 82	89 74	104	326 42	520 16	189
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
.....	.....	.....	49 50	.....	.....	49 50	191
.....	25 91	1 225 91	413 52	482	330 39	1 223 91	192
.....	.....	20	41 05	.....	.....	41 05	193
.....	27	27	27	.....	.....	27	194
.....	.....	50	130 47	.....	.....	130 47	195
.....	847 25	1 247 25	706 82	236 50	323 26	1 266 58	196
.....	.....	.....	.....	29 75	.....	29 75	197
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	198
.....	20	60	60	.....	.....	60	199
.....	.....	103 86	103 86	.....	.....	103 86	200
.....	.....	54 35	33	.....	21 35	54 35	201
.....	.....	295	235	.....	60	295	202
.....	.....	1 028 07	488 07	540	.....	1 028 07	203
.....	1	81 40	80 40	.....	.....	80 40	204
.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	45	205
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	206
.....	35	100 27	100 27	.....	.....	100 27	207
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
.....	34	34	34	.....	.....	34	209
\$46	258 07	330 62	57 55	50	250 90	358 45	210
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211
.....	.....	200	200	.....	.....	200	212
.....	.....	3	1 50	.....	1 50	3	213
.....	.....	100	53 16	.....	.....	53 16	214
.....	60	60	30	.....	30	60	215
.....	.....	135 26	132 26	.....	3	135 26	216
.....	2 400	2 645	1 995	650	.....	2 645	217
.....	5	5	63 52	50	.....	113 52	218
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219
.....	.....	42 16	5 20	20	.....	25 20	220
.....	141 84	265 55	265 55	.....	.....	265 55	221
.....	193 06	412 96	412 96	.....	.....	412 96	222
.....	.....	100	133 25	.....	.....	133 25	223
.....	.....	402 77	402 77	.....	.....	402 77	224
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
226	Cohoes	Y. M. C. A. lib.....	1884	.....	.....
227	Coldspring	Haldane high sch. lib.....	1892	I	i
228	College Point.....	Conrad Poppenhusen ass'n lib.....	1868	I	i
229	Colton	Union sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
230	Constableville.....	Union sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
231	Cooperstown	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
232	Copenhagen	High sch. lib.....	1888	I	i
233	Corfu	Union sch. lib.....	1896	I	i
234	Corinth	High sch. lib.....	1891	I	i
235	Corning	Corning free acad. lib.....	1860	I	i
236	"	Corning free lib.....	1873	GR	o
237	"	Union sch. lib.....	1896	I	i
238	Cornwall	Cornwall pub. lib.....	1895	R	o
239	Cornwall-on the Hudson	Cornwall-on-Hudson pub. lib.....	1894	R	o
240	"	High sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
241	"	N. Y. mil. acad. lib.....	1889	I	i
242	Corona	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
243	Cortland	Franklin Hatch lib. ass'n.....	1886	G	.....
244	"	State normal sch. lib.....	.....	I	.....
245	"	Union sch. lib.....	1880	I	i
246	Coxsackie	High sch. lib.....	1837	I	i
247	Crown Point	Crown Point chapel lib.....	1884	R	o
248	"	Union sch. lib.....	1879	I	i
249	Cuba	Cuba circ. lib.....	1872	.....	.....
250	"	High sch. lib.....	1869	I	i
251	Dalton	Union sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
252	Dannemora	Clinton prison lib.....	.....	L	.....
253	Dansville	Dansville pub. lib.....	1893	R	o
254	"	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
255	Dayton	Union sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
256	De Ruyter	High sch. lib.....	1874	I	i
257	Delevan	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
258	Delhi	Delaware acad. lib.....	1819	I	i
259	Depew	R. R. Y. M. C. A. lib.....	.....	I	r
260	"	Union sch. lib.....	1896	I	i
261	Deposit	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
262	Dexter	High sch. lib.....	1896	I	i
263	Dobbs Ferry	Union sch. lib.....	1837	I	i
264	Dolgeville	High sch. lib.....	1887	I	i
265	Dryden	High sch. lib.....	1871	I	i
266	"	Southworth lib.....	1883	G	a
267	Dunkirk	Acad. sch. lib.....	?	I	i
268	"	Brooks mem. lib.....	1899	I	r
269	"	Dunkirk sch. lib.....	1893	.....	.....
270	"	St Mary's acad. lib.....	1861	.....	.....

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
.....		Inst.	G. Gen..	R. Fl	.....	.....	366	226
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	40	2 300	227
F. Martens		Inst	Gen	F ..	35	18	3 043	228
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	114	496	229
J. L. Belia		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	1	100	300	230
Antoinette Abrams.		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	249	2 963	231
F. A. Walker		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	380	140	1 345	232
LaFayette Clapp		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	2	82	500	233
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	104	1 010	234
L. E. Hunt		Pub. sch..	Tax	R. Fl	1	.....	751	235
Mary C. Drake		Mem	St. Sdy. G.	F ..	.....	323	8 125	236
Stella M. Backer		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	92	790	237
H. C. Woodworth		Pub. D ..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	260	929	238
Leonora Pope		Pub. D ..	Tax. St..	F ..	301	55	1 899	239
G. H. Baskerville		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	195	.....	723	240
.....		Sch	Gen	Fl ..	10	80	5 400	241
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	1 177	242
Mary E. Hubbard		Mem. End.	End. Fees	R. S.	25	112	3 969	243
G. E. Banta		Sch	St	Fl ..	.....	370	6 890	244
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	8	363	1 362	245
G. W. Fairgrieve		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	10	.....	970	246
Mary H. Huestis		Pub. D ..	Tax. St..	F ..	43	45	1 257	247
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	490	248
H. W. Armstrong		Mem	Fees	S .....	.....	75	1 950	249
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	50	586	250
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	53	498	251
J. E. Metcalfe		Inst	St	Fl ..	.....	300	4 200	252
Susie M. Parker		Pub. D ..	Tax. St..	F ..	1	378	3 501	253
W. G. Carmer		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	103	432	254
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	529	255
I. S. Sears		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	7	777	256
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	685	257
E. D. Holmes		Sch	St. G. Gen.	F ..	10	1	2 000	258
W. L. Inskip		Inst	St. Gen.	F ..	.....	376	1 400	259
G. L. Hanley		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	130	800	260
G. W. Pye		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	14	2 359	261
B. W. Alverson		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	4	114	709	262
W. C. Fox		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	54	559	263
James Eggenberger		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	2	.....	1 500	264
H. D. Cannon		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	600	265
Lillian Mirick		End	End	F ..	2	690	7 168	266
Nora I. Hayes		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	90	1 301	267
Mary G. Bristol		Inst	St. Sdy. G.	F ..	2 223	547	2 770	268
J. W. Babcock		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	295	1 903	269
Stephen Kealy		Pri	Pri	Pri ..	.....	87	3 183	270

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
226	54	15	365	104	104	.....	.....	.....
227	2 054	325	220	10	.....	.....	\$25	\$25
228	1 203	285	365	4	78	\$192 81	.....	.....
229	675	.....	190	6	.....	.....	25	50
230	300	.....	181	4	25	.....	1 149 70	682 73
231	4 000	.....	180	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
232	520	72	↑	2	.....	.....	50	50
233	300	250	194	5	.....	.....	25	25
234	1 750	425	200	4	2	.....	50	50
235	.....	6 000	200	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
236	11 078	.....	300	24	.....	.....	800	200
237	217	.....	200	10	15	.....	50	50
238	3 500	500	150	3	.....	.....	50	117
239	3 549	.....	156	5	5	.....	100	50
240	.....	500	160	.....	5	.....	25	25
241	3 600	500	365	35	35	.....	.....	.....
242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
243	8 272	.....	308	61	61	400	.....	.....
244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
245	2 100	↑	80	2	30	.....	200	158 03
246	700	200	187	5	↑	.....	.....	.....
247	1 545	.....	153	4	4	.....	18	20
248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
249	.....	.....	52	2	.....	60	.....	.....
250	.....	.....	200	.....	40	.....	15 30	15
251	937	150	200	30	30	.....	25	25
252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
253	17 883	.....	208	12	.....	.....	500	200
254	.....	.....	187	30	.....	.....	25	25
255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
256	1 117	.....	207	5	25	.....	.....	4 50
257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
258	300	.....	80	1	2	.....	.....	.....
259	3 634	400	282	36	36	.....	.....	200
260	2 000	.....	200	2	30	.....	100	100
261	2 400	300	80	2	30	.....	.....	.....
262	793	1 000	194	5	40	.....	39 58	39 58
263	528	.....	80	↑	↑	.....	47 45	25
264	1 562	↑	200	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
265	10	.....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
266	6 444	.....	305	24	42	950	200	200
267	1 697	.....	217	2	.....	.....	87 83	52 85
268	13 259	.....	164	42	42	.....	500	200
269	6 000	.....	200	1	25	.....	124 20	77 07
270	↑	↑	↑	.....	25	.....	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	N.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228
.....	.....	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	\$50	227
.....	.....	192 81	105 79	\$84	\$3 02	192 81	228
.....	\$28 42	103 42	100	.....	3 42	103 42	229
\$76 75	164 48	2 073 66	80	1 538 70	236 87	1 855 57	230
.....	380 86	380 86	330 86	50	.....	380 86	231
.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	232
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	233
.....	.....	100	105 10	.....	.....	105 10	234
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235
.....	41 50	1 041 50	359 44	300	200 86	860 30	236
.....	.....	100	100	25	.....	125	237
.....	2 06	169 06	231 07	15	6 61	252 68	238
.....	5 09	155 09	49 72	42	9 93	101 65	239
.....	.....	50	47 54	.....	3	50 54	240
.....	150	150	150	.....	.....	150	241
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242
299 76	108 30	808 06	118 75	450	122 07	690 82	243
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	244
.....	.....	358 03	397 20	.....	.....	397 20	245
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246
1	97 94	136 94	40 24	.....	10	40 34	247
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248
30	55	145	93	.....	42	135	249
.....	.....	30 30	30 30	.....	.....	30 30	250
.....	21 71	71 71	71 71	.....	.....	71 71	251
.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
.....	50 85	750 85	462 76	165 12	248 33	876 21	253
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	254
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255
.....	.....	4 50	4 50	.....	.....	4 50	256
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257
.....	50	50	50	.....	25	75	258
.....	200	400	285	.....	115	400	259
.....	6 75	206 75	206 75	.....	.....	206 75	260
.....	27 16	27 16	27 16	.....	.....	27 16	261
.....	.....	79 16	69 12	.....	.....	69 12	262
.....	.....	72 45	72 45	.....	.....	72 45	263
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265
.....	.....	1 350 00	828	400	108	1 384	266
.....	.....	140 68	112 89	25	2 79	140 68	267
.....	602 39	1 302 39	525 58	205 79	304 68	1 036 05	268
.....	.....	201 27	198 62	.....	2 65	201 27	269
.....	78 46	78 46	147 30	.....	.....	147 30	270

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
271	Dunkirk.....	St Mary's acad. sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
272	Earlville.....	High sch. lib.....	1892	I	i
273	East Aurora.....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
274	East Bloomfield.....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
275	East Chatham.....	East Chatham pub. lib.....	1893	R	o
276	East Hampton.....	Union sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
277	East Islip.....	Union sch. lib.....	1898	I	i
278	East Pembroke.....	Union sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
279	East Randolph.....	Union sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
280	East Springfield.....	East Springfield acad. lib.....	1880	I	i
281	East Syracuse.....	High sch. lib.....	1880	I	i
282	Easton.....	Easton lib. ass'n.....	1895	G	a
283	Eaton.....	Union sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
284	Eddytown.....	Starkey sem. lib.....	1839	I	i
285	Eden.....	Union sch. lib.....	1896	I	i
286	Edmeston.....	High sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
287	Elba.....	Union sch. lib.....	1897	I	i
288	Elbridge.....	Munro coll. inst. lib.....	.....	I	i
289	Elizabethtown.....	Elizabethtown lib. ass'n.....	1884	G	a
290	".....	High sch. lib.....	1867	I	i
291	Ellenville.....	Ellenville pub. lib.....	1893	R	o
292	".....	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
293	Ellicottville.....	High sch. Harmon lib.....	1892	I	i
294	Ellington.....	High sch. lib.....	1871	I	i
295	Elmira.....	Elmira coll. lib.....	1855	I	i
296	".....	Elmira free acad. lib.....	1846	I	i
297	".....	N. Y. state reformatory lib.....	1876	I	----
298	Elmira Heights.....	Union sch. lib.....	1896	I	i
299	Essex.....	Union sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
300	Fabius.....	Union sch. lib.....	?	I	i
301	Fair Haven.....	Union sch. lib.....	1890	I	i
302	Fairfield.....	Fairfield sem. lib.....	1803	I	i
303	Fairport.....	Fairport pub. lib.....	1895	R	o
304	".....	High sch. lib.....	1870	I	i
305	Falconer.....	Union sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
306	Far Rockaway.....	High sch. lib.....	1890	I	i
307	Fayetteville.....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
308	Filmore.....	Wide awake club lib.....	1897	R	o
309	Fine.....	Hayden lib.....	1886	.....	----
310	Fishkill.....	Union sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
311	Fishkill on the Hudson.....	Union sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
312	Florida.....	S. S. Seward inst. lib.....	1847	I	i
313	Flushing.....	Flushing inst. lib.....	1874	I	i
314	".....	Flushing lib. ass'n.....	1858	G	r
315	".....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
St Francis de Sales.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	30	25	681	271
E. J. Rowe.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	32	539	272
C. L. McGovern.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	35	277	3 212	273
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	.....	1 217	274
S. B. Smith.....		Pub. D..	Tax. St..	F..	3	66	1 239	275
W. S. French.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	117	562	276
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	142	308	277
W. H. Dyer.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	4	8	700	278
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	.....	418	279
Menno Burlingame..		Sch.....	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	320	280
S. R. Brown.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	20	209	1 882	281
Mrs F. Tayler.....		Mem.....	Tax. St..	F..	9	117	981	282
Agnes M. Marshall..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	8	467	283
C. C. Wilcox.....		Sch.....	St.G.Gen.	F..	30	28	3 335	284
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	55	497	285
Calvin Derrick.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	187	862	286
A. M. Mellroy.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	100	312	287
L. G. Turney.....		Sch.....	End.....	Fl..	.....	19	865	288
Mary E. Hale.....		Mem.....	St. G....	F..	4	87	1 977	289
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl	.....	30	750	290
Retta L. Russell....		Pub. D..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	404	2 739	291
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	343	292
C. J. Melrose.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	1	14	955	293
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	79	1 100	294
Georgia P. Craig....		Coll.....	Gen.....	Fl..	50	20	6 070	295
C. W. Evans.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	1	158	2 861	296
A. E. Upham.....		Inst.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	182	4 000	297
C. H. Kent.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	2	164	784	298
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	355	299
M. J. Multer.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	12	489	300
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	358	301
.....		Sch.....	St. Gen..	Fl..	.....	.....	3 590	302
Charlotte G. Howard		Pub. D..	Tax. St..	F..	6	216	979	303
E. D. Webb.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	98	646	304
J. S. Wright.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	30	400	305
S. J. Ellsworth.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	628	306
A. E. Chase.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	10	49	1 915	307
Mary E. Crowley...		Mem.....	St. G....	F..	10	128	676	308
H. J. Corbitt.....		Pub. sch..	St. G....	F..	3	9	324	309
E. B. Du Mond.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R..	.....	5	425	310
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	304	311
E. F. Brown.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	R. Fl	.....	.....	1 159	312
E. A. Fairchild.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	14	.....	1 388	313
Louise G. Hinesdale.		Mem.....	End.T.G.	F..	615	240	6 100	314
Jean Ely.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	.....	3 075	315

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	NOTES OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
271	?	?	?	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
272	700	.....	38	1	.....	.....	\$15 30	\$14 60
273	8 556	2 000	224	7	7	.....	150	.....
274	?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
275	1 483	600	200	20	.....	.....	40	40
276	?	.....	200	30	30	.....	25	25
277	.....	.....	?	?	?	.....	200	25
278	1 500	.....	80	1	2	.....	.....	.....
279	?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
280	200	100	200	10	20	.....	.....	.....
281	1 836	1 500	180	1	25	.....	50	50
282	883	.....	156	3	.....	.....	50	40
283	651	?	174	1	30	.....	25	.....
284	1 500	1 000	160	10	10	.....	.....	.....
285	915	?	165	3	30	.....	37 50	25
286	425	200	172	4	42½	.....	20	20
287	1 500	.....	40	1½	.....	.....	25	25
288	?	.....	?	?	?	.....	.....	.....
289	3 553	.....	118	6	6	.....	.....	100
290	.....	.....	200	.....	35	.....	25	25
291	26 097	.....	306	24	.....	.....	500	200
292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
293	2 100	.....	48	1	.....	.....	30	100
294	950	.....	200	5	.....	.....	51	51
295	.....	.....	268	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
296	2 303	3 500	190	10	30	.....	100	100
297	60 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
298	1 500	?	80	1	.....	.....	78 54	35
299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	272	.....	180	3	20	.....	10	.....
301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
302	.....	1 945	265	14	14	.....	.....	.....
303	8 317	.....	154	5	5	.....	150	100
304	.....	.....	190	5	25	.....	25	25
305	720	450	80	1½	.....	.....	25	25
306	3 524	.....	160	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
307	?	.....	72	1	.....	.....	25	36 25
308	2 483	.....	156	4½	4½	.....	.....	100
309	700	.....	200	30	.....	.....	.....	750
310	.....	.....	200	.....	?	.....	5 13	5 12
311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
312	73	?	188	30	30	.....	.....	.....
313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	20 633	.....	300	32	32	.....	750	200
315	.....	.....	192	20	20	.....	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	\$21 80	.....	.....	\$21 80	271
.....	.....	\$29 90	29 90	.....	.....	29 90	272
.....	.....	150	300 37	.....	.....	300 37	273
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274
.....	\$2 79	82 79	57 93	.....	\$24 86	82 79	275
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	276
.....	.....	225	225	.....	.....	225	277
.....	.....	.....	8 50	.....	.....	8 50	278
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
.....	25	125	94 24	\$25	.....	119 24	281
.....	20 92	110 92	96 13	25	4	125 13	282
.....	.....	25	4 55	.....	1 90	6 45	283
.....	116 10	116 10	59 85	50	.....	109 85	284
.....	.....	62 50	62 50	.....	.....	62 50	285
.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	40	286
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	287
.....	.....	.....	90 09	.....	.....	90 09	288
\$50 30	130 18	280 48	128 61	.....	36 04	164 65	289
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	290
.....	260 79	960 79	403 09	200	357 70	960 79	291
.....	.....	130	97 05	.....	5	102 05	292
.....	.....	102	102	.....	.....	102	293
.....	100	100	50	.....	.....	50	294
.....	.....	200	155 58	36	.....	191 58	295
.....	150	150	150	.....	.....	150	296
.....	.....	113 54	113 54	.....	.....	113 54	297
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298
.....	4	14	4	10	.....	14	299
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	50	50	300
.....	42 88	292 88	200 77	49	45	294 77	301
.....	.....	50	59 53	.....	.....	59 53	302
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	303
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304
.....	22 50	83 75	55 08	.....	.....	55 08	305
.....	160 55	260 55	123 27	34 50	69 90	227 67	306
.....	7 50	15	7 50	.....	.....	7 50	307
.....	.....	10 25	10 25	.....	.....	10 25	308
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313
.....	1 124 18	2 074 18	247 63	885 09	871 75	2 004 47	314
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
316	Flushing	St Joseph's acad. lib.....	1874	I	i
317	Fonda	High sch. lib.....	1887	I	i
318	Forestport	Forestport lit. and social un. lib.....	1896	G	r
319	Forestville	Forestville free acad. lib.....	1867	I	i
320	Fort Ann	Union sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
321	Fort Covington.....	Fort Covington free acad. lib.....	?	I	i
322	Fort Edward.....	Fort Edward coll. inst. lib.....	1854	I	i
323	"	High sch. lib.....	1870	I	i
324	Fort Plain	Clinton Liberal inst. lib.....	1831	I	i
325	"	Fort Plain free lib.....	1885	R	o
326	"	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
327	Frankfort	High sch. lib.....	1891	I	i
328	Franklin	Delaware lit. inst. lib.....	1835	I	i
329	Franklinville.....	Ten Broeck free acad. lib.....	1867	I	i
330	Fredonia	D. R. Barker lib. ass'n	1875	L	r
331	"	State normal sch. lib.....	....	I	....
332	Freeport	Freeport pub. lib.....	1895	R	o
333	Frewsburg	Union sch. lib.....	?	I	i
334	Friendship	Friendship free lib.....	1898	R	o
335	"	High sch. lib.....	1890	I	i
336	Fulton	Fulton pub. lib.....	1895	R	o
337	"	High sch. lib.....	....	I	i
338	Fultonville.....	Union sch. lib.....	1891	I	i
339	Gainesville	Union sch. lib.....	1856	I	i
340	Garden City.....	St Paul's sch. lib.....	1882	....	....
341	Geneseo	Wadsworth lib.....	1869	L	....
342	Geneva	De Lancey sch. lib.....	1868	I	i
343	"	High sch. lib.....	1839	I	i
344	"	Hobart coll. lib.....	1822	I	i
345	Gilbertsville	Gilbertsville free lib.....	1889	G	a
346	"	High sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
347	Glen Cove.....	Glen Cove pub. lib.....	1894	R	o
348	Glen Haven	Glen Haven pub. lib.....	1893	R	o
349	Glens Falls.....	Crandall free lib.....	1892	R	o
350	"	Glens Falls acad. lib.....	1841	I	i
351	"	High sch. lib.....	....	I	i
352	Gloversville	Gloversville free lib.....	1880	L, G	r
353	"	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
354	Goshen.....	High sch. lib.....	1891	I	i
355	Gouverneur	High sch. lib.....	1828	I	i
356	"	Reading room ass'n.....	1885	G	r
357	Gowanda.....	High sch. lib.....	1863	I	i
358	Grahamsville	Daniel Pierce lib.....	1898	R	o
359	Granville.....	High sch. lib.....	1891	I	i
360	Greatneck.....	Union sch. lib.....	?	I	i

Name of Librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vol's. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
Sr M. de Paul		Sch	Gen	Fl ..	50	50	1 800	316
E. B. Robbins		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	F ..		69	1 523	317
H. D. Utley		Mem	St. G	F ..	58	53	245	318
A. C. Anderson		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	F ..		117	1 210	319
Mary Bailey		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	F ..			550	320
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	Fl ..			350	321
J. E. King		Sch	St. G	Fl ..		50	1 060	322
Helen F. Young		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	F ..		150	2 350	323
W. C. Joslin		Sch	G. Gen..	Fl ..		48	3 663	324
Maria Ehle		Mem	Tax. St. G	F ..	12	63	1 263	325
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	1	107	865	326
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		85	825	327
.....		Sch	G. Gen..	Fl ..			2 085	328
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax	Fl ..	6	2	1 400	329
Mrs I. B. Greene		Mem	E. T. St.	F ..	107	377	5 749	330
F. N. Jewett		Sch	Gen	Fl ..	25	36	2 266	331
C. W. Oley		Pub. D ..	Tax. St..	F ..	45	402	1 785	332
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	1	106	437	333
Mrs G. W. Fries		Mem	St. G	F ..	844	489	1 333	334
W. W. Miller		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		155	1 455	335
Helen B. Emens		Pub. D ..	Tax. St. G	F ..	881	211	3 267	336
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..			1 100	337
Henry Wheaton		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		70	767	338
R. C. Gibbs		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		75	400	339
H. E. Henderson		Sch	Gen	Fl ..			1 100	340
Mrs R. C. Shepard		End	End	F ..		218	12 620	341
Mary S. Smart		Sch	G. Gen ..	Fl ..		8	630	342
W. H. Truesdale		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	35	691	6 017	343
C. D. Vail		Coll	End. Gen.	R. Fl	824	242	36 439	344
Delora A. Daniels		Mem	End. St ..	F ..			1 315	345
W. G. Goodwin		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		50	1 150	346
Carolyn S. Reed		Pub. D ..	Tax. St..	F ..	11	380	2 732	347
Fannie Morris		Pub. D ..	St. G	F ..	46	58	979	348
Annie DeLong		End	E. T. St.	F ..	22	385	7 939	349
.....		Sch	St. Gen..	R. Fl			7 588	350
E. W. Griffith		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		126	5 042	351
A. L. Peck		Mem. pub.	E. St. Sdy	F ..	150	666	616 700	352
Mary E. Phillips		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		97	900	353
C. R. Stiles		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	4	148	1 534	354
J. C. Bliss		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl	28	101	1 391	355
Mrs N. J. Ellsworth		Mem	G. Fees..	Rs ..	8	91	1 837	356
C. A. Black		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..			862	357
Mabelle Grant		Mem	St. G	F ..		307	307	358
R. E. Brown		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	5	63	1 102	359
W. Jacobus		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		85	833	360

a For year ending Jan. 31, 1899.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
316	.....	3 100	80	1	1	.....	.....	.....
317	2 500	.....	40	3	.....	.....	\$25	\$23 02
318	925	.....	365	24	84	.....	.....	.....
319	1 723	.....	104	2	.....	.....	25	32 50
320	550	.....	193	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
321	500	.....	185	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
322	300	300	200	5	10	.....	.....	50
323	5 500	200	80	3	.....	.....	133 68	108 68
324	850	.....	180	25	30	.....	.....	.....
325	5 377	.....	154	9½	.....	.....	200	43
326	1 993	.....	180	1	5	.....	113 82	25
327	1 100	.....	189	2	30	.....	50	47 60
328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
329	100	200	198	1	20	.....	.....	.....
330	26 531	.....	263	30½	30½	\$48	500	200
331	.....	.....	200	.....	30	.....	.....	83 26
332	5 432	.....	155	3	.....	.....	100	.....
333	.....	1 500	40	1	12	.....	20	37 50
334	6 726	.....	120	6	10	.....	.....	200
335	7 000	.....	200	2	.....	.....	75	75
336	11 283	500	185	48	48	.....	.....	200
337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
338	6	.....	194	.....	25	.....	28 45	17 56
339	120	.....	200	30	.....	.....	28 03	28
340	500	200	252	21	84	.....	.....	.....
341	5 607	.....	293	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
342	.....	.....	200	30	30	.....	.....	.....
343	35 216	47 200	225	36	36	.....	820 67	240
344	3 994	.....	313	24	36	1 887 87	.....	.....
345	3 029	.....	312	30	30	271 25	.....	115
346	100	2 500	200	30	.....	.....	.....	25
347	3 076	.....	251	5	.....	.....	450	200
348	1 544	.....	145	3	.....	.....	.....	65
349	33 085	.....	300	54	54	986	500	200
350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
351	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200	407 25
352	66 756	5 848	309	72	72	228	2 000	200
353	.....	.....	194	30	30	.....	75 20	71 81
354	750	300	187	5	.....	.....	100	100
355	.....	.....	187	30	30	.....	77 91	70 40
356	4 336	.....	304	36	36	114 50	200	39
357	1 563	.....	150	3	25	.....	.....	.....
358	260	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	200
359	815	4 750	190	5	.....	.....	50	50
360	845	.....	185	5	30	.....	43 99	44

a Since June 1899.

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
\$40	\$120	\$160	\$50	-----	\$200	\$250	316
-----	-----	48 02	64	-----	10 25	74 25	317
-----	207 78	207 78	87 98	\$100	122 59	310 57	318
-----	7 50	65	65	-----	-----	65	319
-----	-----	-----	-----	25	-----	25	320
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	321
-----	50	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	322
-----	-----	242 36	217 36	25	-----	242 36	323
-----	36	36	-----	-----	36	36	324
-----	201 63	444 63	81 97	156	19 33	257 30	325
-----	-----	138 82	138 82	-----	-----	138 82	326
-----	-----	97 60	97 60	-----	-----	97 60	327
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	328
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	329
-----	271 21	1 019 21	403 96	428	180 16	1 012 12	330
-----	-----	83 26	83 26	-----	-----	83 26	331
-----	491 43	591 43	308 10	75	82	465 10	332
-----	23 50	81	81	-----	-----	81	333
-----	700 72	900 72	497 71	-----	163 77	661 48	334
-----	-----	150	177 83	-----	-----	177 83	335
-----	1 634 82	1 834 82	694 36	469 37	539 66	1 703 39	336
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	337
-----	-----	46 01	26 01	-----	20	46 01	338
-----	-----	56 03	56 03	-----	-----	56 03	339
-----	125	125	125	-----	-----	125	340
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	341
-----	10	10	10	-----	-----	10	342
-----	-----	1 060 67	609 88	347 25	57 50	1 014 63	343
316 18	-----	2 204 05	763 27	1 342 15	545 72	2 651 14	344
3	122 91	512 16	114 55	186	94 56	395 11	345
-----	26 94	51 94	51 94	-----	-----	51 94	346
-----	2 63	652 63	407 97	47	137 47	592 44	347
-----	140 76	205 76	56 44	10	11 55	77 99	348
-----	110	1 796	777 86	427 25	377 89	1 583	349
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	350
-----	-----	607 25	607 25	-----	-----	607 25	351
-----	3 239 61	5 667 61	917 20	2 679 21	2 071 20	5 667 61	352
-----	-----	147 01	143 62	-----	3 39	147 01	353
-----	50 17	250 17	140 26	10	134 56	284 82	354
-----	-----	148 31	148 31	-----	-----	148 31	355
16	144 36	513 86	177 01	208	100 16	485 17	356
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	357
-----	250	450	216	20	16	252	358
-----	-----	100	100	-----	-----	100	359
-----	-----	87 99	87 99	-----	-----	87 99	360

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
361	Greene	High sch. lib.....	1880	I	i
362	Greenport	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
363	Greenville.....	Greenville acad. lib.....	?	I	i
364	Greenwich	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
365	Greenwood	Union sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
366	Groton	Groton pub. lib.....	1896	R	c
367	"	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
368	Hamburg	Hamburg free lib.	1897	I	r
369	"	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
370	Hamilton	Colgate acad. lib.	1873	I	i
371	"	Colgate univ. lib.....	1820	I	i
372	"	High sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
373	Hammond	Union sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
374	Hammondsport.....	Hammondsport pub. lib.....	1896	R	c
375	"	High sch. lib.....	1886	I	i
376	Hancock	High sch. lib.....	1873	I	i
377	Hannibal	Union sch. lib.....	?	I	i
378	Hartwick	Union sch. lib.....	1898	I	i
379	Hartwick Seminary....	Hartwick sem. lib.....	1797	I	i
380	Haverstraw	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
381	"	Kings daughters pub. lib.....	1895	R	c
382	Hempstead	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
383	Herkimer	Herkimer free lib.....	1896	R	c
384	"	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
385	Herman	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
386	Heuvelton	Union sch. lib.....	1898	I	i
387	Highland	Union sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
388	Highland Falls.....	Highland Falls lib.....	1884	R	c
389	Hilton	Hilton pub. lib.....	1893	R	c
390	Hinsdale	Union sch. lib.....	1892	I	i
391	Hobart	High sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
392	Hogansburg	Hogansburg acad. lib.....	1889	I	i
393	Holland Patent.....	High sch. lib.....	1806	I	i
394	Holley	High sch. lib.....	1868	I	i
395	Hollis	Hollis pub. lib.....	1897	R	c
396	Homer	Homer acad. lib.....	1819	I	i
397	Honeoye	Union sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
398	Honeoye Falls.....	High sch. lib.....	1892	I	i
399	Hoosick Falls	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
400	Hornellsville	High sch. lib.....	1885	I	i
401	"	Hornell free lib.....	1868	G	a
402	"	St Ann's acad. sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
403	Horseheads	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
404	Hudson	Hendrick Hudson free lib.....	1898	I	r
405	Hunter	Hunter pub. lib.....	1896	R	c

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
Frona Olmstead		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			1 650	361
Samuel King		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..		72	1 101	362
H. C. W. Kingsbury		Sch	Tax. St..	F ..	37	17	571	363
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..			2 201	364
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..		120	416	365
Helen M. Baldwin		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..		150	928	366
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			1 150	367
Amanda C. Michael		Mem	St. G....	F ..	80		675	368
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		130	1 640	369
L. A. Walker		Sch	G. Gen..	F1 ..	15	60	2 375	370
D. F. Estes		Coll.....	End. G...	R. F1 ..	654	693	28 215	371
C. H. Van Tuyl		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			1 025	372
I. G. Adams		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		62	294	373
Rena Bailey		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..	3	88	1 700	374
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..		90	300	375
E. W. Cady		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..		35	576	376
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..			300	377
Carrie F. Lane		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	3	87	353	378
J. L. Kistler		Sch	End. Gen	F1 ..	30	10	5 821	379
L. O. Markham		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	7		809	380
Mary E. Van Orden		Mem	St. G....	F ..	154	201	2 255	381
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..			1 900	382
Mary L. Avery		End	Tax. St..	F ..	50	316	6 650	383
A. J. Merrill		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	5	102	1 082	384
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..			509	385
M. H. Freeman		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	59	100	358	386
A. D. Lent		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		20	675	387
Helen A. Shottenkirk		Mem	St. G....	F ..	12	28	1 768	388
E. B. Murphy		Pub	St. G....	F ..	8		1 100	389
Ada Fisk		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	1	47	642	390
Janet J. Campbell		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	20	90	793	391
.....		Sch	G	F1 ..	10	60	1 284	392
Edna A. Andrews		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		165	1 014	393
Anna L. Potter		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	1	18	965	394
Edna Vogle		Pub. D...	St. G....	F ..		109	1 045	395
L. H. Tuthill		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		301	2 701	396
J. R. Foster		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..			410	397
L. A. Toepp		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..		1	700	398
E. G. Merritt		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			2 531	399
Alma E. Tuttle		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..		347	2 000	400
Mary E. Windsor		End	Tax. St..	F ...	366	550	12 000	401
Sr M. Felix Kelly		Sch	Gen.	F1 ..	25	19	911	402
G. T. Miller		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..		36	985	403
Grace J. Gillette		Mem	St. G....	F ...	453	153	4 082	404
Grace M. Rundell		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ...	15		672	405

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
361	800	.....	200	2	.....	.....	\$25	.....
362	646	.....	175	5	.....	.....	35	\$25
363	25	?	?	.....	.....	.....	44 34	.....
364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
365	300	.....	190	35	.....	.....	25	25
366	3 550	.....	52	2	.....	.....	100	70
367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
368	3 109	.....	313	24	72	.....	.....	69
369	2 000	.....	190	1½	30	.....	100	54 88
370	?	.....	240	60	60	.....	.....	.....
371	7 858	.....	313	60	60	\$1 250	.....	.....
372	2 678	.....	200	5	30	.....	.....	.....
373	100	.....	200	2½	30	.....	.....	42
374	6 522	.....	156	4	4	.....	.....	.....
375	.....	659	175	5	6	.....	25 20	25
376	1 000	2 000	200	25	40	.....	49 24	32
377	250	115	200	25	25	.....	20	20
378	780	?	55	1	30	.....	25	25
379	350	.....	100	?	.....	10	.....	.....
380	.....	.....	191	.....	6	.....	25	25
381	8 987	518	154	12½	12½	15	.....	100
382	200	.....	183	3	30	.....	50	25
383	22 637	?	307	42	42	.....	1 200	200
384	.....	.....	200	?	.....	.....	100	.....
385	.....	.....	195	?	30	.....	.....	.....
386	81	?	155	5	.....	.....	128 49	.....
387	.....	.....	200	?	?	.....	15	15
388	5 800	70	312	15	45	.....	.....	30
389	4 203	.....	100	18	.....	4	.....	100
390	830	50	39	1	.....	.....	10	10
391	287	.....	40	1	.....	.....	35	35
392	.....	.....	193	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
393	519	91	33	1	.....	.....	50	60
394	1 258	157	20	1	.....	.....	.....	52 65
395	2 558	.....	208	6	.....	.....	50	.....
396	5 000	.....	90	3	.....	40	50	216 20
397	108	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
398	2 000	.....	200	2	30	.....	.....	.....
399	3 720	.....	210	5	.....	.....	140	.....
400	953	?	195	12½	30	.....	200	200
401	29 588	?	309	36	36	.....	1 500	100
402	911	.....	256	6	30	.....	.....	.....
403	1 049	92	80	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
404	7 516	?	94	5	5	.....	.....	.....
405	1 271	?	156	3	3	.....	15	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	\$25 60	.....	\$25 10	.....	\$25 60	361
.....	.....	60	\$50	10	.....	60	362
.....	\$59 55	103 89	44 69	.....	\$3 11	47 80	363
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364
.....	50	100	100	.....	.....	100	365
.....							
.....	11 52	181 52	152 60	25	15 70	193 30	366
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367
.....	359 15	428 15	105 92	.....	232 73	338 65	368
.....	11 14	166 02	114 56	.....	39 31	153 87	369
.....	130	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	370
.....							
.....	106 86	1 356 86	1 356 86	.....	.....	1 356 86	371
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372
.....	42 29	84 29	84 29	.....	.....	84 29	373
.....	213 48	213 48	112 42	37 50	22 86	172 78	374
.....	.....	50 20	50 20	.....	.....	50 20	375
.....	.....	81 24	81 24	.....	.....	81 24	376
.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	377
.....	.....	50	52 16	.....	.....	52 16	378
.....	5	15	5 48	10	1	16 48	379
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	380
.....							
.....	687 40	802 40	208 81	185	179 69	573 50	381
.....	.....	75	72 63	.....	.....	72 63	382
.....	442 50	1 842 50	528 30	537 31	440 20	1 505 81	383
.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	384
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385
.....							
.....	50 90	179 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	386
.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30	387
.....	807 65	837 65	118 21	580	253 91	952 12	388
.....	165	269	.....	52	8	60	389
.....	.....	20	23 28	.....	1 50	24 78	390
.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....	70	391
.....	30	30	30	.....	.....	30	392
.....	10	120	120 19	.....	.....	120 19	393
.....	25 15	77 80	115 90	.....	.....	115 90	394
.....	91 30	141 30	77 58	43	5 05	125 63	395
.....							
.....	26 20	332 40	332 40	.....	.....	332 40	396
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	397
.....	.....	.....	74	6 80	.....	7 54	398
.....	.....	140	.....	90	50	140	399
.....	.....	400	370 77	25	.....	395 77	400
.....							
\$10	82 50	1 692 50	361 31	609	478 94	1 449 25	401
.....	88	88	96 50	.....	.....	96 50	402
.....	.....	.....	91 83	.....	.....	91 83	403
.....	109 09	109 09	131 23	40	53 50	224 73	404
.....	1	16	.....	15	1	16	405

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
406	Huntington	High sch. lib.	1858	I	i
407	"	Huntington lib. ass'n	1875	G	....
408	Ilion	High sch. lib. ....	....	I	i
409	"	Ilion dist. lib.	1893	R	o
410	"	Ilion free pub. lib.	1893	L	....
411	Irvington	High sch. lib.	1883	I	i
412	Islip	High sch. lib.	1894	I	i
413	Ithaca	Cascadilla sch. lib.	1876	I	i
414	"	Cornell lib. ass'n	1864	L	....
415	"	Cornell univ. lib.	1868	I	i
416	"	High sch. lib.	1876	I	i
417	Jamaica	High sch. lib.	1889	I	i
418	Jamestown	High sch. lib.	1868	I	i
419	"	James Prendergast free lib.	1880	L	a
420	"	Y. M. C. A. lib.	1884	I	r
421	Jamesville	Union sch. lib.	1896	I	i
422	Jericho	Sch. lib. dist. no. 15.	1850	....	....
423	Johnstown	High sch. lib.	1869	I	i
424	"	Johnstown lib.	1869	I	r
425	Jordan	High sch. lib.	?	I	i
426	Jordanville	Jordanville pub. lib.	1893	R	o
427	Joshuas Rock	Mountainside free lib.	1894	R	o
428	Katonah	Katonah village improv. soc. lib.	1878	I	r
429	"	Union sch. lib.	1897	I	i
430	Keene Valley	Keene Valley pub. lib.	1891	R	o
431	Keeseville	High sch. lib.	?	I	i
432	"	McAuley acad. sch. lib.	1891	I	i
433	Kenwood	Fem. acad. of S. Heart lib.	1861	I	i
434	Keuka College	Keuka coll. & inst. lib.	1890	I	ir
435	Kingston	Kingston free acad. lib.	1774	I	i
436	"	Ponckhoekie pub. lib.	1895	R	o
437	"	Ponckhoekie un. sch. lib. ....	....	I	i
438	"	3d jud. dist. law lib. ....	....	L	....
439	Knowlesville	Union sch. lib.	1894	I	i
440	Lake Placid	Lake Placid pub. lib.	1884	R	o
441	Lakewood	Union sch. lib.	1895	I	i
442	Lancaster	High sch. lib.	1860	I	i
443	Lawrence	High sch. lib.	?	I	i
444	Leonardsville	Leonardsville lib. ass'n	1883	....	....
445	Leroy	High sch. lib.	1890	I	i
446	"	Le Roy lib. ass'n	1874	G	....
447	Lewiston	Union sch. lib.	1873	I	i
448	Liberty	Liberty pub. lib.	1894	R	o
449	Lima	Genesee Wesleyan sem. lib.	1832	I	i
450	Limestone	Union sch. lib.	1878	I	i

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St..	F....	.....	50	425	406
.....		Mem.....	G. Fees..	R. S..	242	75	a 4 396	407
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	.....	.....	330	408
Anna H. Perkins		Pub. D....	St. G....	F....	3	131	1 323	409
Anna H. Perkins		Pub.....	End. Tax	F....	152	197	9 006	410
Alice S. Caverly		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	.....	.....	2 323	411
M. I. Hunt		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl....	.....	285	705	412
.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl....	8	.....	485	413
S. H. Synnott		End.....	End.....	F....	33	565	20 398	414
G. W. Harris		Coll.....	End. Gen	R. Fl	3 530	10 214	225 022	415
F. D. Boynton		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl....	.....	210	1 395	416
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	.....	30	2 000	417
Julia G. Bealer		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	21	208	3 993	418
M. E. Hazeltine		End.....	End. St..	F....	91	430	14 148	419
C. N. Ramsey		Inst.....	St. Gen..	F....	1	28	1 759	420
G. T. Fuggle		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	.....	48	606	421
Bertha Horton		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	.....	20	490	422
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	.....	.....	520	423
P. M. Hull		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	1	128	3 973	424
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	.....	69	1 380	425
Elizabeth A. Bell		Pub.....	St. G....	F....	.....	140	965	426
Esther Coffin		Mem.....	St. G....	F....	.....	26	560	427
M. Augusta Horton		Mem.....	Gen.....	R. S..	9	.....	1 437	428
G. H. Covey		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl....	.....	123	870	429
Jennie Lawrence		Mem.....	St. G....	F....	42	40	1 700	430
E. E. Hinman		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl....	80	1	1 482	431
Sr M. B. O'Keefe		Sch.....	G. Gen..	Fl....	12	27	892	432
.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl....	.....	14	3 698	433
Z. F. Griffin		Coll.....	St. G. Gen	F....	216	92	1 374	434
M. J. Michael		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl....	50	14	1 550	435
W. A. McConnell		Pub. D....	Tax. St..	F....	1	158	1 418	436
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl....	.....	.....	291	437
H. C. Smith	Law	Gov.....	St.....	R....	.....	134	6 046	438
Ralph Mosher		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	3	.....	542	439
Thomas Watson		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	23	102	1 251	440
A. H. Appleby		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	.....	92	461	441
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl....	.....	55	850	442
F. DeL. King		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	2	163	1 000	443
Agnes Babcock		Mem.....	Gen.....	Fl....	.....	.....	475	444
J. C. Benedict		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	.....	7	1 390	445
Katharine Cameron		Mem.....	Fees.....	F....	22	34	2 634	446
W. J. Greene		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl....	.....	.....	350	447
Nettie A. Ward		Pub. D....	Tax. St..	F....	21	112	1 446	448
A. C. Works		Sch.....	St. Gen..	Fl....	30	90	5 100	449
F. E. Darling		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F....	.....	160	579	450

a For year ending Dec. 31, 1898.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
406	-----	-----	200	6	6	-----	\$25	-----
407	4 968	?	299	36	36	-----	-----	-----
408	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
409	5 122	?	307	51	54	-----	-----	\$75
410	35 853	?	307	51	54	\$120	1 850	-----
411	1 105	-----	74	4	-----	-----	100	25
412	400	800	186	25	35	-----	97 10	97 10
413	-----	-----	200	?	?	-----	-----	-----
414	41 740	-----	300	42	-----	-----	-----	-----
415	18 259	93 693	308	84	84	34 898	-----	584
416	1 730	-----	240	39	39	-----	300	300
417	3 493	-----	141	35	-----	-----	-----	-----
418	15 259	46 055	212	32	32	-----	894 42	100
419	62 885	6 000	304	58	58	4 770	-----	200
420	651	-----	312	78	78	-----	-----	-----
421	250	-----	185	1	30	-----	25	25
422	-----	-----	186	30	-----	-----	5	5
423	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
424	9 807	160	127	32	32	-----	200	200
425	500	800	200	1	30	-----	137	137
426	2 187	-----	156	6½	-----	-----	-----	100
427	985	-----	310	48	-----	-----	-----	-----
428	619	1 210	303	36	36	-----	-----	-----
429	215	300	186	4	25	-----	41 45	-----
430	2 263	-----	191	12	12	-----	-----	20
431	588	-----	40	1	-----	-----	3 25	-----
432	-----	-----	186	-----	63	-----	-----	-----
433	-----	-----	120	?	?	-----	-----	-----
434	500	-----	300	6	60	-----	-----	-----
435	431	-----	191	1	25	-----	17	-----
436	3 069	-----	132	9	?	-----	102 95	75
437	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
438	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
439	465	-----	?	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
440	4 674	328	193	18	18	-----	-----	-----
441	840	-----	38	1	-----	-----	30	30
442	-----	-----	200	1	25	-----	69 40	69 40
443	2 283	-----	63	2	-----	-----	83	83
444	121	-----	200	25	-----	-----	-----	-----
445	550	?	40	1	5	-----	7	-----
446	3 265	-----	104	11	-----	2 50	-----	-----
447	50	25	175	10	-----	-----	-----	-----
448	1 730	-----	?	3	-----	-----	100	50
449	325	?	180	25	25	-----	-----	-----
450	1 533	-----	29	2	-----	-----	33	-----

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	\$2 72	\$27 72	\$27 72	.....	.....	\$27 72	406
\$309 21	137 98	447 18	102 54	\$150	\$144 24	396 78	407
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408
.....	75	150	173 96	.....	.....	173 96	409
.....	76 63	2 046 63	378 62	1 056 27	418 96	1 853 85	410
.....	.....	125	.....	50	13	63	411
.....	.....	194 20	194 20	.....	.....	194 20	412
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414
.....	.....	35 482	20 644	14 038	800	35 482	415
.....	17	617	.....	.....	.....	571 49	416
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417
.....	.....	994 42	421 42	573	.....	994 42	418
.....	.....	4 970	741 82	2 760	976 74	4 478 56	419
3 50	22 26	25 76	17 60	.....	.....	17 60	420
.....	15	65	65	20	.....	85	421
1 61	2 49	14 10	14 10	.....	.....	.....	422
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423
.....	.....	400	141	175	261 09	577 09	424
.....	.....	274	112 19	.....	72 70	184 89	425
.....	91 79	191 79	114 47	.....	35 83	150 30	426
.....	.....	.....	30 28	10	.....	40 28	427
66	141 64	207 64	6	117	176 79	299 79	428
.....	.....	41 45	41 45	.....	.....	41 45	429
.....	147 35	167 35	38 35	113 85	15 15	167 35	430
.....	.....	3 25	3 25	.....	.....	3 25	431
.....	65	65	59 87	.....	.....	59 87	432
.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	62	433
.....	133 45	133 45	73 45	.....	.....	73 45	434
.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	17	435
.....	80	178 75	152 95	25	30	178 25	436
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437
.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	600	438
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	439
.....	79 45	79 45	.....	125	41 65	166 65	440
.....	.....	60	1	25	.....	26	441
.....	.....	138 80	138 80	.....	.....	138 80	442
.....	.....	166	166	.....	.....	166	443
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444
.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	445
110	50	162 50	33	54	55 80	142 80	446
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447
.....	85 85	235 85	93 50	59 50	56 36	209 36	448
.....	105	105	100	30	.....	130	449
.....	.....	33	76	.....	.....	76	450

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
451	Lindenhurst	Union sch. lib.....	1897	I	i
452	Lisle	Union sch. lib.....	1873	I	i
453	Little Valley.....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
454	Littlefalls.....	High sch. lib.....	1845	I	i
455	"	St Mary's acad. lib.....	....	I	i
456	Liverpool	Liverpool pub. lib.....	1893	R	c
457	Livingston Manor....	Union sch. lib.....	1898	I	i
458	Livonia	High sch. lib.....	1892	I	i
459	Lockport	High sch. lib.....	....	I	i
460	"	Lockport pub. lib.....	1893	R	c
461	"	St Joseph's acad. & ind. fem. sch. lib.	1866	I	i
462	Locust Valley	Friends acad. lib.....	1877	I	i
463	Long Island City	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
464	"	Long Island City pub. lib.....	1896	R	c
465	Lowville	Lowville acad. lib.....	1808	I	i
466	Ludlowville	Union sch. lib.....	1897	I	i
467	Luzerne	Union sch. lib.....	....	I	i
468	Lynbrook	Union sch. lib.....	....	I	i
469	Lyndonville	Union sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
470	Lyons	High sch. lib.....	1840	I	i
471	Macedon	Union sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
472	Macedon Center	Macedon acad. lib.....	1842	I	i
473	McGraw	Union sch. lib.....	1864	I	i
474	Machias	Union sch. lib.....	1898	I	i
475	Madalin	Tivoli pub. lib.....	1894	R	c
476	Madison.....	Union sch. lib.....	....	I	i
477	Madrid.....	Union sch. lib.....	1870	I	i
478	Malone.....	Village sch. dist. lib.....	1881	I	i
479	"	Wadhams reading circle lib.....	1894	G	a
480	Mamaroneck	Union sch. lib.....	?	I	i
481	Manlius	High sch. lib.....	1879	I	i
482	"	St John's mil. acad. lib.....	1869	I	i
483	Marathon	Peck mem. lib.....	1894	G	a
484	Marcellus	High sch. lib.....	1892	I	i
485	Margaretville	High sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
486	Marion	Marion coll. inst. lib.....	1854	I	i
487	Marlboro	Union sch. lib.....	....	I	i
488	Maspeth	Pub. sch. lib.....	1872	....	....
489	Massena.....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
490	"	Massena lib.....	1897	R	c
491	Matteawan	Howland circ. lib.....	1872	G	....
492	"	Union sch. lib.....	....	I	i
493	Mayfield	Union sch. lib.....	....	I	i
494	Mayville	Union sch. lib.....	1867	I	i
495	Mechanicsville	High sch. lib.....	1895	I	i

Name of Librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
G. C. Schaible.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	31	420	451
Florence G. Beest ..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	2	400	452
G. E. Waller		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	4	156	900	453
H. E. Reed.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	185	4 500	454
.....		Sch	Gen..	Fl..	355	.....	830	455
I. S. Jaquette		Pub. D. ..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	270	888	456
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	30	433	457
W. H. Cone		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	1	15	673	458
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	831	459
Emmet Belknap		Pub. D....	E. T. St.	F..	11	327	6 747	460
Sr. Veronica.....		Sch	Gen	Fl..	5	13	1 155	461
Anna B. Smedley...		Sch	St. Gen..	Fl..	.....	125	585	462
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	700	463
Jessie F. Hume.....		Pub.	Tax. St..	F..	778	2 096	13 487	464
W. H. Perry		Sch	St. Gen..	R. Fl	1	.....	4 096	465
Clifford Edwards ..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	379	466
Christopher Keller..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	38	294	467
Frinda M. Finch ..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	10	62	497	468
J. H. Filer		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	20	722	469
F. H. Gardner.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	297	3 060	470
G. H. Cullings		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	97	426	471
J. G. McConnell ..		Sch	St. Gen..	Fl..	10	231	453	472
C. F. Place		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	2	363	473
Flora L. Thrasher ..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	2	290	595	474
F. O. Green		Pub. D. ..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	.....	844	475
W. D. Miller		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	50	350	476
F. H. Wallace		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	58	692	477
G. J. Whipple		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	187	143	6 330	478
Anna E. Carlisle ..		Mem	St. G. Fees	F..	.....	268	1 119	479
W. S. Palmertier ..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	1	106	607	480
A. S. Knapp		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	.....	1 687	481
Theodore Peet		Sch	Gen	Fl..	.....	.....	499	482
Mrs J. W. Livingston		End	End. St..	F..	13	482	2 526	483
L. W. Herrick		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl	.....	150	650	484
L. M. Sackett		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	89	906	485
.....		Sch	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	.....	602	486
E. F. Baldwin		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	1	85	750	487
Fanny West		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	50	437	1 594	488
E. C. Hogmire		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	1	25	380	489
Helen M. Andrews..		Mem.....	St. G....	F..	2	7	584	490
J. N. Badeau		Mem.....	End. G. F.	S ..	.....	186	6 795	491
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl..	.....	.....	560	492
John Dunkin		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	185	300	493
T. E. Lockhart		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	.....	2	1 102	494
L. B. Blakeman		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F..	80	700	3 400	495

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
451	216	54	191	5	5	.....	\$10	.....
452	384	?	40	1	?	.....	.....	\$15
453	1 272	.....	187	5	30	.....	25	15
454	12 483	?	132	7½	7½	.....	81 10	72 93
455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
456	4 549	.....	104	5	5	.....	100	100
457	427	.....	160	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
458	1 500	.....	120	3	.....	.....	30	30
459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
460	17 880	8 000	290	36	36	\$206 03	600	200
461	450	.....	100	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
462	731	.....	200	3	.....	.....	.....	49 10
463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
464	39 294	.....	361	77	77	.....	5 000	200
465	1 010	?	200	5	5	.....	.....	.....
466	416	.....	188	2	.....	.....	25	.....
467	441	150	200	1	.....	.....	57 15	18 91
468	1 126	.....	65	1	.....	.....	25	.....
469	251	?	200	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
470	3 200	?	40	1	.....	.....	151 29	151 30
471	800	.....	52	1	.....	.....	50	50
472	?	.....	198	.....	25	.....	.....	50
473	100	900	195	30	30	.....	50	49
474	1 084	.....	78	2	.....	.....	25	186 53
475	4 293	1 859	216	30	30	.....	.....	.....
476	600	.....	72	2	.....	.....	25	25
477	936	.....	40	?	?	.....	22 40	22 40
478	17 962	1 190	268	30	30	.....	430 68	25
479	5 006	400	208	7	7	.....	.....	75
480	780	?	84	1	.....	.....	50	25
481	1 762	.....	50	1½	?	.....	.....	.....
482	44	.....	?	?	.....	.....	.....	.....
483	8 506	?	242	32½	32½	407 54	50	200
484	1 000	2 000	189	3	30	.....	25	25
485	2 000	?	200	2	30	.....	22 40	22 41
486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
487	4 107	?	212	5	.....	.....	25	26
488	.....	.....	200	5	20	.....	.....	.....
489	750	.....	180	1	2	.....	10 47	10 47
490	1 014	.....	130	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
491	6 708	.....	310	67	67	560	.....	.....
492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
493	100	50	188	20	.....	6	94	100
494	420	.....	120	5	10	.....	25	.....
495	9 000	500	46	7	.....	.....	.....	463 84

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	\$17 46	\$27 46	\$21 31	.....	.....	\$21 31	451
.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	15	452
.....	130 98	170 98	162 57	.....	.....	162 57	453
.....	30 77	194 70	197 64	\$52 50	\$27 03	277 17	454
.....	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	455
.....	70 17	270 17	200 10	60	10 17	270 27	456
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	457
.....	.....	60	71 65	.....	.....	71 65	458
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459
.....	.....	1 006 03	464 08	360	3	827 08	460
.....	.....	.....	16 50	.....	.....	16 50	461
.....	.....	49 10	140 71	.....	.....	140 71	462
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463
.....	267 77	5 467 77	1 921 50	2 437 07	2 647 19	7 005 76	464
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	465
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	466
.....	.....	76 06	76 06	.....	.....	76 06	467
.....	25	50	50	.....	.....	50	468
.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	469
.....	.....	302 59	320 09	40	.....	360 09	470
.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	471
.....	50	100	100	.....	.....	100	472
.....	.....	98	98	.....	.....	98	473
.....	122 13	253 66	270 98	.....	12 68	283 66	474
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475
.....	.....	50	57 50	.....	.....	57 50	476
.....	.....	44 80	44 40	.....	.....	44 40	477
.....	18 25	473 93	363 46	.....	110 47	473 93	478
\$135 06	253 88	463 93	36 93	.....	243 94	280 87	479
.....	37	112	100	.....	4 37	104 37	480
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	482
.....	575	1 232 54	443 93	300	245 61	989 54	483
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	484
.....	.....	44 81	44 81	.....	.....	44 81	485
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486
.....	3 62	54 62	52	.....	2 62	54 62	487
.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	488
.....	.....	20 94	20 94	.....	.....	20 94	489
.....	105	105	34 75	21 50	47 89	104 14	490
348	122	1 030	328 14	260	450	1 038 14	491
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492
.....	.....	200	162 30	.....	.....	162 30	493
.....	.....	25	7 25	.....	47 85	55 10	494
.....	385	848 84	701 74	.....	.....	701 74	495

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
496	Medina	High sch. lib.	1895	I	i
497	Mellenville	Mellenville pub. lib.	1893	R	o
498	Mexico	Mexico acad. & high sch. lib.	1826	I	i
499	Middle Granville	Union sch. lib.	1894	I	i
500	Middleburg	High sch. lib.	1883	I	i
501	Middleport	High sch. lib.	1892	I	i
502	Middletown	High sch. lib.	1887	I	i
503	"	Middletown lib.	1879	I	r
504	"	State hosp. L. S. Bolles mem. lib.	1891	I	----
505	Middleville	Union sch. lib.	1874	I	i
506	Milford	Union sch. lib.	1895	I	i
507	Millbrook	Millbrook mem. sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
508	Millerton	Union sch. lib.	1896	I	i
509	Milton	S. H. Hallock free lib.	1886	G	----
510	Mineville	High sch. lib.	1892	I	i
511	Mohawk	High sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
512	"	Mohawk pub. lib.	1893	R	e
513	Moirs	Union sch. lib.	1897	I	i
514	Monroe	Union sch. lib.	1895	I	i
515	Montgomery	High sch. lib.	1791	I	i
516	Monticello	High sch. lib.	1893	I	i
517	Montour Falls	Cook acad. lib.	1872	I	i
518	"	Montour Falls free lib.	1874	R	e
519	Mooers	Union sch. lib.	1895	I	i
520	Moravia	High sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
521	"	Powers lib.	1880	G	----
522	Moriah	Sherman coll. inst. lib.	1873	I	i
523	Morris	High sch. lib.	1875	I	i
524	Morristown	Morristown pub. lib.	1894	R	e
525	"	Union sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
526	Morrisville	Union sch. lib.	1847	I	i
527	Moscow	Union sch. lib.	1897	I	i
528	Mt Kisco	Union sch. lib.	1876	I	i
529	Mt Morris	High sch. lib.	1866	I	i
530	Mt Upton	Union sch. lib.	1898	I	i
531	Mt Vernon	High sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
532	"	Mt Vernon pub. lib.	1896	R	o
533	Mumford	Union sch. lib.	1897	I	i
534	Munusville	Union sch. lib.	1896	I	i
535	Nanuet	Nanuet pub. lib.	1894	R	o
536	Naples	High sch. lib.	1862	I	i
537	Nassau	Nassau free lib.	1893	R	o
538	New Berlin	High sch. lib.	1844	I	i
539	"	New Berlin lib. ass'n.	1899	R	o
540	New Brighton	A. Winter mem. lib. S. I. acad.	1884	I	i

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
Antoinette J. Foster		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			1 673	496
Anna M. Ham		Pub. D...	St. G ...	F ..	1		390	497
A. W. Skinner		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		76	2 212	498
Ava L. Hawley		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		10	553	499
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			1 200	500
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		5	800	501
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..			900	502
Mary K. Van Keuren		Pub. sch..	Tax. Fees	F ..	47	206	7 762	503
S. H. Talcott		Inst.	St.	Fl ..	117		2 592	504
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		169	518	505
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		84	413	506
W. R. Anderson		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	5	69	333	507
J. S. Luckey		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		15	695	508
Ida G. Coffin		Mem.	G. Fees ..	F ..	21	75	1 168	509
S. D. McClellan		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		29	692	510
S. A. Watson		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..			472	512
Grace L. Davis		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..	2	103	1 184	511
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	10	166	501	513
Orville Eichenberg		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	1	66	448	514
William McNeal		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			1 130	515
A. J. Glennie		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	30	94	941	516
Grace Cook		Sch.	End. Gen.	R. Fl	72		2 384	517
A. M. Dean		Mem.	Tax. St..	F ..	17	84	1 101	518
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	4		341	519
E. M. Sincerbeaux		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	1	92	1 006	520
Mrs Isaac Butler		Mem.	Fees.	R. S.	9		3 756	521
B. L. Brown		End.	End. St.	F ..			350	522
Anna M. Shanessy		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	6	165	1 450	523
W. L. Avery		Pub.	Tax. St..	F ..		163	941	524
W. L. Avery		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl		58	406	525
Clifford Stark		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			410	526
Elizabeth B. James		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			299	527
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	35	20	1 176	528
E. M. Hart		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		308	1 300	529
J. H. Crain		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	64	136	405	530
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			973	531
Helen K. Gay		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..	178	461	7 629	532
P. W. VanZile		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		80	437	533
F. M. Wiggins		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..			312	534
Emory Rikert		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..	1	140	1 357	535
W. C. Noll		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	1	149	2 149	536
Mrs F. Kirby		Mem.	St. G	F ..	8	116	814	537
A. R. Mason		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	5	94	1 056	538
G. H. Willard		Mem.	St. G	F ..	134	415	549	539
Marion Canfield		Sch.	St. Gen.	F ..	463	1 075	3 444	540

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
496	1 700	.....	72	2	30	.....	.....	.....
497	251	.....	200	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
498	750	.....	40	1	.....	.....	\$53	\$50
499	541	?	200	1	.....	.....	5 05	5 05
500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
501	1 600	.....	80	2	.....	.....	21	.....
502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
503	28 567	.....	288	21	21	.....	750	.....
504	7 012	.....	104	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
505	.....	.....	80	2	.....	.....	25	25
506	150	.....	50	?	.....	.....	100	.....
507	.....	.....	175	.....	30	.....	25	25
508	750	400	104	2	.....	.....	975	.....
509	1 995	.....	119	3	.....	\$2	.....	.....
510	1 448	1 064	187	21	30	.....	25	25
511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
512	5 326	.....	156	3	.....	.....	96 12	50
513	75	210	182	2½	37½	.....	125	125
514	573	.....	192	2	.....	.....	10	30 40
515	.....	.....	200	1	6	.....	.....	50
516	1 012	200	120	3	.....	.....	25 85	25
517	450	2 500	187	22	22	72 50	.....	.....
518	4 655	.....	363	4½	.....	.....	100	100
519	320	.....	180	?	.....	.....	25	25
520	751	.....	80	2	.....	.....	104 47	.....
521	177	?	101	7	7	.....	.....	.....
522	1 200	.....	200	25	25	.....	.....	.....
523	1 200	450	190	1	30	.....	25	.....
524	2 344	300	150	3	.....	.....	25	150
525	.....	.....	200	30	30	.....	20 03	20
526	115	.....	37	1	15	.....	.....	.....
527	400	.....	20	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
528	1 800	104	177	1½	30	.....	20	20
529	3 000	?	40	2	.....	.....	100	.....
530	500	250	178	1	36	.....	30 23	30
531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
532	44 669	?	304	60	60	30	2 000	200
533	?	.....	40	2	.....	.....	84 88	.....
534	500	.....	170	1	12	.....	.....	.....
535	1 587	90	192	12	.....	.....	60	60
536	823	1 200	184	1	.....	.....	8	39 03
537	4 000	.....	154	4	.....	.....	.....	75
538	1 116	.....	80	2	.....	.....	18 44	23 38
539	1 949	.....	74	15	15	.....	.....	200
540	.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	65 88

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total expenses	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496
.....	\$1 000	\$1 103	\$103	.....	\$75	\$75	497
.....	.....	10 10	18 75	.....	.....	103	498
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 75	499
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21	501
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502
.....	79 19	829 19	276 06	\$532	197 48	1 006 54	503
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	504
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505
.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	506
.....	.....	50	48 94	.....	.....	48 94	507
.....	.....	9 75	6 75	3	.....	9 75	508
\$ 50	149 32	151 82	64 99	.....	59 99	124 98	509
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	510
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511
.....	6 94	153 06	103 96	48	110	153 06	512
.....	10	260	250	.....	.....	250	513
.....	20 40	60 80	60 04	.....	76	60 80	514
.....	54 20	104 20	.....	.....	.....	100	515
.....	.....	50 85	50 85	.....	.....	50 85	516
.....	262 58	335 08	45 08	290	.....	335 08	517
.....	15 72	215 72	101 74	51 62	.....	153 36	518
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	519
.....	.....	104 47	104 47	.....	.....	104 47	520
13 70	58 48	72 18	.....	26	23 02	49 02	521
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522
.....	58	83	5 40	.....	.....	5 40	523
.....	125	300	171 27	.....	.....	171 27	524
.....	.....	40 03	40 03	.....	.....	40 03	525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	526
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527
.....	.....	40	75 64	25	.....	100 64	528
1	51 02	152 02	198 32	50	48 60	196 92	529
.....	.....	60 23	60 23	.....	.....	60 23	530
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	531
.....	262 87	2 492 87	554 33	1 250 01	557 28	2 361 62	532
.....	.....	84 88	84 88	.....	.....	84 88	533
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534
.....	14 25	134 25	118 95	.....	16 58	130 53	535
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	536
.....	39 03	86 06	86 06	.....	.....	86 06	537
6 21	204 48	285 69	109 08	60	67 28	236 36	538
.....	23 38	65 20	65 20	.....	.....	65 20	539
.....	401 46	604 46	416 96	.....	141 09	558 05	540
.....	537 23	603 11	603 11	.....	.....	603 11	541

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
541	New Hartford	Union sch. lib.	?	I	i
542	New Paltz	State normal sch. lib.	1885	I	....
543	New Rochelle	High sch. lib.	?	I	i
544	"	New Rochelle pub. lib.	1893	R	e
545	New York	Acad. of Mt St Vincent lib.	1846	I	i
546	"	Aguilar free lib.	1886	G	....
	" 197 E. Broadway .....	" .....	.....	.....	r
	" 113 E. 59th st.	"	1886	.....	r
	" 176 E. 110th st.	"	1896	.....	r
	" 516 5th st.	"	1887	.....	r
	"	" trav. lib. ....	.....	.....	....
547	"	All Saints acad. sch. of Manhattan lib.	1882	I	i
548	" 11 W. 29th st.	Amer. geog. soc. lib.	1852	I	....
549	" 21 W. 44th st.	Amer. inst. lib.	1829	I	....
550	" 77th st. & 8th av.	Amer. mus. of nat. hist. lib.	1869	I	....
551	" 220 W. 57th st.	Amer. soc. of civil engineers lib.	1852	L	....
552	" 141 W. 54th st.	Amer. vet. coll. lib.	1876	I	i
553	" 43 W. 43d st.	Ass'n of bar of city of N. Y. lib.	1870	I	....
554	" 60 W. 13th st.	Boys high sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
555	" 395 Broome st.	Broome st. free lib.	1885	I	....
556	" 120th st.	Bryson lib. Teachers coll.	1887	I	ir
557	" 123 E. 50th st.	Cathedral free circ. lib.	1888	R	o
	" 44 2d av.	" Branch A. ....	.....	.....	....
	" 308 E. 78th st.	" " B. ....	.....	.....	....
	" 141 E. 43d st.	" " C. ....	.....	.....	....
	"	" " E. ....	.....	.....	....
	" 310 E. 69th st.	" " F. ....	.....	.....	....
558	"	Century ass'n lib.	1847	L	....
559	" 12 City Hall.	City lib.	1847	I	....
560	" 17 Lexington av.	Coll. of city of N. Y. lib.	1852	I	i
561	" 115 W. 68th st.	Coll. of phar. of city of N. Y. lib.	1829	I	i
562	"	College of St Francis Xavier lib.	1863	I	i
563	"	" house lib.	1847	.....	....
564	" 154 E. 57th st.	Coll. of vet. surgeons lib.	1857	I	i
565	" 95 Rivington st.	College settlement lib.	1898	I	....
566	" 143dst. & Am. av.	Colored orphan asylum lib.	1869	....	....
567	"	Columbia univ. lib.	1754	I	i
568	" 8th st. & 4th av.	Cooper union lib.	1857	I	i
569	" 21 Coenties slip	Cummings lib.	1874	.....	....
570	" 286 Rivington st.	De Witt mem. lib.	1882	I	....
571	" 239 E. 14th st.	Eclectic med. coll. lib.	1863	I	i
572	" 120 Broadway.	Equitable insurance lib. ....	?	.....	....
573	"	Equitable law lib.	1876	I	....
574	" 130th st. & Nic. a.	Female acad. of Sacred Heart lib.	1851	I	i
575	" 226 W. 58th st.	Gen. & biog. soc. lib.	1869	I	....

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
A. M. Scripture.....	.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	4	682	541
K. A. Gage.....	.....	Sch.....	St.....	Fl ..	.....	114	3 271	542
Florence M. Crosby.....	.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	350	1 140	543
Mary E. Huntington.....	.....	Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..	16	1 108	7 114	544
.....	.....	Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl ..	160	225	6 914	545
Pauline Leipziger...	.....	Mem.....	E.St. Sdy	F ..	.....	19 003	67 764	546
"	.....	"	"	"	.....	4 283	25 984	
"	.....	"	"	"	.....	5 540	20 952	
"	.....	"	"	"	.....	5 204	12 036	
"	.....	"	"	"	.....	3 003	7 819	
"	.....	"	"	"	.....	973		
.....	.....	Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl ..	.....	8	600	547
.....	.....	Mem	Gen	R. S.	90	552	17 577	548
G: Whitefield, jr.....	.....	Mem	Gen	R ..	42	3	14 208	549
Anthony Woodward.....	.....	Inst.....	Gen	R. Fl ..	.....	5 839	43 154	550
C: W. Hunt	Sci	Mem	Gen	R ..	236	.....	5 866	551
.....	Med.	Coll.....	Gen	Fl ..	150	.....	1 250	552
W: F. Kip.....	Law.	Mem	Gen	Sl ..	1 147	901	51 454	553
.....	.....	Pub. sch..	Tax St.	Fl ..	742	.....	1 130	554
H. E. Waste .....	.....	Par	Gen	F ..	5	.....	2 281	555
Elizab. G. Baldwin.....	Pod..	Coll.....	St. G....	R. Fl ..	671	677	11 775	556
Agnes Wallace .....	.....	Par	St. Sdy. G	F ..	514	9 170	36 290	557
.....								
.....								
.....								
J. H. Senter.....	.....	Mem	Fees	Pri..	135	92	12 331	558
Philip Baer	Stat.	Gov	Tax	R ..	.....	.....	21 000	559
C: G. Herbermann.....	.....	Coll	End Tax.	Fl ..	130	660	32 326	560
Rudolph Gies	Phar	Coll.....	Gen	R ..	19	64	4 995	561
.....	.....	Coll.....	Fees	Fl ..	20	580	8 900	562
.....	.....	Coll.....	Gen	Fl ..	600	2 000	41 100	563
J: H. Huddleston.....	Med.	Coll.....	Gen	Fl ..	.....	.....	500	564
Agnes Daley .....	.....	Inst	G. Gen..	Fl ..	390	50	2 032	565
M. K. Sherwin.....	.....	Inst	Gen	Fl ..	20	.....	790	566
J. H. Canfield.....	.....	Coll.....	E. G. Gen	Fl ..	5 141	20 283	275 000	567
L. C. L. Jordan .....	.....	Inst	Gen	R ..	472	350	35 976	568
Isaac Maguire.....	.....	Par	Gen	R ..	.....	.....	1 500	569
M. R. Birnie.....	.....	Inst	Gen	F ..	130	.....	2 310	570
.....	.....	Med. Inst.....	Gen	Fl ..	30	20	2 306	571
Mary E. Miller.....	Stat.	Pri.....	Gen	R ..	.....	169	6 581	572
Thomas Campbell.....	Law.	Inst.....	Gen	Fl ..	33	404	16 294	573
.....	.....	Sch	Gen	Fl ..	.....	.....	6 905	574
H. Calkins, jr.....	.....	Mem	Fees	Sl ..	412	66	4 770	575

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
541	163	†	191	35	35	.....	\$11	.....
542	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
543	.....	.....	192	25	.....	.....	152 25	\$200
544	36 189	.....	303	46	.....	.....	3 500	200
545	.....	.....	255	12	50	.....	.....	.....
546	563 347	.....	362	81	87	.....	.....	.....
	206 381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	130 513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	112 540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	107 666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6 247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
547	.....	.....	200	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
548	.....	.....	274	.....	48	\$9 503 48	.....	.....
549	1	1 500	306	51	51	.....	.....	.....
550	.....	12 000	300	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
551	.....	.....	348	.....	78	.....	.....	.....
552	.....	.....	140	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
553	.....	.....	365	.....	112	.....	.....	.....
554	2 000	2 500	155	15	15	.....	.....	.....
555	1 393	123	135	15	66	.....	.....	.....
556	11 587	.....	250	49	49	.....	.....	200
557	315 389	3 695	343	74	74	.....	.....	.....
	4 065	.....	110	6	6	.....	.....	.....
	1 342	.....	75	7	7	.....	.....	.....
	884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	998	.....	44	2	2	.....	.....	.....
	7 596	.....	125	19	19	.....	.....	.....
558	.....	.....	365	.....	119	.....	.....	.....
559	.....	.....	300	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
560	5 168	.....	300	41	41	1 712 67	2 054 35	.....
561	.....	.....	300	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
562	2 000	.....	185	5	5	.....	.....	.....
563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
564	.....	.....	139	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
565	17 000	.....	†	8	8	.....	.....	.....
566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
567	77 260	.....	308	81	81	4 851 39	.....	.....
568	.....	144 474	330	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
569	.....	.....	313	.....	54	.....	.....	.....
570	12 599	.....	300	30	30	.....	.....	.....
571	.....	.....	200	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
572	.....	.....	304	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
573	.....	.....	304	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
575	.....	†	237	.....	48	600	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
-----	-----	\$11	\$11	-----	-----	\$11	541
-----	-----	352 25	352 25	-----	-----	352 25	542
-----	\$255 78	3 955 78	1 028 93	\$930	\$676 49	2 635 42	543
\$112	-----	112	147 02	-----	-----	147 02	544
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	545
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	546
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5	-----	5	55	-----	-----	55	547
10 045	-----	19 548 48	1 941 02	4 934	5 659 46	11 934 48	548
-----	-----	-----	106 81	700	993 30	1 799 91	549
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	550
-----	-----	-----	66 45	2 643 76	76 97	2 787 18	551
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	552
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	553
-----	-----	-----	-----	540	1 18	541 18	554
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	555
-----	3 109 67	3 309 67	1 164 93	1 853 38	-----	3 018 31	556
-----	9 466 91	9 466 91	7 046 99	-----	6 174 56	13 221 55	557
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3 000	-----	3 000	1 319 10	1 500	315 09	3 134 19	558
-----	-----	-----	-----	1 000	-----	1 000	559
-----	-----	3 787 02	2 125 29	1 550	-----	3 675 29	560
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	585	585	138 94	420	-----	558 94	561
944 54	-----	944 54	1 200	350	-----	1 550	562
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	563
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	100	564
-----	249 37	249 37	30	200	19 37	249 37	565
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	566
-----	67 515 08	72 366 47	34 591 80	33 249 76	2 000	69 841 56	567
-----	-----	-----	1 510 92	4 428 25	229 12	6 168 29	568
-----	-----	-----	39	540	35	614	569
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	570
-----	-----	-----	50	-----	-----	50	571
-----	-----	-----	984 43	-----	-----	984 43	572
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	573
1 200	2 521	4 321	274 98	1 020	3 000	4 294 98	574

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
576	New York, 18 E. 16th st.	Gen. soc. of mechanics & tradesmen lib.	1820	I	r
577	" Chelsea sq.	Gen. theological sem. lib.	1817	I	i
578	" 137 2d av.	German hosp. & dispensary lib.	1857	I	....
579	"	Girls high sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
580	" 32 W. 123d st.	Harlem lib.	1820	L	r
581	" 43 W. 42d st.	Harmonie club lib.	1852	L	....
582	" 301 Mott st.	Health dep't lib.	1866	.....	....
583	" 36 Stuyves't st.	Hebrew tech. inst. lib.	1897	I	i
584	"	Holy Cross acad. of Manhattan lib.	1858	I	i
585	" 203 Mulberry st.	House of detention for witnesses lib.	1875	....	....
586	" Kingsbridge ...	Kingsbridge lib. ass'n.	1894	....	....
587	" 46 2d av.	La Salle acad. lib.	1848	I	i
588	" 170th st. & 3d av.	Lit. gesellschaft von Morisania lib.	1883	I	....
589	" 723 Lex'gton av.	Maimonides free lib.	1852	I	r
590	"	Manhattan coll. lib.	1863	I	i
591	" 420 E. 26th st.	Manhattan east side mission lib.	1878	I	r
592	"	Manhattan state hosp. lib.	1896	I	....
593	" Masonic Hall.	Masonic lib.	1868	I	....
594	" 12 W. 31st st.	Mech. engineers lib. ass'n.	1890	G	r
595	" 213 W. 54th st.	Med. coll. & hosp. for women lib.	1863	I	i
596	" Clinton Hall.	Mercantile lib.	1820	L	....
597	" C't p'k op. E. 82d	Metropolitan museum of art lib.	1880	I	....
598	" 3080 3d av.	Mixed high sch. lib.	1898	I	i
599	" 64 Madison av.	Mott mem. med. lib.	1867	....	....
600	" 109 W. 77th st.	Mrs Leopold Weils sch. lib.	1867	....	....
601	" 226 W. 42d st.	N. Y. free circ. lib.	1880	L	....
	" 206 W. 100th st.	" Bloomingdale lib.	1896	....	r
	" 49 Bond st.	" Bond st. lib.	1880	....	r
	" 226 W. 42d st.	" George Bruce lib.	1888	....	r
	" 18 E. 125th st.	" Harlem lib.	1892	....	r
	" 251 W. 13th st.	" Jackson sq. lib.	1888	....	r
	" 130 W. 23d st.	" Muhlenberg lib.	1893	....	r
	" 135 2d av.	" Ottendorfer lib.	1884	....	r
	" 261 W. 69th st.	" Riverside lib.	1897	....	r
	" 215 E. 34th st.	" Thirty-fourth st. lib.	1898	....	r
	" 135 2d av.	" Traveling dep't lib. ....	.....	....	....
	" 1523 2d av.	" Yorkville lib.	1897	....	r
602	" 121 W. 91st st.	" free circ. lib. for blind.	1895	G	r
603	" 63d st. & av. A.	" hom. med. coll. & hosp. lib.	1865	I	i
604	" 412 9th av.	" inst. for blind lib.	1831	I	....
605	" 116 P. O. bldg.	" law inst. lib.	1828	I	....
606	" 120 Broadway ..	" law sch. lib.	1891	I	i
607	" 34 Lafayette pl.	" public lib.	1895	L	....
608	" 200 W. 23d st.	" sch. of ap. design for women lib.	1892	I	i
609	" 109 University pl.	" society lib.	1754	a K	....
610	" 1st av. 67 & 68 s	" trade sch. lib.	1895	I	i

a King George 3 of England.

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
Jacob Schwartz.....		Mem.....	End. Sdy	F....	239	1 282	6114 488	576
E. H. Jewett.....		Coll.....	End. G.	R. Fl	394	274	28 844	577
H. G. Klotz.....	Med.	Inst.....	Gen.....	Fl..	57	43	5 913	578
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax St.	Fl..	.....	.....	600	579
Bessie S. Smith.....		Mem.....	E. T. St.	F....	259	709	14 844	580
Hugo Hoffman.....		Mem.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	556	15 123	581
R. S. Tracy.....	Med.	Gov.....	Gen.....	R....	28	6	1 672	582
E. S. Barney.....		Sch.....	G.....	Fl..	52	290	2 115	583
.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	24	34	1 859	584
James Donovan.....		Inst.....	G.....	Fl..	.....	.....	600	585
Miss M. H. Winn...		Pri.....	Pri.....	F....	200	.....	1 380	586
William Roach.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	100	2 440	587
Paulit Junker.....		Mem.....	Fees.....	Fl..	5	111	1 650	588
S. H. Schottenfels..		Mem.....	St. Sdy. G	F....	3 430	4 330	58 145	589
J. R. Bartley.....		Coll.....	Gen.....	Fl..	2	43	9 352	590
.....		Inst.....	St. G....	F....	.....	.....	3 026	591
A. E. Macdonald.....		Inst.....	St.....	Fl..	192	.....	3 145	592
F. T. Slack.....		Inst.....	Gen.....	Fl..	107	258	8 500	593
Isabel Thornton.....		Mem.....	St. Fees.	R....	175	10	6 000	594
.....	Med.	Coll.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	.....	791	595
W. T. Peoples.....		Mem.....	Fees.....	S....	320	4 993	261 859	596
W: L. Andrews.....	Art.	Inst.....	End. Gen	R. Fl	155	188	5 551	597
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax St.	Fl..	.....	1 212	1 212	598
J. W. S. Ganley.....	Med.	Mem.....	End.....	R....	.....	.....	3 200	599
.....		Pri.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	.....	1 500	600
J. N. Wing.....		Mem. End	E. T. St.	F....	1 253	16 828	149 233	601
.....					397	1 727	9 778	.....
.....					16	1 363	23 058	.....
.....					117	710	24 552	.....
.....					9	1 071	10 703	.....
.....					12	1 264	15 384	.....
.....					173	893	8 369	.....
.....					7	2 314	29 341	.....
.....					132	817	6 267	.....
.....					53	980	4 801	.....
.....					178	2 835	7 100	.....
.....					159	2 854	9 880	.....
Helen M. Ferry.....		Mem.....	St. Sdy. G	F....	577	18	61 492	602
.....	Med.	Coll.....	Gen.....	Fl..	52	.....	4 863	603
W: B. Wait.....		Inst.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	470	4 732	604
W: H. Winters.....	Law	Inst.....	Fees.....	S....	.....	1 667	50 463	605
Lucy D. Waterman..	Law	Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	4 646	8 008	606
J: S. Billings.....		End.....	End.....	R....	17 188	16 994	459 248	607
May L. Hawley.....	Art.	Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	9	7	582	608
F. B. Bigelow.....		Mem.....	End. Fees	R. S.	614	1 272	100 000	609
.....		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl..	.....	.....	600	610

b For year ending Dec. 31, 1899. c For year ending Feb. 28, 1899. d For year ending Mar. 31, 1899.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
576	168 084	2 598	289	72	72	.....	\$1 250	.....
577	?	?	290	46	46	\$360	.....	.....
578	13	?	305	18	18	.....	.....	.....
579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
580	126 858	.....	300	72	72	2 832	2 400	\$200
581	10 137	.....	220	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
582	.....	.....	304	38	38	.....	.....	.....
583	1 200	.....	60	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
584	.....	.....	300	10	12	.....	.....	.....
585	.....	.....	365	.....	105	.....	.....	.....
586	7 500	.....	300	25½	25½	.....	.....	.....
587	4 700	5 840	365	42	42	.....	.....	.....
588	259	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
589	160 922	45 106	363	67	67	.....	9 500	100
590	.....	3 000	243	7	5	.....	.....	.....
591	14 024	.....	228	26	26	.....	.....	200
592	15 372	.....	208	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
593	.....	.....	275	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
594	.....	.....	300	.....	66	12 50	.....	.....
595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
596	134 229	42 288	306	63	63	1 102 81	.....	.....
597	.....	.....	297	.....	42	294	.....	.....
598	.....	.....	191	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
599	.....	.....	313	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
600	.....	.....	?	?	?	.....	.....	.....
601	1 332 555	176 561	360	77	77	4 990 59	71 333 84	1 800
	169 047	7 093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	160 579	5 257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	146 584	20 594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	116 700	3 548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	112 354	15 330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	106 228	8 190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	187 483	5 311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	74 571	18 467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	51 291	21 826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	64 871	29 004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	142 847	41 941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
602	1 843	.....	145	9	.....	8 99	.....	100
603	.....	.....	185	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
604	.....	.....	278	2	84	.....	.....	.....
605	.....	.....	305	78	78	.....	.....	.....
606	.....	.....	243	.....	78	.....	.....	.....
607	.....	425 838	310	.....	54	150 860 80	.....	.....
608	.....	.....	167	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
609	33 925	.....	305	57	75	6 112 31	.....	.....
610	900	.....	141	63	.....	.....	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	\$1 250	\$2 204 13	\$7 587 31	\$9 180 07	\$18 971 51	576
.....	\$3 830 86	4 190 86	1 682 82	1 985 50	522 54	4 190 86	577
.....	706 62	706 62	316 55	.....	87 07	403 62	578
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579
.....	540 26	5 972 26	892 70	3 395	799 35	5 087 05	580
.....	1 600	1 600	1 600	.....	.....	1 600	581
.....	.....	.....	103 05	.....	.....	103 05	582
.....	282 81	282 81	190 70	.....	.....	190 70	583
88	47 50	55 50	90 45	.....	.....	90 45	584
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	586
.....	.....	.....	78 54	.....	3	81 54	587
137 91	.....	137 91	117 56	.....	20 35	137 91	588
737 11	391 91	10 749 02	4 749 89	1 872 27	3 150 30	9 773 48	589
.....	.....	.....	143 32	.....	.....	143 32	590
.....	818 18	1 018 18	194 88	556 56	66 74	818 18	591
.....	1 000	1 000	468	440	88 82	996 82	592
561	4 875	5 448 50	208 91	780	3 762 50	4 751 41	593
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	594
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	595
16 117	10 349 17	27 568 98	8 540 98	7 392 86	10 335 31	26 269 15	596
.....	706	1 000	947 72	.....	65 72	1 013 44	597
.....	.....	.....	1 137	.....	.....	1 137	598
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 200	599
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
4 485	12 234 10	24 843 03	18 684 65	29 899 31	31 136 97	27 920 93	601
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	602
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	603
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605
48	1 096 05	1 253 04	63 02	412 25	182 37	657 64	606
.....	220	220	.....	220	.....	220	607
.....	572 77	572 77	572 77	.....	.....	572 77	608
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610
.....	12 012 17	12 012 17	12 012 17	.....	.....	12 012 17	611
.....	4 058 67	154 919 47	42 222 37	94 663 30	26 917 08	163 802 75	612
.....	98	98	72 56	537 50	2 50	612 56	613
2 918	1 022	10 052 31	2 911 74	4 791 46	1 354 60	9 057 80	614

a For year ending Oct. 1, 1898.

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
611	New York, Univ. heights	N. Y. univ. lib.....	1831	I	i
612	" Washington sq.	N. Y. univ. law lib.....	1831	I	i
613	" Washington sq.	N. Y. univ. pedagogy lib.....	1889	I	i
614	" P'k av. & E. 68 st	Normal coll. lib.....	1886	I	i
615	" 63 2d st.....	Olivet church lib.....		I	....
616	"	Post grad. med. sch. & hosp. lib.....	1882	I	i
617	" 361 Madison av.	R. R. Y. M. C. A. lib.....	1887	I	....
618	" 520 Amsterd'm a	St Agnes free lib.....	1893	R	c
619	" 38 Bleecker st..	St Barnabas free reading room	1887	I	....
620	" 609 5th st.....	St Francis hosp. lib.....	1865	I	....
621	" 229 E. 36th st..	St Gabriel's acad. of Manhattan lib.	1860	I	i
622	" 311 E. 36th st..	St Gabriel's sch. lib.....	1892	I	i
623	" 207 E. 16th st..	St George's free circ. lib.....	1893	I	....
624	" Fordham.....	St John's coll. lib.....	1846	I	i
625	" 42 E. 84th st....	St Lawrence acad. of Manhattan lib.	1854	I	i
626	" 48 Henry st....	Tenement house chapter lib.....	1895	I	r
627	"	Union theo. sem. lib.....	1836	I	i
628	" 184 Eldridge....	Univ. settlement free lib.....	1887	I	....
629	" 120 W. 70th st..	Van Norman inst. lib.....	1857	....	....
630	" Amsterdam av..	Washington Heights free lib.....	1868	G	r
631	" Foot E. 76th st.	Webster free lib.....	1894	I	r
632	" 321 E. 15th st..	Women's med. coll. of N.Y. infirm. lib.	1884	I	i
633	" 311 E. Broadw'y	Y. M. B. A. lib.....	1894	G	r
634	" 317 W. 56th st.	Y. M. C. A. lib.....	1851	I	....
635	" 5 W. 125th st..	Y. M. C. A. Harlem branch lib	1868	I	....
636	" 7 E. 15th st....	Y. W. C. A. lib	1870	I	r
637	New York Mills.....	Union sch. lib.....	1897	I	i
638	Newark	High sch. lib	1863	I	i
639	"	Newark free pub. lib.....	1897	R	c
640	Newark Valley	High sch. lib	1887	I	i
641	Newburgh	Mt St Mary's acad. lib.....	1887	I	i
642	"	Newburgh free lib.....	1852	L	....
643	"	2d jud. dist. law lib	1885	L	....
644	"	Theological sem. lib	1805	I	....
645	Newfield	Newfield pub. lib.....	1889	R	c
646	Newport	Union sch. lib	1875	I	i
647	Newtown	High sch. lib.....		I	i
648	Niagara Falls	DeVeaux sch. lib	1857	I	i
649	"	High sch. lib.....		I	i
650	"	Niagara Falls pub. lib	1838	R	c
651	Niagara University....	Niagara univ. dep't of arts lib.....	1864	I	i
652	"	" dep't of theology lib..	1864	I	i
653	Nichols.....	Union sch. lib.....	1873	I	i
654	North Brookfield.....	Union sch. lib.....	1881	I	i
655	North Chili.....	A. M. Chesbrough sem. lib	1870	I	i

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
L. J. Tompkins.....		Coll.	End.Gen.	Fl ..	4 054	120	33 543	611
"	Law	Coll.	Gen.	Fl ..	64	715	11 812	612
"	Ped.	Coll.	Gen.	Fl ..	122	199	4 590	613
Edith Rice		Mem.	Gen.	Fl ..	228	77	5 760	614
Anna Cronenbold....		Par.	G.	F ..	73	.....	2 880	615
.....	Med.	Coll.	Gen.	Fl ..	.....	.....	383	616
W. F. Stevens		Inst.	G. Fees..	Fl ..	56	363	8 237	617
Anne L. Gibson		Mem.	St. Sdy.G	F ..	579	1 453	6 609	618
H. Meyers		Inst.	G. Gen..	R ..	60	.....	1 150	619
Sr Josephine		Inst.	G.	Fl ..	14	.....	1 064	620
Sr M. Beatrice		Sch.	Gen.	Fl ..	120	35	800	621
Bro. Michael		Sch.	Gen.	Fl ..	12	14	500	622
Emma A. Bays		Par.	G. Gen..	Fl ..	25	75	4 000	623
.....		Coll.	Gen.	Fl ..	.....	80	36 000	624
Sr M. C. Levenard....		Sch.	Gen.	Fl ..	38	46	510	625
Nellie M. Smith		Inst.	St. Sdy.G	F ..	43	131	1 275	626
C: R. Gillett	Theo	Coll.	End.	R. Fl ..	308	749	774	619 627
Helen Moore		Inst.	T. St. Gen	F ..	492	476	4 709	628
.....		Sch.	G. Gen..	Fl ..	.....	.....	800	629
E: P. Griffin		Mem.	St. Sdy.G	F ..	60	2 139	14 668	630
E. W. Gaillard		Inst.	Tax. St..	F ..	70	1 177	8 920	631
Margaret McNab	Med.	Coll.	End. G..	Fl ..	42	49	935	632
Charles Enowitz		Mem.	St.	F ..	.....	350	1 920	633
S. H. Berry		Inst.	End.Gen.	R ..	527	1 847	51 431	634
F. S. Banister		Inst.	G. Gen..	Fl ..	10	90	2 812	635
Harriet F. Husted..		Inst.	St. Gen .	F ..	622	1 478	25 800	636
W: G. Young		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F ..	.....	.....	856	637
C. A. Hamilton		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F ..	2	102	1 490	638
Emma B. Richmond..		Pub.	St. G.	F ..	61	434	1 796	639
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F ..	46	80	642	640
Sr M. Loyola		Sch.	Gen.	Fl ..	.....	40	1 170	641
Charles Estabrook..		a Pub. sch	bTax S.F.	F ..	223	1 313	23 254	642
W: F. Corley		Gov.	Tax St..	R ..	.....	214	5 539	643
J. G. D. Findley	Theo	Coll.	Gen.	Fl ..	.....	.....	3 500	644
Mrs B. Simpson		Mem.	Tax St..	F ..	.....	198	743	645
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	600	646
F. H. Mead		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	650	647
W: S. Barrows		Sch.	Gen.	Fl ..	.....	1	1 405	648
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	1 000	649
Adele B. Barnum....		Pub. D.	Tax St..	F ..	572	770	6 100	650
L. A. Grace		Coll.	Gen.	Fl ..	300	100	9 000	651
L. A. Grace	Theo	Coll.	Gen.	Fl ..	25	20	1 145	652
C. Juliet Laning		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	F ..	.....	39	388	653
Homer Case		Pub. sch..	Tax St..	Fl ..	.....	58	710	654
.....		Sch.	St. G.	Fl ..	.....	.....	1 882	655

a Incorporated under special act Mar. 30, 1877. Is in charge of b'd of education. b Tuition fees from nonresident pupils are appropriated to the purchase of books. c Per year ending Dec. 31, 1898.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
611	.....	.....	280	.....	48	\$2 500	.....	.....
612	.....	.....	280	.....	93	.....	.....	.....
613	.....	.....	228	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
614	3 600	3 360	186	37½	37½	.....	.....	.....
615	7 409	1 087	305	78	78	.....	.....	.....
616	.....	.....	365	101½	101½	.....	.....	.....
617	11 716	†	365	80	80	.....	.....	.....
618	113 941	.....	304	72	72	.....	\$5 000	\$200
619	.....	3 500	232	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
620	.....	.....	313	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
621	200	.....	200	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
622	212	100	65	2	1	.....	.....	.....
623	7 500	.....	208	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
624	.....	.....	200	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
626	12 259	.....	303	13	.....	.....	291 65	120
627	†	†	300	12	12	4 200	.....	.....
628	57 167	6 000	304	41	75	.....	4 000	200
629	.....	.....	238	†	.....	.....	.....	.....
630	62 903	2 984	300	72	72	7	3 900	.....
631	64 236	.....	363	40½	40½	.....	3 799 99	106
632	1 044	.....	313	6	48	250	.....	.....
633	9 617	1 000	†	24	24	.....	.....	200
634	.....	†58 350	365	.....	82	5 725	.....	.....
635	2 552	.....	313	78	78	.....	.....	.....
636	74 810	4 631	308	73½	73½	3 61	3 975	200
637	1 743	.....	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
638	1 572	1 000	40	1	25	.....	71 93	71 93
639	9 173	†	307	44	44	.....	.....	200
640	1 050	4 000	200	80	30	.....	30	104 52
641	400	850	†	5	8	.....	.....	.....
642	80 262	†	301	72	72	.....	2 900	188 35
643	.....	.....	313	.....	54	.....	600	600
644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
645	1 493	.....	305	78	.....	.....	100	100
646	.....	.....	75	2	.....	.....	15	15
647	1 302	.....	191	2	30	.....	.....	.....
648	.....	600	300	.....	†	.....	.....	.....
649	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
650	42 349	.....	294	36	36	.....	3 150	200
651	4 000	.....	300	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
652	1 000	.....	300	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
653	600	.....	200	½	35	.....	17 33	17 33
654	225	†	200	7½	35	.....	36 50	33 23
655	.....	.....	228	.....	52	.....	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	\$2 500	\$1 110 32	\$1 357	\$30 10	\$2 497 42	611
.....	.....	.....	2 421 10	1 076	156	3 653 10	612
.....	.....	.....	305 27	600	.....	905 27	613
.....	\$700	700	70 66	800	.....	870 66	614
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	616
.....	792	792	770 40	22 15	.....	792 55	617
\$547 82	7 68	5 755 50	1 273 96	2 140	1 964 63	5 378 59	618
.....	103 80	103 80	103 80	.....	.....	103 80	619
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	620
.....	20	20	143 20	.....	.....	143 20	621
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	622
26	100	126	52	300	10	362	623
232	32	264	457 10	.....	.....	457 10	624
.....	.....	.....	91 19	.....	.....	91 19	625
.....	120	531 65	127 68	214	68	409 68	626
.....	.....	4 200	.....	.....	.....	4 500	627
147 44	.....	4 347 44	997 57	1 135	2 214	4 346 57	628
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629
460	1 553 78	5 920 78	2 120 78	1 385	930 43	4 436 21	630
.....	5	3 904 99	896 21	1 331	1 124 35	3 351 56	631
32 50	137 49	419 99	178 34	130	111 66	419 99	632
40	.....	240	415 75	400	25	840 75	633
.....	9 375	15 100	4 740	7 900	2 360	15 000	634
300	275	575	275	300	.....	575	635
.....	1 323 38	5 501 99	2 675 36	2 747 30	650 51	6 073 17	636
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	637
.....	28 50	170 36	145 36	25	.....	170 36	638
.....	577 71	777 71	293 17	224 25	130 25	647 67	639
.....	.....	184 52	152 19	.....	.....	152 19	640
.....	74	74	82	.....	.....	82	641
2	2 288 29	5 378 64	2 486 44	2 421 67	60 09	4 968 20	642
.....	.....	1 200	600	.....	.....	1 200	643
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	644
.....	24 87	224 87	201 73	50	3 60	255 33	645
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	646
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647
.....	13 40	13 40	12 90	.....	50	13 40	648
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	649
.....	138 01	3 488 01	1 068 70	814 95	1 823 79	3 707 44	650
15	.....	15	115	.....	.....	115	651
6	40	46	50	.....	.....	50	652
.....	.....	34 66	34 66	.....	.....	34 66	653
.....	.....	69 72	69 72	.....	.....	69 72	654
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	655

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
656	North Cohocton	N. Cohocton & Atlanta un. high sch.	1892	I	i
657	North Collins	Union sch. lib.	1897	I	i
658	North Tarrytown	Union sch. lib.	?	I	i
659	North Tonawanda	High sch. lib.	1893	I	i
660	"	North Tonawanda pub. lib.	1893	R	o
661	Northport	Union sch. lib.	?	I	i
662	Northville	Northville lib.	.....	I	i
663	Norwich	High sch. lib.	1873	I	i
664	Norwood	High sch. lib.	.....	I	i
665	Nunda	High sch. lib.	1876	I	i
666	Nyack	High sch. lib.	1859	I	i
667	"	Nyack lib.	1879	G	a
668	Oakfield	Cary coll. sem. lib.	1856	I	i
669	"	Union sch. lib.	1892	I	i
670	Oceanus	Rockaway Beach un. sch. lib.	1893	I	i
671	Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg free acad. lib.	.....	I	i
672	"	Ogdeusburg pub. lib.	1893	R	c
673	"	St Mary's acad. lib.	1891	I	i
674	Olean	Forman lib.	1871	L	r
675	"	High sch. lib.	1882	I	i
676	"	N. Olean un. sch. lib.	1884	I	i
677	Oneida	High sch. lib.	.....	I	i
678	Oneida Castle	Union sch. lib.	1894	I	i
679	Oneonta	High sch. lib.	.....	I	i
680	"	Oneonta pub. lib.	1892	R	c
681	Onondaga Valley	Onondaga free acad. lib.	1812	I	ir
682	Ontario	Union sch. lib.	1895	I	i
683	Orchard Park	High sch. lib.	1878	I	i
684	Orient	Union sch. lib.	.....	I	i
685	Oriskany	Union sch. lib.	.....	I	i
686	Oriskany Falls	Union sch. lib.	.....	I	i
687	Oswego	High sch. lib.	1885	I	i
688	"	Oswego city lib.	1853	L	....
689	"	Oswego city sch. lib.	?	I	....
690	"	R. E. Y. M. C. A. lib.	1887	I	....
691	"	St John's lib. ass'n	1896	....	....
692	"	St Paul's acad. lib.	1899	I	i
693	"	State normal sch. lib.	1887	I	r
694	Ovid	High sch. lib.	?	I	i
695	Owego	Coburn free lib.	1895	L	....
696	Oxford	Oxford acad. & union sch. lib.	?	I	i
697	"	Union sch. lib.	?	I	i
698	Painted Post	Union sch. lib.	1868	I	i
699	Palatine Bridge	Union sch. lib.	1857	I	i
700	Palisades	Palisades lib. & reading room.	1891	....	....

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
Mrs A. H. Watkins		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	28	653	656
A. C. Miller		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	152	333	657
Eliza Kratz		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	.....	1 361	658
C. S. Marsh		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	8	14	545	659
C. S. Marsh		Pub. D..	Tax. St..	F ..	475	23	3 659	660
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	6	60	440	661
F. Johnson		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	60	700	662
Mina B. Blackman ..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	223	5 004	663
A. W. Morehouse ..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	44	916	664
J. P. Slocum		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	17	113	921	665
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	6	6	1 404	666
Helen L. Powell ..		Mem	Tax. St..	F ..	92	464	4 821	667
.....		Sch	Gen	Fl ..	15	.....	900	668
A. H. Downey		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	5	1 000	669
W. M. Gilmore		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	17	663	670
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	650	671
Fred Van Dusen ..		Pub	Tax. St. G	F ..	435	342	9 164	672
.....		Sch	Gen	Fl ..	12	45	894	673
Mrs E. M. Johnson ..		Mem	E. St. Fees	R. S.	9	437	a 5 459	674
O. W. Wood		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl	2	18	2 736	675
F. W. Mundt		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	29	430	676
Rosa M. McElroy ..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	.....	4 000	677
Bertha B. Schwarz ..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	9	60	573	678
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	396	679
M. E. Phillips		Pub. D..	Tax. St..	F ..	91	457	5 457	680
D. H. Cook		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	.....	1 000	681
M. H. Bigelow		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	109	640	682
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	35	1 000	683
C. H. Kernan		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	47	334	684
W. M. Wood		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	62	500	685
R. B. Searle		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	3	50	428	686
C. W. Richards		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl	.....	.....	547	687
R. S. Kelsey		Pub	End	R ..	270	102	15 000	688
"		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	.....	6 235	689
J. G. Watson		Inst	Gen	R. Sl	6	.....	736	690
Mary L. Meagher ..		Mem	G. Fees	R. Fl	40	244	1 371	691
.....		Sch	Gen	Fl ..	.....	.....	600	692
Carrie V. Sinnamon ..		Sch	St. Gen	R. Fl	.....	1 150	13 000	693
L. H. Clark		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	24	839	694
Jane B. Worthington		Pub. sch..	St. G	F ..	.....	225	7 286	695
.....		Sch	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	2 600	696
Julia L. Thurston ..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	36	800	697
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	.....	312	698
C. E. Keck		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	75	1 341	699
Emma J. Quidor		Mem	Fees Gen.	F ..	140	.....	1 417	700

a For year ending April 30, 1899.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
656	1 200	.....	188	5	25	.....	\$10	\$10
657	330	1 000	187	4	.....	.....	126 39	.....
658	4 274	.....	152	5	.....	.....	50	20
659	.....	1 000	200	35	35	.....	.....	.....
660	13 070	.....	224	40	.....	.....	300	200
661	?	.....	200	5	.....	.....	50	50
662	1 248	.....	36	1	.....	.....	20	20
663	5 873	100	110	3	.....	.....	181 45	117 98
664	200	500	175	30	30	.....	.....	.....
665	?	?	200	2	.....	.....	39 10	33
666	3 525	550	192	25	25	.....	51 17	.....
667	30 987	?	291	52	52	.....	1 050	200
668	75	150	186	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
669	1 200	.....	80	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
670	591	3 161	192	3	.....	.....	.....	31 92
671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
672	22 246	.....	312	32	32	.....	1 200	200
673	3 200	9 300	186	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
674	11 700	.....	300	42	42	\$430 18	.....	200
675	8 000	20 000	200	15	30	.....	250	.....
676	200	.....	78	10	.....	.....	72 20	.....
677	15 100	1 500	275	18	38	.....	250	260
678	372	.....	179	14	30	.....	25	25
679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
680	20 026	3 000	308	30	30	.....	800	200
681	852	.....	313	5	4	.....	.....	.....
682	980	.....	197	5	.....	.....	25	25
683	723	.....	182	5	.....	.....	10 80	10 80
684	.....	.....	186	6	.....	.....	10	10
685	.....	.....	187	.....	30	.....	25	.....
686	3 500	125	200	1	35	.....	.....	.....
687	100	4 000	200	40	40	.....	.....	.....
688	.....	4 684	300	.....	45	750	.....	.....
689	13 689	.....	300	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
690	648	22	365	95	95	.....	.....	.....
691	6 417	162	148	10	10	.....	.....	.....
692	.....	.....	?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
694	30	?	182	10	40	.....	10 87	10 86
695	19 859	.....	148	8	.....	45	2 371 90	.....
696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
697	500	400	200	1	21	.....	20	20
698	.....	.....	?	?	?	.....	.....	.....
699	1 716	?	120	3	.....	.....	68 92	56
700	1 769	.....	201	11	11	.....	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	\$3 95	\$23 95	\$23 95	.....	.....	\$23 95	656
.....	.....	126 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	657
.....	.....	70	.....	\$50	.....	50	658
.....	253 90	253 90	61 90	.....	.....	61 90	659
.....	116	616	400	100	.....	500	660
.....	.....	100	108 94	.....	.....	108 94	661
.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	40	662
.....	.....	299 43	264 98	35	.....	299 98	663
.....	76 40	76 40	76 40	.....	.....	76 40	664
.....	.....	102 10	102 10	.....	.....	102 10	665
.....	.....	51 17	51 17	.....	.....	51 17	666
.....	.....	1 250	606 19	308 35	\$728 56	1 643 10	667
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668
.....	.....	31 92	31 92	.....	.....	31 92	669
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670
.....	1 040 23	2 440 23	731 79	962 40	643 31	2 337 50	671
.....	.....	.....	28 67	.....	.....	28 67	672
\$239 45	470 82	1 340 45	412 47	307	272 24	991 71	673
.....	.....	250	109 96	100	11 23	221 19	674
.....	.....	72 20	72 20	.....	.....	72 20	675
.....	30 28	540 28	561 88	200	.....	761 88	676
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	677
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	678
.....	825 23	1 825 23	482 45	450	283 46	1 215 91	679
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680
.....	100	150	150	.....	.....	150	681
.....	.....	21 60	21 60	.....	.....	21 60	682
.....	.....	20	32 66	.....	.....	32 66	683
.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	684
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	685
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686
.....	729 54	1 479 54	255 95	499 04	724 55	1 479 54	687
.....	.....	.....	.....	445 92	.....	445 92	688
100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	689
.....	211 90	211 90	133 07	.....	55 58	188 65	690
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 200	.....	1 200	691
.....	.....	21 73	21 73	.....	.....	21 73	692
.....	9 50	2 381 85	268 04	278 74	139 09	668 87	693
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694
.....	20	60	50 40	.....	.....	50 40	695
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	696
.....	.....	124 92	113 55	10	1 37	124 92	697
40	500	540	38 75	200	303 75	540 50	698

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
701	Palmyra	Class. high sch. lib.....	1857	I	i
702	Panama	Union sch. lib.....	1898	I	i
703	Parish	High sch. lib.....	1881	I	i
704	Parishville	Union sch. lib.....	1898	I	i
705	Patchogue	High sch. lib.....	1870	I	i
706	Patterson	Union sch. lib.....	?	I	i
707	Pawling	Union sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
708	Peekskill.....	Drum Hill sch. lib.....	1889	I	i
709	"	Field lib.....	1887	L	....
710	"	Oakside un. sch. lib.....	1858	I	i
711	"	Peekskill acad. lib.....	1838	I	i
712	Penfield	Union sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
713	Penn Yan	Penn Yan pub. lib.....	1860	R	c
714	Perry	High sch. lib.....	1859	I	i
715	Peterboro	Union sch. lib.....	1896	I	i
716	Phelps	Union & class. sch. lib.....	1853	I	i
717	Philadelphia	Union sch. lib.....	1894	I	c
718	Philmont	Philmont pub. lib.....	1893	R	c
719	Phoenix	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
720	Piermont.....	Piermont free lib.....	1892	I	r
721	Pike	Pike sem. lib.....	1856	I	i
722	Pine Plains.....	Pine Plains free lib.....	1874	R	c
723	"	Seymour Smith acad. lib.....	1874	I	i
724	Pittsford	High sch. lib.....	1892	I	i
725	Plattsburg	D'Youville acad. lib.....	1872	I	i
726	"	High sch. lib.....	1891	I	i
727	"	Plattsburg pub. lib.....	1894	R	c
728	"	State normal sch. lib.....	1890	I	....
729	"	Y. M. C. A. lib.....	?	I	....
730	Pleasantville	Pleasantville lib ass'n.....	1893	G	a
731	Pocantico Hills.....	Pocantico Hills lyceum lib.....	1891	G	a
732	Pompey	Union sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
733	Poplar Ridge.....	Hazard lib.....	1884	G	a
734	Port Chester	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
735	Port Henry	High sch. lib.....	1866	I	i
736	"	Sherman free lib.....	1887	R	c
737	Port Jefferson	Union sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
738	Port Jervis	High sch. lib.....	1892	I	i
739	"	Minisink Valley hist. soc. lib.....	1896	I	r
740	"	Port Jervis free lib.....	1892	R	c
741	Port Leyden.....	High sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
742	Port Richmond.....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
743	Port Washington	Port Washington free lib.....	1895	R	c
744	Portville	High sch. lib.....	1881	I	i
745	Potsdam	Potsdam pub. lib. and reading room.....	1887	R	c

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
W. J. Deane.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..		45	4 221	701
J. M. Crofoot.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..		70	331	702
Josephine C. Meade.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.		213	779	703
J. W. Blackmon.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	7	40	393	704
W. E. Gordon.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	10	321	2 050	705
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. .	40	108	465	706
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. .	1	41	609	707
John Millar.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. .	6	1	468	708
D. C. Hasbrouck.....		End.....	End G ..	F. ..	20	124	6 868	709
A. D. Dunbar.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.		17	750	710
.....		Sch.....	Gen.	Fl.			1 000	711
W. G. Clarke.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..		82	445	712
Henrietta Hicks.....		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F. ..	85	203	2 692	713
W. H. Adams.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..		168	1 375	714
A. H. Jackson.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.			530	715
W. A. Ingalls.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..	5	52	956	716
H. D. Hall.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..		16	456	717
Mary I. Miller.....		Pub. D...	Tax St.G.	F. ..	2	115	1 209	718
May Breed.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.			717	719
Eleanor T. Haring..		Pub.....	Tax. St..	F. ..	9	280	1 048	720
.....		Sch.....	St. Gen..	Fl.			800	721
Frank Eno.....		Pub.....	Tax. St..	F. ..		45	2 334	722
G. E. Brownell.....		Sch.....	Tax. St..	Fl.		100	1 300	723
B. G. Estes.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.		61	513	724
Sr. Edgar.....		Sch.....	Gen.	Fl.	14	75	985	725
Jane J. Edwards...		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl. .	33	157	2 457	726
E. S. Hall.....		Pub.....	Tax. St..	F. ..	18		2 080	727
.....		Sch.....	Gen.	Fl.	13	68	2 527	728
F. A. De Voll.....		Inst.....	G. Gen..	R.Fl	10	20	2 400	729
Maria G. Messenger		Mem.....	St G	F. ..	60	149	1 270	730
G. May Ramsay.....		Mem.....	St. G.Gen	F. ..	3		1 289	731
J. Berrigan.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.		73	763	732
Dexter Wheeler.....		End.....	End St..	F. ..	25	75	1 575	733
Grace Thwing.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.		50	1 586	734
G. C. Wheelock.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.		11	764	735
Flora J. Collins.....		End.....	E. T. St..	F. ..	7	448	5 378	736
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.			443	737
Tilla M. White.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.	6	9	452	738
W. L. Cuddeback....	Hist.	Mem.....	Gen.	R. ..	24	86	868	739
Elisabeth G. Thorne		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F. ..	28	1 015	10 255	740
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.		3	800	741
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.		200	1 384	742
W. M. Mitchell.....		Mem.....	St. G	F. ..	25	20	550	743
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F. ..		3	928	744
William Keenan.....		Pub.....	Tax. St..	F. ..	79	487	2 029	745

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
701	4 330	75	80	2	.....	.....	\$59 69	\$26 42
702	550	?	200	1	35	.....	25	25
703	434	400	37	1	5	.....	65 07	65 07
704	400	?	181	40	.....	.....	10	.....
705	3 200	.....	189	?	.....	.....	225	225
706	181	.....	205	3	.....	.....	10	34
707	750	?	187	2½	.....	.....	25	25
708	.....	70	191	.....	5	.....	25	25
709	22 200	?	305	24	24	\$680 50	.....	.....
710	.....	.....	200	.....	33	.....	25	25
711	.....	.....	200	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
712	635	50	145	25	.....	.....	27 25	25
713	14 001	.....	202	8	.....	3 21	300	100
714	700	200	38	1	.....	.....	25	50
715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
716	310	100	200	2	.....	.....	25	18 13
717	1 000	.....	192	25	.....	.....	32 84	20
718	3 924	200	230	30	30	.....	.....	32 67
719	1 104	.....	.....	105	2½	.....	.....	.....
720	900	.....	156	6	.....	.....	200	100
721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
722	3 320	?	313	84	84	.....	175 50	.....
723	100	.....	170	2	4	.....	.....	105
724	452	.....	200	10	.....	.....	117 65	117 65
725	.....	.....	230	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
726	900	100	183	3½	35	.....	116 96	112 70
727	15 020	.....	250	12	12	.....	700	200
728	.....	.....	234	.....	30	.....	.....	603 94
729	595	.....	313	75	75	.....	.....	.....
730	a 3 752	.....	333	36	36	.....	.....	78 29
731	773	.....	156	5	5	.....	.....	.....
732	.....	.....	187	?	.....	.....	.....	28
733	883	.....	313	78	78	195	.....	.....
734	4 215	.....	38	2	.....	.....	187 35	.....
735	?	?	200	35	35	.....	50	50
736	9 932	.....	304	24	24	333 33	200	200
737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
738	.....	.....	186	25	25	.....	58 50	.....
739	.....	.....	300	.....	30	.....	.....	50
740	28 285	.....	305	42	42	.....	2 200	700
741	1 000	.....	200	3	18	.....	.....	.....
742	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
743	1 820	.....	145	9	9	.....	.....	.....
744	?	.....	200	?	?	.....	19	.....
745	9 939	683	365	78	78	.....	1 200	200

a For 18 months.

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	\$86 11	\$68 11	\$20	.....	\$86 11	701
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	702
.....	.....	130 14	130 14	.....	\$5 50	135 64	703
.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	704
.....	.....	450	402 88	.....	.....	402 88	705
.....	\$24	68	72 07	.....	3	75 07	706
.....	.....	50	50 08	.....	.....	50 08	707
.....	.....	50	1 40	.....	.....	1 40	708
.....	92 10	772 60	224 61	345	206 89	776 50	709
.....	.....	50	50 40	.....	.....	50 40	710
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	711
.....	.....	52 25	52 25	.....	.....	52 25	712
\$4	59 95	467 18	224 94	163 25	35 36	423 55	713
.....	104 30	179 30	131 60	.....	.....	131 60	714
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	715
.....	.....	43 13	43 13	.....	.....	43 13	716
.....	.....	52 84	52 84	.....	.....	52 84	717
.....	32 67	65 34	101 08	.....	.....	101 08	718
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	719
.....	.....	300	106 94	.....	.....	106 94	720
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721
.....	.....	175 50	63 72	100	11 78	175 50	722
.....	.....	105	210	.....	10	220	723
.....	.....	235 30	235 30	.....	.....	235 30	724
.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	84	725
.....	20	249 66	249 66	.....	.....	249 66	726
.....	.....	900	.....	306	22 50	328 50	727
.....	.....	603 94	93 94	500	10	603 94	728
.....	9	9	9	.....	.....	9	729
174 28	322 68	575 25	156 58	263 60	195 13	615 31	730
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	731
19 23	22 70	41 95	7 95	34	.....	41 95	731
.....	28	56	56	.....	.....	56	732
.....	.....	195	150	.....	45	195	733
.....	.....	187 35	37 35	150	.....	187 35	734
.....	133	233	171 41	.....	2	173 41	735
.....	19 65	752 98	460 20	268	240 81	969 01	736
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	737
.....	.....	58 50	8 50	50	.....	58 50	738
.....	100 55	150 55	150 55	.....	.....	150 55	739
.....	82 14	2 982 14	1 491 17	1 200	239 73	2 930 90	740
.....	.....	.....	3 60	.....	.....	3 60	741
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742
.....	30	30	19 64	.....	.....	19 64	743
.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	19	744
.....	294 17	1 694 17	655 59	341	652 30	1 648 89	745

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
746	Potsdam	State normal sch. lib.....	1869	I	---
747	"	T. S. Clarkson mem. sch. of tech. lib.	1896	I	i
748	Poughkeepsie.....	High sch. lib.....	1843	I	i
749	"	Hudson River state hosp. lib.....	1855	I	---
750	"	Poughkeepsie city lib.....	1843	L	---
751	"	Vassar coll. lib	1865	I	i
752	Prattsburg	Franklin acad. & high sch. lib.....	1823	I	i
753	Pulaski	Pulaski acad. & un. sch. lib	1898	I	i
754	Randolph	H. Culver lib. Chamberlain inst	1855	I	ir
755	Red Creek.....	Union sem. lib.....	?	I	i
756	Red Hook.....	Red Hook pub. lib.....	1898	R	o
757	"	Union sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
758	Rensselaer	St Johns acad. lib	1895	I	i
759	Rhinebeck	Starr inst. lib.....	1862	I	---
760	"	Union sch. lib.....	1869	I	i
761	Richburg.....	Union sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
762	Richfield Springs	High sch. lib.....	1885	I	i
763	"	Richfield Springs pub. lib.....	1899	R	o
764	Richmond Hill	Richmond Hill lib	1899	R	o
765	"	Union sch. lib .....	....	I	i
766	Richville	Union sch. lib .....	....	I	i
767	Ripley	Union sch. lib .....	....	I	i
768	Riverhead.....	Northville pub. lib.....	1896	R	o
769	"	Riverhead free lib .....	....	R	o
770	"	Union sch. lib .....	....	I	i
771	Rochester	Central lib	1862	I	---
772	"	Court of appeals lib.....	1849	L	---
773	"	Fem. acad. of Sacred Heart lib.....	1862	I	i
774	"	High sch. lib	1857	I	i
775	"	Nazareth acad. lib.....	1873	I	i
776	"	Powers law lib.....	1889	---	---
777	"	Reynolds lib.....	1884	L	---
778	"	Rochester theol. sem. lib.....	1850	I	i
779	"	Univ. of Rochester lib	1850	I	i
780	"	Wagner mem. Lutheran coll. lib	1883	I	i
781	Rockton	Union sch. lib	?	I	i
782	Rockville Center	Rockville Centre pub. lib	1894	R	o
783	Rome	Jervis lib. ass'n	1894	G	a
784	"	Rome free acad. lib.....	....	I	i
785	"	St Peter's acad. lib.....	1873	I	i
786	"	Y. M. C. A. lib.....	1871	I	r
787	Rondout	Ulster free acad. lib.....	1881	I	i
788	Roslyn	Bryant circ. lib.....	1878	G	---
789	Round Lake.....	Summer inst. lib.....	1889	I	i
790	Rouses Point.....	Charbonneau inst. lib.....	1886	I	i

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
T. B. Stowell.....	Sch.....	St.....	Fl.....	.....	.....	.....	5 500	748
James Winne.....	Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl.....	.....	.....	.....	735	747
H. Lonnabury.....	Pub. sch..	Tax.....	Fl.....	.....	.....	.....	431	748
J. C. Sickley.....	Gov.....	St.....	Fl.....	8	169	1 182	749	
Frances A. Wood...	Pub. sch..	Tax.....	F.....	1 549	a 23 037	750		
.....	Coll.....	Gen.....	Fl.....	786	1 829	31 738	751	
.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....	.....	.....	2 099	752	
C. M. Beau.....	Sch.....	G. Gen..	F.....	359	1 891	753		
E. A. Bishop.....	Sch.....	End. St..	F.....	10	208	2 419	754	
A. D. Whitney.....	Sch.....	Tax. St..	F.....	2	346	755		
E. H. Collin.....	Pub.....	St. Sdy. G	F.....	49	572	621	756	
.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....	.....	.....	448	757	
J. F. Glavin.....	Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl.....	500	20	1 126	758	
W. J. Miller.....	Inst.....	End. Gen	F.....	75	175	4 575	759	
Harlow Godard.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....	16	700	760		
T. W. Stewart.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....	.....	.....	936	761	
J. A. Basset.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....	7	119	1 074	762	
E. B. Callahan.....	Pub.....	St. G....	F.....	150	94	244	763	
Harriette M. Easby.	Mem.....	St. G....	F.....	1 290	128	1 418	764	
J. N. Farlor.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....	.....	.....	565	765	
.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....	2	51	386	766	
.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....	.....	.....	297	767	
Gertrude E. Fishburn	Pub. D....	St. G....	F.....	.....	.....	637	768	
Carrie M. C. Terry..	Mem.....	St. G....	F.....	9	95	839	769	
G. A. Brown.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....	.....	.....	640	770	
Mrs K. J. Dowling..	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....	25	2 132	32 000	771	
R. D. Jones.....	Law. Gov..	St.....	R.....	.....	.....	23 596	772	
Madame Onahan.....	Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl.....	50	.....	1 700	773	
.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl..	.....	28	2 331	774	
Sr M. B. Frison.....	Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl.....	115	27	3 516	775	
.....	Law. Pri..	Gen.....	Pri..	40	175	6 769	776	
A. S. Collins.....	End.....	End.....	F.....	1 243	1 284	b 42 137	777	
Howard Osgood.....	Theo Coll..	End.....	Fl.....	130	320	30 068	778	
H. K. Phinney.....	Coll.....	End. Gen.	R. Fl..	1 196	679	35 546	779	
Christian Krahmer..	Coll.....	G. Gen..	Fl.....	109	60	860	780	
N. Beckwith.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....	3	46	293	781	
L. L. Landers.....	Pub. D....	Tax. St. G	F.....	8	147	2 043	782	
M. Elizabeth Beach.	End.....	E. T. St..	F.....	102	724	12 798	783	
.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....	.....	.....	1 300	784	
Sr Mary Agnes.....	Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl.....	32	159	1 008	785	
W. H. Chapin.....	Inst.....	Gen.....	R.....	45	.....	3 111	786	
P. Stickles.....	Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....	.....	267	1 898	787	
.....	Mem.....	G. Fees	S.....	.....	.....	1 027	788	
.....	Sch.....	St. G....	Fl.....	.....	.....	2 099	789	
M. Teresa O'Connor.	Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl.....	5	.....	502	790	

a For year ending Dec. 31, 1898. b For year ending Sep. 30, 1899.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
747	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
748	.....	.....	188	1	1	.....	.....	.....
749	.....	.....	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
750	47 413	.....	257	60	60	.....	\$6 172 80	.....
751	.....	.....	200	72	84	\$2 133 40	.....	.....
752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
753	5 337	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	\$170
754	1 500	.....	227	25	25	90	.....	200
755	330	117	36	1	.....	.....	10	10
756	3 811	.....	165	60	.....	.....	.....	200
757	.....	.....	200	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
758	1 000	500	120	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
759	8 491	.....	298	45	45	725	.....	.....
760	150	100	190	32½	.....	.....	48 79	45
761	843	.....	120	3	3	.....	25	75
762	1 000	500	180	2	5	.....	37 50	37 50
763	450	.....	22	6	6	.....	.....	75
764	4 132	.....	84	30	33	.....	.....	200
765	1 246	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
766	75	100	183	5	.....	.....	50	50
767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
768	1 207	.....	152	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
769	3 679	.....	150	6	.....	90	.....	.....
770	1 400	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
771	120 863	1	277	54	54	.....	4 000	1 111
772	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
773	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
774	.....	1	190	.....	25	.....	80 10	.....
775	1	.....	365	4	25	.....	.....	.....
776	.....	.....	300	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
777	23 205	11 437	365	72	76	16 431 44	.....	.....
778	.....	.....	308	35½	35½	.....	.....	.....
779	3 773	1 000	307	45	45	1 250	.....	.....
780	200	275	240	30	30	.....	.....	.....
781	246	.....	165	5	.....	.....	25	25
782	7 575	.....	150	4	.....	.....	150	100
783	42 193	.....	303½	42	42	877 19	940 22	200
784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
785	356	914	200	10	50	.....	.....	.....
786	272	.....	305	78	82	.....	.....	.....
787	3 475	.....	202	15	.....	.....	174 66	150
788	140	.....	104	12	172	3 460	.....	.....
789	.....	.....	190	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
790	.....	.....	204	.....	30	.....	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	746
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	747
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	748
.....	.....	.....	\$137 05	.....	.....	\$187 05	749
.....	.....	\$6 172 80	1 588 62	\$2 150	\$2 434 18	6 172 80	750
.....	\$4 403 54	6 536 94	4 358 88	2 100	78 06	6 536 94	751
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	752
.....	182 96	354 96	346 46	.....	8 50	354 96	753
.....	115 75	405 75	304 31	.....	80	384 31	754
.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	20	755
.....	266 25	466 25	396 47	20	36 49	452 96	756
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	757
.....	25	25	25	.....	.....	25	758
.....	186 75	911 75	157 03	336	419 49	912 52	759
.....	.....	93 79	93 79	.....	.....	93 79	760
.....	.....	100	98 46	.....	.....	98 46	761
.....	.....	75	81 50	.....	.....	81 50	762
.....	120	195	88 93	.....	25 65	114 58	763
.....	471 26	671 26	110 91	96 25	168 70	375 86	764
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765
.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	766
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	767
.....	48 11	48 11	.....	25	19 99	44 99	768
\$93	297 50	391 40	110 36	97 97	12 42	220 75	769
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770
.....	140	5 251	1 743 23	376 25	3 000	5 119 48	771
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	772
.....	.....	80 10	80 10	.....	.....	80 10	773
.....	193 32	193 32	193 32	.....	.....	193 32	774
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775
.....	324 65	16 756 09	3 325 98	5 875 96	1 977 42	11 179 36	776
.....	.....	.....	1 263 27	.....	795 55	2 058 82	777
.....	.....	1 250	2 209 50	941 32	330	3 480 82	778
.....	175	175	135	.....	.....	135	779
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	781
.....	65 50	315 50	209 33	78	32 03	319 36	782
.....	2 789 21	4 806 62	932 20	1 304 15	621 62	2 857 97	783
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	784
32 50	56	88 50	88 50	.....	.....	88 50	785
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786
.....	.....	324 66	324 66	.....	.....	324 66	787
14	443	491 60	21	.....	332 14	353 14	788
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	789
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
791	Rouses Point.....	Union sch. lib.....	?	I	i
792	Roxbury	Roxbury lib. ass'n	1893	I	---
793	"	Union sch. lib.....	1898	I	i
794	Rushford	Union sch. lib.....	1852	I	i
795	Rushville	Union sch. lib.....	1868	I	i
796	Sacket Harbor	Union sch. lib.....	1896	I	i
797	Sag Harbor.....	Union sch. lib.....	1862	I	i
798	St Johnsville.....	High sch. lib.....	1889	I	i
799	St Regis Falls.....	Union sch. lib.....	1890	I	i
800	Salamanca	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
801	Salem	Bancroft pub. lib.....	1891	L	r
802	"	Washington acad. lib.....	1780	I	i
803	Sandy Creek.....	High sch. lib.....	1872	I	i
804	Sandy Hill	High sch. lib.....	1871	I	i
805	Saranac Lake	High sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
806	Saratoga Springs	4th jud. dist. law lib.....	---	---	---
807	"	High sch. lib.....	---	I	i
808	"	St Faith's sch. lib.....	1890	I	i
809	"	Saratoga Springs pub. lib.....	1867	L	ir
810	"	Temple Grove sam. lib	---	I	i
811	Saugerties.....	High sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
812	"	Saugerties pub. lib.....	1894	R	o
813	Saugnoit	Union sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
814	Savannah	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
815	Savona	Union sch. lib	1893	I	i
816	Sayville	High sch. lib	?	I	i
817	Schaghticoke.....	Union sch. lib	1896	I	i
818	Schenectady	St John's acad. sch. lib	---	I	i
819	"	Schenectady free pub. lib	1894	R	o
820	"	Union class. inst. lib.....	1855	I	i
821	"	Union coll. lib.....	1795	I	ir
822	Schenevus	Union sch. lib	1880	I	i
823	Schoharie	Union sch. lib	1835	I	i
824	Schroon Lake.....	Union sch. lib	1895	I	i
825	Schuylar Lake.....	Union sch. lib	?	I	i
826	Schuylerville	High sch. lib	?	I	i
827	Seaford	De Lancey Floyd-Jones free lib.....	1896	R	o
828	Seneca Falls.....	Mynderse acad. lib	1867	I	i
829	"	Seneca Falls lib. ass'n.....	1891	L	r
830	Sharon Springs	Union sch. lib	1895	I	i
831	Shelter Island	Shelter Island pub. lib	1835	G	a
832	Sherburne	High sch. lib	1867	I	i
833	"	Sherburne pub. lib	1895	R	o
834	Sherman	High sch. lib	1869	I	i
835	Shortsville	High sch. lib	---	I	i

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
G. M. Lasell.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	2	205	713	791
.....		Mem.	G. Fees..	R. S.	13	30	1 005	792
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..			405	793
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		60	638	794
E. R. Wise		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..			350	795
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		41	524	796
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		48	448	797
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		105	902	798
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		17	1 083	799
G. M. Hevenor		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		359	1 739	800
F. F. Leighton		End	E. T. St..	F ..	11	240	5 209	801
E. W. Benedict		Sch	Tax. St..	F ..			1 587	802
R. H. Snyder		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	10	50	750	803
Lucy F. Cornell		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	8	76	1 906	804
J. E. Weld		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		14	1 107	805
Corliss Sheldon		Gov	St	R ..		125	4 723	806
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			1 170	807
.....		Sch	Gen	Fl ..			1 680	808
J. R. Kneil		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	9	240	2 957	809
.....		Sch	Gen	Fl ..			1 648	810
F. N. Moulton		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl	4	209	1 648	811
F. N. Moulton		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..		375	2 906	812
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		1	426	813
H. N. Tolman		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		9	1 139	814
A. D. Miller		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		66	501	815
M. J. Wilson		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	2	58	598	816
C. W. Dunn		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		144	629	817
Sr M. of Lourdes		Sch	Gen	Fl ..		32	818	818
Henry Glen		Mem	Tax. St..	F ..	622	721	7 297	819
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..			1 054	820
Peter Nelson		Coll	Gen	R. Fl	603	37	32 608	821
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..			386	822
Solomon Sias		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		57	1 018	823
Edith M. Howard		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	11	23	306	824
W. A. Coe		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		200	400	825
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		56	1 000	826
Edna R. Wiley		End	End. St.	F ..	19	45	1 063	827
C. T. Andrews		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	25	325	2 244	828
Ellen Wickes		Mem	St. G. Fees	R. S.	140		3 250	829
H. J. Jump		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		2	526	830
Belle Preston		Pub.	St. G	F ..	7	208	1 972	831
Mary A. Sholes		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..		39	900	832
Anna Merrihew		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..	158	434	1 997	833
Gertrude F. Thayer		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..		23	968	834
W. D. Hewes		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..			639	835

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
791	620	.....	191	35	35	.....	\$13 75	\$30
792	1 553	.....	312	42	42	.....	.....	.....
793	.....	.....	188	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
794	.....	.....	200	1	.....	.....	.....	30 10
795	300	.....	188	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
796	.....	.....	200	35	35	.....	67 05	65
797	6	200	191	6	6	.....	100	.....
798	400	.....	188	6	.....	.....	39 99	10 44
799	450	.....	185	5	.....	.....	25	25
800	3 028	.....	200	4	35	.....	120 36	120 36
801	8 204	.....	147	15	.....	\$1 527 28	.....	200
802	200	3 760	188	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
803	200	50	200	30	30	.....	35	35
804	2 586	.....	48	2	.....	.....	100	100
805	1 148	.....	200	5	35	.....	.....	.....
806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
809	12 093	135	300	30	36	.....	493 95	100
810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
811	1 301	3 000	187	35	35	.....	151 32	125
812	9 118	.....	300	12	.....	.....	475	200
813	750	.....	39	1	.....	.....	.....	3
814	650	1	200	1	1	.....	25 54	25 54
815	397	.....	198	1	30	.....	25 25	25 25
816	1 600	200	175	5	.....	.....	25	25
817	1 850	1	36	3	.....	.....	63 16	50
818	300	.....	250	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
819	38 915	.....	313	42	42	.....	1 500	200
820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
821	1 033	.....	313	61	61	1 237 50	.....	.....
822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
823	.....	.....	193	30	30	.....	25	25
824	311	.....	70	2	.....	.....	20 32	20 32
825	2 500	.....	80	3	30	.....	30	30
826	200	1 000	190	.....	20	.....	50	35 54
827	1 100	1 038	147	8 1/2	8 1/2	.....	.....	50
828	7 500	2 000	192	4	30	.....	100	50
829	3 936	.....	305	36	36	.....	.....	70
830	750	.....	50	1	.....	.....	7	.....
831	4 016	.....	93	2	2	.....	.....	200
832	.....	1	185	.....	6	.....	24 09	25
833	3 832	.....	145	5	.....	.....	350	375
834	1 074	.....	39	1	.....	.....	42 76	20
835	300	.....	100	4	.....	.....	10	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	\$30	\$73 75	\$73 75	.....	.....	\$73 75	791
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	792
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	793
.....	30 10	60 20	60 20	.....	.....	60 20	794
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	795
.....	.....	132 05	132 05	.....	.....	132 05	796
.....	.....	100	163 73	.....	.....	163 73	797
.....	.....	50 43	50 43	.....	.....	50 43	798
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	799
.....	.....	240 72	251	\$25	.....	276	800
.....	44 83	1 772 11	446 69	345 75	\$996 84	1 789 28	801
.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....	70	802
.....	7 28	207 28	162 08	.....	45 20	207 28	803
.....	.....	.....	9 92	.....	.....	9 92	804
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	805
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	806
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	807
.....	.....	593 95	274 55	300	19 40	593 95	808
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	809
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	810
.....	.....	276 32	251 32	25	.....	276 32	811
\$20 75	162 78	858 53	420 11	200	168 24	788 35	812
.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	813
.....	.....	51 08	.....	.....	25 54	25 54	814
.....	.....	50 50	50 50	.....	.....	50 50	815
.....	10	60	70	.....	.....	70	816
.....	46 06	159 22	131 42	25	2 80	159 22	817
.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	53	818
444 25	746 58	2 890 83	816 08	830	351 56	1 997 64	819
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820
.....	126 42	1 363 92	297 66	1 066 26	.....	1 363 92	821
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	822
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	823
.....	6	46 64	40 64	.....	.....	40 64	824
.....	14 55	74 55	75	.....	.....	75	825
.....	9 46	95	85	.....	10	95	826
.....	137	187	51 24	66 50	3	120 74	827
.....	.....	150	100	50	.....	150	828
200	443 34	713 34	148 70	156	373 57	678 27	829
.....	.....	7	3	4	.....	7	830
.....	265 77	465 77	399 82	65	35 19	500 01	831
.....	.....	49 09	49 09	.....	.....	49 09	832
.....	33 22	758 22	419 34	70 70	14 30	504 34	833
.....	.....	62 76	52 76	10	.....	62 76	834
.....	.....	10	5 69	.....	.....	5 69	835

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
836	Shortsville	M. M. Buck free lib.	1890	...	...
837	Sidney	High sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
838	"	Sidney pub. lib.	1895	R	c
839	Silver Creek	High sch. lib.	1840	I	i
840	Silver Springs	Union sch. lib.	?	I	i
841	Sinclairville	High sch. lib.	1882	I	i
842	"	Sinclairville free lib.	1870	R	c
843	"	Sinclairville ladies lib.	1889	G	...
844	Sing Sing	High sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
845	"	Mt Pleasant acad. lib.	1820	I	i
846	"	Sing Sing pub. lib.	1893	R	c
847	"	State prison lib. ....	.....	I	...
848	Skaneateles	High sch. lib.	?	I	i
849	"	Skaneateles lib. ass'n.	1877	L	...
850	Smithville Flats.	Smithville un. sch. lib.	1880	I	i
851	Sodus	Sodus acad. lib.	1853	I	i
852	Solvay	High sch. lib.	1894	I	i
853	Somers	Somers lib.	1875	...	c
854	South Dausville	Ladies free lib.	1899	R	c
855	South Glens Falls	High sch. lib.	?	I	i
856	South New Berlin	Union sch. lib.	1875	I	i
857	Southampton	High sch. lib.	1891	I	i
858	"	Rogers mem. lib.	1893	G	a
859	Southold	Union sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
860	Speencer	"	1875	I	i
861	Spencerport	Union sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
862	Spring Valley	Union sch. lib.	1896	I	i
863	Springfield Center	Springfield free lib.	1895	R	c
864	Springville	Griffith inst. & un. sch. lib.	?	I	i
865	"	Springville pub. lib.	1893	R	c
866	Stamford	Stamford sem. & un. sch. lib.	1870	I	i
867	Stanfordville	Christian biblical inst. lib.	1869	I	i
868	Stapleton	High sch. lib.	1896	I	i
869	Stillwater	Union sch. lib.	1884	I	i
870	Stockton	Union sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
871	Stony Point	Union sch. lib.	?	I	i
872	Syracuse	Acad. of Sacred Heart lib.	1890	I	i
873	"	Court of Appeals lib.	1849	L	...
874	"	High sch. lib.	?	I	i
875	"	St John's cath. acad. lib.	1867	I	i
876	"	Syracuse central lib.	1855	R	c
877	"	Syracuse univ. lib.	1872	I	i
878	"	Syracuse univ. coll. of med. lib.	1872	I	i
879	"	Y. M. C. A. lib.	1858	I	...
880	Tarrytown	W. Irving high sch. lib.	1893	I	i

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
Mrs Sara Buck.....		Pri.....	G.....	F.....		2	1 504	836
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....			1 590	837
Sarah M. Tabor.....		Pub. D....	Tax. St..	F.....		295	2 346	838
J. L. Walthart.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....	6	22	2 162	839
Archibald Whiting..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....		76	310	840
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....		12	400	841
Mrs A. E. Fife.....		End.....	St. G. Gen	F.....	140		1 660	842
Mrs A. E. Andrews..		Mem.....	G. Fees..	Fl. S..	20		853	843
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....			2 184	844
C. F. Brusie.....		Sch.....	St. Gen..	Fl.....		42	12 000	845
J. I. Gorton.....		Pub. D....	Tax. St..	F.....	111	377	5 110	846
J. C. S. Weilla.....		Gov.....	St.....	Fl.....		300	6 300	847
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....		57	1 673	848
L. A. Cobane.....		Mem.....	E. G. Fees	S.....	231	10	9 266	849
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....			671	850
Rose G. Brundage...		Pub. sch..	St. Gen..	Fl.....	7	73	380	851
C. O. Richards.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....		100	1 360	852
Ruth Tompkins.....		Mem.....	G. Fees..	R. S..	36	17	1 763	853
Phebe A. O. Briggs..		Mem.....	St. G....	F.....	13	5	18	854
C. G. Sanford.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....		178	953	855
E. R. Holmes.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....		21	409	856
F. A. Johnson.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....	3	304	1 461	857
C. S. Foster.....		End.....	End. St. G	F.....	220	174	3 759	858
S. S. Shaw.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....		32	451	859
Nellie Wood.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....	60	2	645	860
May B. Curtis.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....		174	334	861
Mary E. Scarff.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....		105	1 107	862
W. F. Bringlee.....		Mem.....	St. G....	F.....	5	1	344	863
W. S. Steele.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....		17	1 408	864
G. H. Leland.....		Pub. D....	Tax. St..	F.....		364	3 215	865
Harriett F. Hubbell..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....	40	583	3 323	866
Lester Howard.....		Sch.....	G. Gen..	Fl.....		7	1 984	867
W. A. Crane.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....		56	589	868
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....		168	1 260	869
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....		130	305	870
Lydia A. Wiles.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. Fl..		65	588	871
		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl.....			3 000	872
T. L. R. Morgan.....	Law.	Gov.....	St.....	R.....		647	19 747	873
M. Louise Pattison..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl.....	1	385	3 683	874
		Sch.....	Gen.....	Fl.....		15	1 690	875
E. W. Mundy.....		Pub.....	Tax. St..	F.....	149	4 805	42 478	876
H. O. Sibley.....		Coll.....	G. Gen..	F.....	884	417	43 919	877
F. W. Marlow.....	Med.	Coll.....	G. Gen..	Fl.....	330	105	4 458	878
L. S. Chapman.....		Inst.....	Gen.....	Fl.....	5	2	1 507	879
E. Carpenter.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F.....		283	3 000	880

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
836	2 475	.....	104	24	72	.....	.....	.....
837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
838	9 176	.....	250	7½	7½	.....	\$200	\$200
839	2 500	?	187	3	30	.....	32 15	5 40
840	1 343	.....	35	1	.....	.....	25	25
841	300	1 000	185	35	35	.....	25	25
842	2 231	.....	156	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
843	1 750	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
845	.....	.....	34	2	?	.....	.....	.....
846	21 286	6 000	202	35	35	.....	618 80	.....
847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
848	1 500	.....	200	?	?	.....	50	50
849	6 064	.....	305	70	70	\$220	.....	.....
850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
851	750	.....	65	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
852	1 200	.....	180	10	30	.....	142 75	101 19
853	648	.....	104	4	4	.....	.....	.....
854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
855	465	?	208	2½	.....	.....	68 50	58
856	176	425	182	30	.....	.....	24 04	24 03
857	2 000	16 000	175	1	45	.....	183 23	183 23
858	12 774	.....	304	51	51	751 64	.....	200
859	368	.....	200	2½	.....	.....	15	15
860	1 498	.....	200	1	.....	.....	10 75	.....
861	407	.....	80	2	.....	.....	50	50
862	440	.....	40	1	.....	.....	25	25
863	447	.....	313	84	84	.....	.....	.....
864	?	.....	200	30	30	.....	20	20
865	13 247	.....	308	12	.....	.....	370 10	200
866	2 400	.....	217	1½	27½	.....	25	500
867	.....	.....	200	35	35	.....	.....	.....
868	86	.....	197	2	32½	.....	.....	.....
869	2 940	.....	130	3	25	.....	114 23	75
870	.....	.....	200	5	5	.....	111 66	.....
871	200	600	195	5	.....	.....	58 27	50
872	10 000	.....	196	5	30	.....	.....	.....
873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
874	3 183	4 160	?	22½	.....	.....	321	265 94
875	1 690	.....	196	5	15	.....	.....	.....
876	145 472	.....	305	72	76	.....	25 000	367 26
877	8 332	.....	310	62	62	.....	.....	.....
878	.....	1 074	305	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
879	?	?	365	85½	85½	.....	.....	.....
880	1 000	.....	88	3	.....	.....	100	100

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$120	\$20	\$140	836
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837
.....	\$163 75	\$563 75	\$400	100	63 75	563 75	838
.....	5 40	42 95	32 20	.....	10 75	42 95	839
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	840
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	841
.....	79	79	.....	60	.....	60	842
.....	50 44	50 44	4 84	25	9 89	39 73	843
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	844
.....	.....	.....	24 92	.....	.....	24 92	845
.....	4 25	623 05	414	150	59 05	623 05	846
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	847
.....	.....	100	112 36	.....	.....	112 36	848
\$379	545 98	1 144 98	152 12	720	270 96	1 143 06	849
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850
.....	65	65	65	.....	.....	65	851
.....	.....	243 94	243 94	.....	.....	243 94	852
37 20	23 13	60 33	25 10	16 50	18 73	60 33	853
.....	126 47	241 47	4 90	.....	.....	4 90	854
.....	.....	126 50	126 50	.....	.....	126 50	855
.....	.....	48 07	48 07	.....	.....	48 07	856
.....	.....	366 46	366 46	.....	.....	366 46	857
.....	210 25	1 161 89	388 37	300	419 38	1 107 75	858
.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30	859
.....	.....	10 75	10 75	10	.....	20 75	860
.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	861
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	862
2 75	10 15	12 90	1	12	13 30	26 30	863
.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	40	864
.....	.....	570 10	405 10	125	40	570 10	865
.....	.....	525	547 24	16 45	.....	563 69	866
.....	.....	.....	25 61	.....	.....	25 61	867
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	868
.....	.....	189 23	164 23	25	.....	189 23	869
.....	.....	111 66	111 66	.....	.....	111 66	870
.....	.....	108 27	108 27	.....	.....	108 27	871
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	872
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 800	.....	1 800	873
.....	69	587 63	417 94	160	9 69	587 63	874
.....	15	15	15	.....	.....	15	875
.....	2 71	25 369 91	5 621 39	6 103	13 639 11	25 363 50	876
.....	.....	3 556 54	1 103 92	2 404 21	48 41	3 556 54	877
.....	1 207 40	1 207 40	502 86	667	47 54	1 207 40	878
.....	.....	.....	5 15	.....	.....	5 15	879
.....	.....	200	200	100	25	325	880

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
881	Theresa	High sch. lib.	1893	I	i
882	Ticonderoga	High sch. lib.	1888	I	i
883	Tioga Center	Union sch. lib.	1899	I	i
884	Tivoli	Union sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
885	Tomkins Cove	Tomkins Cove pub. lib.	1896	R	c
886	Tonawanda	Tonawanda pub. lib.	1893	R	c
887	Tottenville	High sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
888	"	Tottenville lib. ass'n	1899	R	c
889	Trenton	Barneveld lib. ass'n	1877	G	.....
890	Troy	Catholic male orphan asylum lib	1864	I	.....
891	"	Childrens neighborhood lib	1894	R	c
892	"	High sch. lib.	1863	I	i
893	"	La Salle inst. lib.	1878	I	i
894	"	Rensselaer polytechnic inst. lib	1824	I	i
895	"	St Joseph's acad. lib.	1896	I	i
896	"	St Patrick's acad. lib. ....	.....	I	i
897	"	St Peter's acad. lib.	1886	I	i
898	"	Troy acad. lib.	1834	I	i
899	"	Troy fem. sem. lib.	1821	I	i
900	"	Young men's ass'n lib.	1835	I	.....
901	"	Young women's ass'n lib	1895	I	i
902	Trumansburg	Trumansburg pub. lib.	1893	R	c
903	Truxton	Union sch. lib.	1894	I	i
904	Tuckahoe	Waverly un. sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
905	Tully	High sch. lib.	1894	I	i
906	Turin	Union sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
907	Unadilla	High sch. lib.	1850	I	i
908	Union	Union sch. lib.	1886	I	i
909	Union Springs	High sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
910	"	Oakwood sem. lib.	1796	I	i
911	"	Union Springs lib. ass'n	1898	R	c
912	Utica	Mrs Piatt's sch. lib.	1837	.....	.....
913	"	Oneida hist. soc. lib.	1876	I	.....
914	"	Utica cath. acad. lib.	1891	I	i
915	"	Utica free acad. lib. ....	.....	I	i
916	"	Utica law lib. ....	.....	.....	.....
917	"	Utica pub. lib.	1838	R	c
918	"	Utica state hosp. lib.	1843	I	.....
919	Valatie	Union sch. lib. ....	.....	I	i
920	Valley Falls	Union sch. lib.	1893	I	i
921	Vanetten	Vanetten pub. lib.	1895	R	c
922	Vernon	Union sch. lib.	1839	I	i
923	"	Vernon pub. lib.	1894	R	c
924	Verona	Union sch. lib.	1896	I	i
925	Victor	High sch. Clark lib.	1891	I	i

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
Celia E. Whitney...		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	F ..	.....	.....	500	881
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax.	F ..	.....	.....	658	882
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	F ..	.....	278	308	883
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	Fl ..	.....	.....	375	884
L. D. W. Deyo		Pub. D.	Tax. St.	F ..	2	41	334	885
Mrs M. E. Diamond		Pub. D.	Tax. St.	F ..	75	1 146	2 926	886
N. J. Lowe		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	F ..	.....	70	1 090	887
Cynthia M. Little ..		Mem	St. G	F ..	113	100	213	888
Blanche Comstock ..		Mem	G. Fees.	F ..	26	45	2 800	889
.....		Inst.	Gen.	Fl ..	.....	.....	751	890
Marie J. Staudé		Mem	St. G	F ..	147	523	a 1 480	891
M. H. Walrath		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	Fl ..	.....	342	2 174	892
Bro. Arnold		Sch	Gen.	Fl ..	20	110	2 303	893
J. W. Nugent		Coll.	Gen.	R. Fl	116	56	6 177	894
Bro. Bonities		Sch	G. Gen.	Fl ..	.....	15	750	895
.....		Sch	Gen.	Fl ..	.....	.....	710	896
Sr Mary S. H.		Sch	Gen.	F ..	27	9	976	897
.....		Sch	Gen.	Fl ..	.....	50	1 000	898
.....		Sch	Gen.	Fl ..	12	13	2 550	899
DeWitt Clinton		Inst.	Gen.	F ..	606	644	37 500	900
Kate A. Farnham		Inst.	St. Gen.	F ..	21	97	1 644	901
Louise M. Stone		Pub. D.	Tax. St.	F ..	2	68	973	902
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	F ..	.....	.....	375	903
Margaret L. Crowley ..		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	Fl ..	.....	40	614	904
E. S. Martin		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	R. Fl	90	381	657	905
.....		Pub.	Tax. St.	Fl ..	.....	.....	350	906
Mary Elliott		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	F ..	.....	.....	1 865	907
J. L. Lusk		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	F ..	.....	112	1 155	908
L. H. Carris		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	Fl ..	.....	200	800	909
.....		Sch	Gen.	Fl ..	.....	.....	2 058	910
Mary E. Spencer		Mem	St. G	F ..	188	90	278	911
.....		Pri.	Pri.	Fl ..	.....	.....	6 000	912
.....	Hist.	Mem	G	R.	119	1	7 149	913
Ellen M. W. Kernan ..		Sch	Gen.	Fl ..	.....	8	1 788	914
C. Viola Cook		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	Fl ..	.....	527	3 486	915
Eugene Stearns	Law.	Gov.	St.	R.	.....	201	b 6 524	916
C. M. Underhill		Pub.	Tax. St.	F ..	825	1 814	27 005	917
R. P. Pughe	Med.	Inst.	St.	Fl ..	.....	73	6 638	918
W. Millias		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	F ..	5	15	1 015	919
F. J. Bohlmann		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	Fl ..	18	69	472	920
N. C. Gile		Pub. D.	Tax. St.	F ..	.....	17	c 604	921
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	Fl ..	.....	.....	809	922
Frank Stuhlman		Mem	St. G	F ..	12	71	425	923
Nora E. Stainton		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	F ..	.....	55	554	924
.....		Pub. sch.	Tax. St.	F ..	.....	.....	1 093	925

a For year ending Dec. 31, 1893. b For year ending Jan. 7, 1899. c Too late to be included in total.

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
881	750	.....	150	6	.....	.....	\$50	.....
882	425	156	181	5	22	.....	.....	.....
883	700	.....	187	6	6	.....	100	\$100
884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
885	447	.....	86	24	.....	.....	40 15	.....
886	9 337	200	240	10	10	.....	300	200
887	2 800	1 200	200	1	35	.....	.....	.....
888	711	20	27	15	15	.....	.....	.....
889	600	.....	104	12	12	\$100	.....	.....
890	803	.....	52	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
891	6 696	6	305	24	24	.....	.....	200
892	200	.....	183	27	.....	.....	200	255 92
893	1 100	2 500	250	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
894	75	422	241	39	39	.....	.....	.....
895	800	.....	180	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
897	180	200	200	10	5	.....	.....	.....
898	7	.....	180	35	35	.....	.....	.....
899	.....	.....	224	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
900	53 041	18 779	300	61	61	7 756 39	.....	.....
901	5 098	.....	307	30	84	.....	.....	50
902	1 447	.....	104	3	.....	.....	50	25
903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
904	160	.....	39	1	.....	.....	25	25
905	2 109	11 500	200	36	36	.....	.....	128 92
906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
907	4 553	.....	200	5	.....	.....	100	100
908	820	225	180	30	.....	.....	25	25
909	1 254	7	193	2	.....	.....	116 05	106 05
910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
911	1 347	2	175	304	324	.....	.....	100
912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
913	.....	.....	313	.....	24	68 94	.....	.....
914	.....	.....	70	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
915	.....	.....	180	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
917	149 260	27 171	309	66	4	.....	8 500	350
918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
919	958	.....	200	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
920	1 000	350	22	1	.....	.....	25	25
921	1 762	.....	230	15	.....	.....	60 70	.....
922	500	.....	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
923	1 383	.....	156	6	6	.....	.....	25
924	128	7	185	5	30	.....	23	23
925	695	.....	120	4	.....	.....	45	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	\$50	.....	\$30	.....	\$30	881
.....	.....	200	\$171 80	.....	.....	171 80	882
.....	.....	40 15	40 15	.....	.....	40 15	883
.....	.....	500	308 54	100	.....	408 54	884
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	50	885
\$110	\$173 79	283 79	12 60	.....	\$125	137 60	886
24	30	154	48	52	40	140	887
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	888
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	889
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	890
.....	580	780	400	180	200	780	891
.....	.....	455 92	455 92	.....	.....	455 92	892
10	110	120	127 65	.....	.....	127 65	893
.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35	894
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	895
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	896
.....	42 75	42 75	42 75	.....	.....	42 75	897
.....	143 81	143 81	143 81	.....	.....	143 81	898
.....	.....	.....	46 01	.....	.....	46 01	899
.....	.....	7 756 39	1 060 19	3 032	9 661 41	13 753 60	900
.....	106 91	156 91	141 39	.....	7 66	149 05	901
.....	.....	75	58 08	.....	.....	58 08	902
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	903
.....	.....	50	73 12	50	.....	123 12	904
.....	376 92	406 84	60	.....	.....	60	905
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906
.....	.....	200	232 50	.....	.....	232 50	907
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	908
.....	.....	222 10	212 10	.....	10	222 10	909
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910
60	83 84	243 84	88 31	25	55 19	168 50	911
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	912
925	.....	991 94	131 10	.....	1 473 11	1 604 21	913
.....	.....	.....	7 85	.....	.....	7 85	914
.....	456 29	456 29	456 29	.....	.....	456 29	915
.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	600	916
.....	1 430 89	10 280 89	3 313 72	4 036 36	1 647 98	8 998 06	917
.....	.....	.....	214 83	.....	.....	214 83	918
.....	29	29	22	.....	.....	22	919
.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	920
.....	40 75	101 45	66 15	.....	3 75	69 90	921
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	922
.....	134 65	159 65	64 43	.....	52 72	117 15	923
.....	.....	46	46	.....	.....	46	924
.....	.....	45	.....	20	.....	20	925

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of chart. r	Relation to University
926	Waddington.....	Union sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
927	Walden.....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
928	Walton.....	High sch. lib.....	1853	I	i
929	".....	W. B. Ogden free lib.....	1894	G	a
930	Walworth.....	Walworth acad. lib.....	1842	I	i
931	Wappingers Falls.....	Grinnell lib. ass'n.....	1867	G	---
932	Warrensburg.....	High sch. lib.....	1888	I	i
933	".....	Warrensburg circ. lib.....	1890	---	---
934	Warsaw.....	High sch. circ. lib.....	?	I	i
935	".....	High sch. ref. lib.....	1892	I	i
936	Warwick.....	Warwick inst. lib.....	1847	I	i
937	".....	Y. M. C. A. lib.....	1882	I	---
938	Waterford.....	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
939	Waterloo.....	High sch. lib.....	1853	I	i
940	Waterport.....	Union sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
941	Watertown.....	High sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
942	".....	Watertown athenaeum lib.....	1892	I	r
943	Waterville.....	Waterville pub. lib.....	1874	R	o
944	Watervliet.....	Watervliet acad. lib.....	1889	I	i
945	Watkins.....	Watkins pub. lib.....	1895	R	o
946	Waverly.....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	ir
947	Wayland.....	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
948	Webster.....	High sch. lib.....	1876	I	i
949	Weedsport.....	High sch. lib.....	1866	I	i
950	Wellsville.....	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
951	".....	Wellsville pub. lib.....	1894	R	o
952	West New Brighton...	Westerleigh coll. inst. lib.....	1894	I	i
953	Westpoint.....	U. S. military acad. lib.....	1802	I	---
954	West Winfield.....	High sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
955	".....	West Winfield free lib.....	1894	R	o
956	Westbury.....	Green Wood pub. lib.....	1882	R	o
957	Westchester.....	Sacred Heart acad. lib.....	1883	I	---
958	Westfield.....	Patterson lib.....	1896	R	c
959	".....	Westfield acad. and un. sch. lib.....	1868	I	i
960	Westhampton Beach...	Westhampton free lib. ass'n.....	1891	R	o
961	Westport.....	High sch. lib.....	1889	I	i
962	".....	Westport lib. ass'n.....	1885	G	a
963	Whiteplains.....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
964	".....	Westchester co. law lib.....	.....	---	---
965	".....	Whiteplains pub. lib.....	1899	R	o
966	Whitehall.....	High sch. lib.....	?	I	i
967	Whitesboro.....	Union sch. lib.....	.....	I	i
968	Whitesville.....	Union sch. lib.....	1895	I	i
969	Whitney Point.....	High sch. lib.....	1866	I	i
970	Willard.....	Willard state hosp. lib.....	1892	I	---

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
D. C. Dominick		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	300	926
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	250	1 375	927
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	450	2 800	928
L. E. Steele		End	End	F ..	.....	1 138	1 139	929
J. R. Palmer		Sch	G. Gen..	Fl ..	.....	7	305	930
E. A. Howarth		Mem	End. Fees	R S.	4	90	6 066	931
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	1 155	932
Lillie McGann		Pri	G. Fees..	S ..	42	37	1 588	933
Helen M. Cameron		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	5	257	4 217	934
I. B. Smith		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	12	112	1 400	935
L. W. Hoffman		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	50	100	1 700	936
Robert Bonnyman		Inst	G. Gen..	F ..	65	.....	357	937
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	600	938
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	4	26	912	939
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	119	368	940
G. M. Jones		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	12	382	2 249	941
Anna Brintnall		Mem	G. Fees..	R ..	10	80	1 277	942
		Pub. D...	E. T. St..	F ..	.....	102	1 962	943
S. Gertrude Conway		Sch	Gen	Fl ..	.....	2	437	944
F. Davis		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..	20	248	3 247	945
H. J. Walter		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	1	144	2 719	946
Minnie E. Babcock		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	5	500	947
Lou A. Weeks		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	120	645	948
L. R. Hopkins		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	181	1 244	949
L. W. Craig		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	6	7	390	950
Louise A. Brown		Pub	E. T. St..	F ..	124	422	4 255	951
Amelia D. Alden		Sch	G	Fl ..	150	91	764	952
P. S. Michie		Gov	U. S	Fl ..	916	684	43 011	953
E. S. Babcock		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	789	954
E. S. Babcock		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	136	2 100	955
Mary G. Wood		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..	3	.....	294	956
J. S. Horan		Sch	Gen	Fl ..	.....	150	1 235	957
Frances D. Patterson		End	End	F ..	1 111	663	8 920	958
P. K. Pattison		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	139	2 285	959
Mary H. Jessup		Pub	St. G	F ..	121	92	1 053	960
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	24	500	961
Marie A. Bacon		Mem	St. G	F ..	28	107	1 960	962
		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	.....	500	963
J. P. Farrell	Law.	Gov	St	Fl ..	.....	200	3 500	964
Emma L. Huestis		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	46	1 754	965
W. W. Howe		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	.....	1 600	966
C. V. Bookhout		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	5	75	330	967
J. M. Reed		Pub. sch..	Tax	F ..	3	35	610	968
H. G. Grubel		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	Fl ..	.....	61	405	969
W. A. Macy		Inst	St	Fl ..	.....	243	3 029	970

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
926	100	.....	190	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
927	2 000	.....	200	5	30	.....	.....	\$100
928	2 200	.....	40	1	.....	.....	\$238	200
929	5 150	.....	?	42	42	\$179 78	.....	.....
930	.....	.....	183	30	30	.....	.....	.....
931	11 650	307	309	42	42	411 38	.....	.....
932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
933	2 618	.....	104	5	?	.....	.....	.....
934	10 988	.....	152	15	.....	12 08	183 82	183 82
935	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
936	3 000	.....	180	5	.....	.....	50	50
937	188	250	313	12	78	.....	.....	.....
938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
939	.....	.....	200	35	35	.....	39 13	15 62
940	606	.....	40	1	.....	.....	25	25
941	2 587	?	197	30	30	.....	123	189 68
942	1 500	100	300	38	38	.....	.....	.....
943	3 463	.....	154	3	.....	60	50	.....
944	80	350	160	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
945	8 643	.....	150	12	.....	.....	200	.....
946	9 070	350	206	38	38	.....	110	90
947	300	.....	200	5	30	.....	.....	.....
948	200	.....	40	1	?	.....	.....	52 50
949	3 964	.....	80	2	.....	.....	65 72	50
950	1 050	200	190	5	25	.....	25	.....
951	5 234	1 740	348	12	15	.....	350	200
952	210	800	191	5	25	.....	.....	.....
953	9 709	.....	313	60	60	.....	.....	.....
954	?	?	150	3	35	.....	15	15
955	2 364	?	156	3	25	.....	50	50
956	229	.....	150	25	.....	.....	5	.....
957	.....	4 000	?	?	?	.....	.....	.....
958	19 352	.....	305	37½	37½	4 920	.....	.....
959	1 500	.....	200	?	?	.....	200	138 38
960	3 027	.....	158	8	8	.....	.....	35
961	.....	.....	240	30	30	.....	100	75
962	3 607	.....	70	12	12	.....	.....	.....
963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
965	4 900	.....	200	15	.....	.....	161 75	171 82
966	1 500	.....	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
967	50	.....	200	5	.....	.....	.....	50
968	1 050	250	190	2½	.....	.....	19 80	.....
969	507	.....	40	1	.....	.....	33 35	33 34
970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	926
.....	\$100	\$200	\$55	.....	.....	\$55	927
.....	.....	438	438	.....	.....	438	928
.....	1 088 97	1 268 75	1 088 97	\$50	\$105 18	1 244 15	929
.....	21 30	21 30	21 30	.....	.....	21 30	930
.....	\$177 74	1 843 39	175 36	180	207 93	563 29	931
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	932
.....	50 25	50 25	53 38	24	.....	77 38	933
.....	220 05	599 77	325 48	212	.....	537 48	934
.....	.....	75	75	.....	.....	75	935
.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	936
.....	55 20	55 20	55 20	.....	.....	55 20	937
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	938
.....	.....	54 75	54 75	.....	.....	54 75	939
.....	76 65	126 65	126 65	.....	.....	126 65	940
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	941
.....	66 68	379 36	362 49	.....	.....	362 49	941
.....	15	515	100	.....	325	425	942
.....	.....	110	53 55	.....	.....	53 55	943
.....	450	450	450	.....	.....	4 50	944
.....	136 14	336 14	219 77	104	11 81	335 58	945
.....	.....	200	220 27	250	.....	470 27	946
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	947
.....	.....	52 50	105	.....	.....	105	948
.....	.....	115 72	115 72	.....	.....	115 72	949
.....	.....	25	72 09	.....	.....	72 09	950
.....	22 05	572 05	409 02	.....	63 32	472 34	951
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	50	952
.....	3 600	3 600	2 200	1 200	200	3 600	953
.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30	954
.....	30 36	130 36	127 29	.....	205	129 34	955
.....	450	950	.....	.....	2	2	956
.....	200	200	85	.....	.....	85	957
.....	53 85	4 973 85	1 774 12	732 13	2 450	4 956 25	958
.....	49	387 38	128 26	.....	100 04	228 30	959
.....	39	35	58 70	65	11 43	135 13	960
.....	25	200	175	.....	25	200	961
.....	514 10	554 10	105 41	52	117 34	274 75	962
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	963
.....	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	560	964
.....	.....	333 57	133 57	200	.....	333 57	965
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966
.....	50	100	100	.....	.....	100	967
.....	.....	19 80	19 80	.....	.....	19 80	968
.....	3	69 69	69 69	.....	.....	69 69	969
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	970

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Year founded	Source of charter	Relation to University
971	Williamsville	High sch. lib.....	1893	I	i
972	Willsboro	Union sch. lib.....	1894	I	i
973	Wilson	High sch. lib.....	1845	I	i
974	Windsor	High sch. lib.....	1837	I	i
975	Wolcott.....	Leavenworth inst. lib.....	1856	I	i
976	Woodhaven	Union sch. lib.....	?	I	i
977	Woodhull	Union sch. lib.....	1867	I	i
978	Woodside	High sch. lib.....	....	I	i
979	Worcester.....	High sch. lib.....	1883	I	i
980	Wyoming	Middlebury acad. and un. sch. lib....	1816	I	i
981	"	Wyoming free lib	1889	G	---
982	Yonkers	High sch. lib.....	....	I	i
983	"	St Joseph's sem. lib.....	1896	I	---
984	"	Woman's inst. lib.....	1880	I	i
985	"	Yonkers pub. lib.....	1893	R	c
	Beirut, Syria	Syrian protestant coll. lib.....	1864	I	i
	Constantinople, Turkey	Robert coll. lib	1863	I	i

Name of librarian or person in charge	Class of books if not general	Ownership or control	Support	Terms of use	VOLUMES ADDED LAST YEAR		Total vols. now in library	No.
					Given	Bought		
D. B. Albert.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ..	.....	.....	850	971
B. L. Haydon		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	.....	103	515	972
C. C. Scheck		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ...	1	108	1 641	973
C. W. Vandergrift..		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ...	.....	111	908	974
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax	F1 ..	.....	.....	498	975
C. E. Smith		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	.....	16	375	976
J. P. Mabon		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	.....	.....	350	977
Theophilus Johnson.		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	.....	.....	589	978
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F ...	.....	130	791	979
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	R. F1	.....	.....	381	980
Mabel B. Stratton..		Mem.....	G	F ...	400	.....	2 000	981
.....		Pub. sch..	Tax. St..	F1 ..	.....	.....	622	982
J. Bruneau		Sch	G. Gen..	F1 ..	.....	100	20 000	983
Jennie F. Prote		Inst	St.G.Gen	F ...	50	100	3 325	984
Helen M. Blodgett..		Pub. D...	Tax. St..	F ...	10	1 359	13 520	985
.....					121 868	320 096	5 846 519	.....
Harvey Porter.....		Coll.....	End.....	F1 ..	158	249	9 088	.....
.....		Coll.....	End.....	F1 ..	.....	.....	6 000	.....

No.	VOLUMES ISSUED		Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS		
	For home use	For use at library		Lending	Reading	Invested funds	Local taxation	State aid
971	1 000	.....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
972	1 000	1 200	200	15	.....	.....	\$50	\$50
973	4 100	.....	40	2	.....	.....	50	44 65
974	1	.....	200	3	.....	.....	83 26	67
975	340	.....	200	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
976	.....	.....	189	1	5	.....	.....	.....
977	750	.....	185	30	30	.....	.....	.....
978	447	.....	191	4	25	.....	.....	.....
979	350	.....	40	1	.....	.....	56 65	50
980	.....	.....	189	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
981	1 880	.....	186	42	42	.....	.....	.....
982	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
983	500	2 000	200	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
984	9 283	.....	304	69	69	.....	.....	66
985	53 880	.....	300	50	50	.....	2 000	200
	8 358 673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8 344	8 400	215	21	21	\$486	.....	.....
	.....	.....	78	6	15	.....	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
Annual dues	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and bindings	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	971
.....	\$1 46	\$101 46	\$100 51	.....	.....	\$100 51	972
.....	.....	94 65	91 71	.....	.....	91 71	973
.....	.....	150 26	150 26	.....	.....	150 26	974
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	975
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	976
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	977
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	978
.....	.....	106 65	106 65	.....	.....	106 65	979
.....	.....	.....	8 05	.....	.....	8 05	980
.....	2 000	2 000	.....	\$104	\$100	204	981
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	982
\$100	640 07	740 07	740 07	.....	.....	740 07	983
.....	538 17	604 17	148 63	440	1 354	602 17	984
50	1 496 10	3 746 10	1 786 33	.....	593 25	2 379 58	985
.....	.....	1141 002 98	.....	.....	.....	1 128 815 47	.....
.....	14 12	500 12	622 12	.....	9 10	631 22	.....
.....							

Comparative growth of libraries adding 1000 volumes or more

arranged by size of addition

No.	NAME OF LIBRARY	VOLUMES	
		Added	Total
1	N. Y. pub. lib. Astor, Lenox & Tilden foundations.....	34 182	459 248
2	N. Y., Columbia university library	25 404	275 000
3	Brooklyn public library	20 590	23 738
4	Buffalo public library	20 562	123 988
5	N. Y., Aguilar free library	19 003	67 764
6	Albany, N. Y. state library	18 243	277 519
7	N. Y. free circulating library	18 081	149 233
8	Brooklyn library	15 017	146 153
9	Ithaca, Cornell university library	13 744	225 022
10	N. Y., Cathedral free circulating library	9 684	36 290
11	N. Y., Maimonides free library	7 760	58 145
12	Albany, Public school library	6 850	18 750
13	N. Y., American museum of natural history library..	5 839	43 154
14	N. Y., Mercantile library	5 313	261 859
15	Syracuse central library	4 954	42 478
16	N. Y. law school library	4 646	8 008
17	N. Y. university library	4 174	33 543
18	Buffalo, Grosvenor library	4 022	49 300
19	Brooklyn, Union for Christian work free lending lib..	2 975	42 728
20	Long Island City public library	2 874	13 487
21	Dunkirk, Brooks memorial library	2 770	2 770
22	Utica public library	2 639	27 005
23	Poughkeepsie, Vassar college library	2 615	31 736
24	N. Y., College of St Francis Xavier house library	2 600	41 100
25	Rochester, Reynolds library	2 527	42 137
26	N. Y., Y. M. C. A. library	2 374	51 431
27	N. Y., Washington heights free library	2 199	14 668
28	Rochester central library	2 157	32 000
29	N. Y., Y. W. C. A. library	2 100	25 800
30	N. Y., Ass'n of the bar of the city of N. Y lib.....	2 048	51 454
31	Brooklyn, Pratt institute free library	1 946	67 906
32	Brooklyn, Long Island historical society library	1 936	62 340
33	N. Y. society library	1 886	100 000
34	Rochester, University of Rochester library	1 875	35 546
35	N. Y., St Agnes free library	1 832	6 609
36	Westfield, Patterson library	1 774	8 920
37	N. Y. law institute library	1 667	50 463
38	Cliff Haven, Catholic summer school library	1 630	1 630
39	Westpoint, U. S. military academy library	1 600	43 011
40	Poughkeepsie city library	1 549	23 037
41	Buffalo, Catholic institute library	1 546	9 731
42	New Brighton, A. Winter mem. lib. Staten Island acad.	1 538	3 444
43	Newburgh free library	1 536	23 254
44	N. Y., Gen. soc. of mechanics and tradesmen lib.....	1 521	114 488
45	Clinton, Hamilton college library	1 487	39 408
46	Binghamton city school library	1 419	12 185
47	Richmond Hill library	1 418	1 418
48	Yonkers public library	1 369	13 520
49	N. Y., Bryson library, Teachers college	1 348	11 775
50	Hamilton, Colgate university library	1 347	28 215
51	Schenectady free public library	1 343	7 297
52	Niagara Falls public library	1 342	6 100
53	Friendship free library	1 333	1 333
54	Syracuse university library	1 301	43 919
55	Troy, Y. M. A. library	1 250	37 500

Comparative growth of libraries adding 1000 vols., etc. (*concl'd*)

No.	NAME OF LIBRARY	VOLUMES	
		Added	Total
56	N. Y., Webster free library.....	1 247	8 920
57	Tonawanda public library.....	1 221	2 926
58	N. Y., Mixed high school library.....	1 212	1 212
59	Oswego, State normal school library.....	1 150	13 000
60	Walton, William B. Ogden free library.....	1 139	1 139
61	New Rochelle public library.....	1 124	7 114
62	Fulton public library.....	1 092	3 267
63	Geneva, Hobart college library.....	1 066	36 439
64	N. Y., Union theological seminary library.....	1 057	74 619
65	Port Jervis free library.....	1 043	10 255
		317 590	3 587 448

Libraries of 10,000 volumes or more

arranged in order of size

No.	Place	NAME	Control	Use	Volumes
1	New York.....	New York public library.....	End.....	R...	459 248
2	Albany.....	New York state library.....	Gov.....	R. Fl	277 519
3	New York.....	Columbia university library.....	Coll.....	Fl...	275 000
4	".....	Mercantile library.....	Mem.....	S...	261 850
5	Ithaca.....	Cornell university library.....	Coll.....	R. Fl	225 022
6	New York.....	New York free circulating lib... Mem.End	F...		149 233
7	Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn library.....	Mem.....	S...	146 153
8	Buffalo.....	Buffalo public library.....	Mem.....	F...	123 988
9	New York.....	Gen. soc. of mechanics & tradesmen library.....	Mem.....	F...	114 488
10	".....	New York society library.....	Mem.....	R. S.	100 000
11	".....	Union theological seminary lib. Coll.....	R. Fl		74 619
12	Brooklyn.....	Pratt institute free library.....	Inst.....	F...	67 906
13	New York.....	Aguilar free library.....	Mem.....	F...	67 764
14	Brooklyn.....	Long Island historical soc. lib.. Mem.....	S...		62 340
15	New York.....	Maimonides free lib.....	Mem.....	F...	58 145
16	".....	A.s'n of bar of city of N.Y. lib.. Mem.....	Sl...		51 454
17	".....	Y. M. C. A. library.....	Inst.....	R...	51 431
18	".....	New York law institute library. Inst.....	S...		50 463
19	Buffalo.....	Grosvenor public library.....	Pub.....	R...	49 300
20	Syracuse.....	Syracuse university library.....	Coll.....	F...	43 919
21	New York.....	American mus. of nat. hist. lib. Inst.....	R. Fl		43 154
22	Westpoint.....	U. S. military academy library. Gov.....	Fl...		43 011
23	Brooklyn.....	Union for Christian work free lending library.....	Inst.....	F...	42 728
24	Syracuse.....	Syracuse central lib.....	Pub.....	F...	42 478
25	Rochester.....	Reynolds library.....	End.....	F...	42 137
26	New York.....	College of St Francis Xavier house lib.....	Coll.....	Fl...	41 100
27	Clinton.....	Hamilton college library.....	Coll.....	F...	39 408
28	Troy.....	Y. M. A. library.....	Inst.....	F...	37 500
29	Geneva.....	Hobart college library.....	Coll.....	R. Fl	36 439
30	New York.....	Cathedral free circulating lib.. Par.....	F...		36 290
31	".....	St John's college library.....	Coll.....	Fl...	36 000

Libraries of 10,000 volumes or more (concluded)

No.	Place	NAME	Control	Use	Volumes
32	New York.....	Cooper union library.....	Inst.....	R...	35 976
33	Rochester.....	University of Rochester library..	Coll.....	R. Fl	35 548
34	New York.....	New York university library....	Coll.....	Fl ..	33 543
35	Schenectady.....	Union college library.....	Coll.....	R. Fl	32 608
36	New York.....	College of City of New York lib..	Coll.....	Fl ..	32 326
37	Rochester.....	Central library.....	Pub. sch..	F...	32 000
38	Poughkeepsie ..	Vassar college library.....	Coll.....	Fl ..	31 736
39	Rochester.....	Rochester theological sem. lib..	Coll.....	Fl ..	30 068
40	New York.....	General theological sem. lib.....	Coll.....	R. Fl	28 844
41	Hamilton.....	Colgate university library.....	Coll.....	R. Fl	28 215
42	Utica.....	Utica public library.....	Pub.....	F...	27 005
43	New York.....	Y. W. C. A. library.....	Inst.....	F...	25 800
44	Auburn.....	Theological seminary library....	Coll.....	F...	25 679
45	Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn public library.....	Pub.....	F...	23 738
46	Rochester.....	Court of appeals library.....	Gov.....	R...	23 696
47	Newburgh.....	Newburgh free library.....	Pub. sch..	F...	23 254
48	Poughkeepsie ..	Poughkeepsie city library.....	Pub. sch..	F...	23 037
49	Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn law library.....	Mem. Gov.	Fl ..	22 256
50	Buffalo.....	Canisius college library.....	Coll.....	R...	21 265
51	New York.....	City library.....	Gov.....	R...	21 000
52	Ithaca.....	Cornell library association.....	End.....	F...	20 398
53	Yonkers.....	St Joseph's seminary library....	Sch.....	Fl ..	20 000
54	Syracuse.....	Court of appeals library.....	Gov.....	R...	19 747
55	Albany.....	Public school library.....	Pub. sch..	R. Fl	18 750
56	New York.....	American geographical soc. lib..	Mem.....	R. S.	17 557
57	Albany.....	Y. M. A. library.....	Inst.....	F...	17 000
58	Brooklyn.....	Y. M. C. A. library.....	Inst.....	R. Sl	16 919
59	Annandale.....	St Stephen's college library....	Coll.....	Fl ..	16 768
60	Gloversville ..	Gloversville free library.....	Mem. Pub.	F...	16 700
61	New York.....	Equitable law library.....	Inst.....	Fl ..	16 294
62	".....	Harmonie club library.....	Mem.....	Fl ..	15 123
63	Oswego.....	Oswego city library.....	Pub.....	R...	15 000
64	New York.....	Harlem library.....	Mem.....	F...	14 844
65	".....	Washington heights free lib..	Mem.....	F...	14 668
66	Auburn.....	Seymour library.....	Mem. End.	F...	14 296
67	New York.....	American institute library.....	Mem.....	R...	14 208
68	Jamestown.....	James Prendergast free library..	End.....	F...	14 148
69	Buffalo.....	8th jud. dist. law library.....	Gov.....	R...	14 000
70	Yonkers.....	Yonkers public library.....	Pub. D..	F...	13 620
71	Long Island City	Long Island City public library..	Pub.....	F...	13 487
72	Oswego.....	State normal school library.....	Sch.....	R. Fl	13 000
73	Canton.....	St Lawrence university library..	Coll.....	Fl ..	12 953
74	Rome.....	Jervis library association.....	End.....	F...	12 798
75	Geneseo.....	Wadsworth library.....	End.....	F...	12 620
76	New York.....	Century association library.....	Mem.....	Pri..	12 331
77	Binghamton ..	City school library.....	Pub. sch..	F...	12 185
78	Alfred.....	Alfred university library.....	Coll.....	R...	12 136
79	Hornellsville ..	Hornell free library.....	End.....	F...	12 000
80	Sing Sing.....	Mt Pleasant academy library....	Sch.....	Fl ..	12 000
81	New York.....	New York university law library..	Coll.....	Fl ..	11 812
82	".....	Bryson library, Teachers college	Coll.....	R. Fl	11 775
83	Batavia.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch..	F...	11 254
84	Binghamton.....	Supreme court library.....	Gov.....	R...	10 850
85	Port Jervis.....	Port Jervis free library.....	Pub. D..	F...	10 253
					4 198 984

Free libraries circulating 1000 volumes or more in the year
arranged in order of circulation

	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Control	VOLUMES		Circulation	Circulation per 100 vols.
				Added in one year	Total		Rank
1	New York.....	N. Y. free circulating library	Mem. End...	18 081	149 233	1 332 555	6
2	Buffalo.....	Buffalo public library.....	Mem.....	20 562	123 988	768 028	25
3	New York.....	Agular free library.....	Mem.....	19 003	67 764	563 347	11
4	".....	Cathedral free circulating library	Par.....	9 684	36 230	315 389	7
5	Brooklyn.....	Pratt institute free library.....	Inst.....	1 946	67 906	287 435	70
6	".....	Union for Christian work free lending lib.	Inst.....	2 975	42 728	207 839	51
7	New York.....	Gen. soc. of mechanics & tradesmen lib.	Mem.....	1 521	114 488	168 084	218
8	".....	Maimonides free library.....	Mem.....	7 760	58 145	160 922	130
9	Utica.....	Utica public library	Pub.....	2 639	27 005	149 280	31
10	Syracuse.....	Syracuse central library	Pub.....	4 934	42 478	145 472	101
11	New York.....	Harlem library.....	Mem.....	9 988	14 844	126 858	8
12	Rochester.....	Central library.....	Pub. sch.....	2 157	132 000	120 863	89
13	New York.....	St Agnes free library	Mem.....	1 832	6 609	113 941	1
14	Newburgh.....	Newburgh free library.....	Pub. sch.....	1 536	23 254	80 262	98
15	New York.....	Y. W. C. A. library	Inst.....	2 100	26 800	74 810	122
16	Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn public library.....	Pub.....	20 590	23 738	72 235	116
17	Gloversville.....	Gloversville free library	Mem. Pub.....	816	16 700	68 756	77
18	New York.....	Webster free library.....	Inst.....	1 247	8 820	64 238	18
19	".....	Washington heights free library.....	Mem.....	2 199	14 668	62 903	68
20	Jamestown.....	James Prendergast free library.....	End.....	521	14 148	62 885	65
21	Binghamton.....	City school library	Pub. sch.....	1 419	13 185	60 122	47
22	New York.....	University settlement free library.....	Inst.....	9 968	4 709	57 167	2
23	Yonkers.....	Yonkers public library	Pub. D.....	1 369	13 520	55 880	74
24	Troy.....	Young men's association library.....	Inst.....	1 250	37 500	53 041	224
25	Amsterdam.....	Amsterdam library association.....	Mem.....	344	4 061	47 809	1
26	Poughkeepsie.....	Poughkeepsie city library.....	Pub. sch.....	1 549	23 037	47 413	176
27	Mt Vernon.....	Mt Vernon public library	Pub. D.....	639	7 629	44 669	27

Free libraries circulating 1000 volumes or more in the year (continued)
arranged in order of circulation

	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Control	VOLUMES		Circulation	Circulation per 100 vols.	Rank
				Added in one year	Total			
28	Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls public library	Pub. D	1 342	6 100	42 349	20	694
29	Rome	Jervis library association	End	826	12 798	42 193	107	330
30	Ithaca	Cornell library association	End	598	20 398	41 740	177	204
31	Long Island City	Long Island City public library	Pub	2 874	13 487	39 294	121	291
32	Schenectady	Schenectady free public library	Mem	1 343	7 297	38 915	37	533
33	Anbarn	Seymour library	Mem. End	621	14 296	38 786	130	271
34	Albany	Young men's association library	Inst.	563	17 000	37 309	109	220
35	New Rochelle	New Rochelle public library	Pub. D	1 124	7 114	36 189	43	509
36	Ilion	Ilion free public library	Pub	349	9 005	35 853	79	398
37	Geneva	High school library	Pub. sch	726	6 017	35 216	23	585
38	Glens Falls	Crandall free library	Pub. D	407	7 989	33 085	71	417
39	Nyack	Nyack library	Mem	556	4 821	30 987	22	643
40	Hornellville	Hornell library association	End	916	13 000	29 588	154	246
41	Middletown	Middletown library	Pub. sch	253	10 253	28 567	91	368
42	Port Jervis	Port Jervis free library	Pub. D	1 043	7 762	28 285	132	276
43	Fredonia	D. B. Barker library association	Mem	484	5 749	26 531	57	421
44	Catskill	Catskill public library	Pub. D	459	3 627	26 241	16	723
45	Ellenville	Ellenville public library	Pub. D	404	2 739	26 097	5	852
46	Albany	Albany free library	Mem	413	3 755	25 871	21	689
47	Rochester	Reynolds library	End	2 527	43 137	23 205	272	55
48	Batavia	High school library	Pub. sch	368	11 254	22 916	177	204
49	Brooklyn	Bayridge free library	Mem	396	5 862	22 741	31	380
50	Herkimer	Herkimer free library	End	366	6 650	22 637	102	348
51	Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg public library	Pub	777	9 164	22 246	157	243
52	Peekskill	Field library	End	144	6 868	22 200	111	323
53	Sing Sing	Sing Sing public library	Pub. D	488	5 110	21 286	71	417
54	Flushing	Flushing library association	Mem	855	6 100	20 633	96	355

55	Oneonta	Oneonta public library	Pub. D.	548	5 457	20 026	92	367
56	Oswego	Coburn free library	Pub. sch.	225	7 286	19 859	134	273
57	Cohoes	Cohoes city library	Pub. sch.	.....	3 817	19 468	42	510
58	Westfield	Patterson library	End.	1 774	8 920	19 352	173	217
59	Canton	Canton free library	Mem.	465	2 255	19 233	9	853
60	Malone	Village school district library	Pub. sch.	330	6 330	17 962	124	284
61	Danville	Danville public library	Pub. D.	379	3 501	17 883	40	511
62	Lockport	Lockport public library	Pub. D.	338	6 747	17 860	138	265
63	Jamestown	High school library	Pub. sch.	229	3 933	15 259	86	380
64	Oneida	High school library	Pub. sch.	.....	4 000	15 100	87	378
65	Plattsburg	Plattsburg public library	Pub.	18	2 080	15 020	17	722
66	Cazenovia	Cazenovia public library	Mem.	760	5 626	14 583	144	259
67	Brooklyn	New Utrecht free library (Bathbeach)	Mem.	392	2 501	14 174	44	567
68	New York	Manhattan east side mission library	Inst.	.....	3 026	14 024	56	463
69	Penn Yan	Penn Yan public library	Pub. D.	288	2 692	14 001	38	521
70	Brooklyn	Fort Hamilton free library	Mem.	584	5 129	14 000	134	273
71	Canandaigua	Wood library association	Mem.	281	2 441	13 748	30	563
72	Oswego	Oswego city school library	Pub. sch.	.....	6 235	13 689	169	220
73	Dunkirk	Brooks memorial library	Inst.	2 770	2 770	13 259	55	479
74	Springville	Springville public library	Pub. D.	364	3 215	13 247	75	412
75	North Tonawanda	North Tonawanda public library	Pub. D.	498	3 659	13 070	95	337
76	Camden	Camden library association	Mem.	182	1 726	12 961	15	751
77	Southampton	Rogers memorial library	End.	394	3 759	12 774	102	340
78	New York	De Witt memorial library	Inst.	130	2 310	12 599	32	545
79	Little Falls	High school library	Pub. sch.	185	4 500	12 483	130	277
80	New York	Tenement house chapter library	Inst.	174	1 275	12 259	4	961
81	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga Springs public library	Pub. sch.	249	2 957	12 093	76	409
82	Canastota	Canastota public library	Pub. D.	304	1 798	11 408	23	631
83	Fulton	Fulton public library	Pub. D.	1 092	3 267	11 283	98	345
84	Corning	Corning free library	Mem.	323	8 125	11 076	227	136
85	Waraw	High school circulating library	Pub. sch.	262	4 217	10 988	142	261
86	Albion	Town library	Pub.	282	2 108	10 306	50	489
87	Boonville	Erwin library and institute	End.	313	3 627	10 009	132	276
88	Potsdam	Potsdam public library & reading room	Pub.	566	2 029	9 939	490	490
89	Port Henry	Sherman free library	End.	455	5 378	9 932	190	185
90	Johnstown	Johnstown library	Pub. sch.	129	3 973	9 807	153	247
91	Bath	Davenport free library	Mem.	.....	9 000	9 754	250	108
92	New York	Y. M. Benevolent Association library	Mem.	350	1 920	9 617	46	500
93	Tonawanda	Tonawanda public library	Pub. D.	1 221	2 926	9 337	112	319

Free libraries circulating 1000 volumes or more in the year (continued)
arranged in order of circulation

	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Control	VOLUMES		Circulation	Circulation per 100 vola.	Rank
				Added in one year	Total			
94	Yonkers.....	Woman's institute library.....	Inst.....	150	9 325	9 283	128	280
95	Silney.....	Sidney public library.....	Pub. D.....	295	2 346	9 176	80	391
96	Newark.....	Newark free public library.....	Pub.....	495	1 796	9 173	40	511
97	Saugerties.....	Saugerties public library.....	Pub. D.....	375	2 906	9 118	113	314
98	Waverly.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	145	2 719	9 070	105	333
99	Mechanicville.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	780	3 400	9 000	138	285
100	Haverstraw.....	Kings daughters public library.....	Mem.....	355	2 255	8 987	77	400
101	Watkins.....	Watkins public library.....	Pub. D.....	268	3 247	8 643	137	266
102	Ballston Spa.....	Balleton public library.....	Pub. D.....	105	1 100	8 629	14	784
103	Alexandria Bay.....	Holland public library.....	Pub. D.....	33	1 086	8 597	13	792
104	East Aurora.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	312	3 212	8 556	141	263
105	Marathon.....	Peck memorial library.....	End.....	495	2 526	8 506	104	336
106	Rhinebeck.....	Starr institute library.....	Inst.....	250	4 575	8 491	189	186
107	Bath on Hudson.....	Bath-on-Hudson public library.....	Pub. D.....	327	1 944	8 437	67	431
108	Fairport.....	Fairport public library.....	Pub. D.....	232	979	8 317	10	889
109	Salem.....	Bancroft public library.....	End.....	251	5 209	8 204	213	157
110	Cambridge.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	283	4 907	7 758	210	159
111	Rockville Center.....	Rockville Center public library.....	Pub. D.....	155	2 013	7 575	94	366
112	Hudson.....	Hendrick Hudson free library.....	Mem.....	606	4 063	7 516	100	185
113	New York.....	Kingsbridge free library.....	Pri.....	200	1 830	7 500	34	543
114	".....	Olivet church library.....	Par.....	73	2 860	7 409	144	259
115	Attica.....	Stevens memorial library.....	Pri.....	45	7 106	7 376	254	104
116	Addison.....	Addison public library.....	Pub. D.....	2910	2 910	7 002	158	241
117	Friendship.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	155	1 455	7 000	53	481
118	".....	Friendship free library.....	Mem.....	1 333	1 333	6 726	60	505
119	Troy.....	Children's neighborhood library.....	Mem.....	4	1 480	6 696	60	452
120	Hammondsport.....	Hammondsport public library.....	Pub. D.....	91	1 700	6 522	83	384

121	Dryden	Southworth library	End.	692	7 168	6 444	90
122	Highland Falls	Highland Falls library	Mem	40	1 768	5 800	328
123	Albion	Albion public library	Pub. D.	39	2 905	5 761	198
124	Geneseo	Wadsworth library	End.	218	12 620	5 607	44
125	Fort Edward	High school library	Pub. sch.	150	2 360	5 500	234
126	Freeport	Freeport public library	Pub. D.	417	1 785	5 432	304
127	Fort Plain	Fort Plain free library	Mem	75	1 263	5 377	426
128	Belmont	Belmont literary & historical society lib.	Mem	359	2 230	5 347	240
129	Pulaski	Pulaski academy & union school lib.	Sch	1 891	5 337	5 337	282
130	Mohawk	Mohawk public library	Pub. D.	105	1 184	5 326	62
131	Wellsville	Wellsville public library	Pub.	4 253	5 284	5 284	123
132	Walton	William B. Ogden free library	End.	1 139	5 150	5 150	452
133	Ilion	Ilion district library	Pub. D.	134	1 323	5 122	387
134	Troy	Young women's association library	Inst.	118	1 644	5 088	910
135	Canandaigua	High school library	Pub. sch.	880	2 320	5 050	218
136	Clinton	High school library	Pub. sch.	77	1 795	5 046	127
137	"	Hamilton college library	Coll.	1 487	39 408	5 036	260
138	Malone	Wadhams reading circle lib.	Mem	268	1 119	5 006	63
139	Homer	Homer academy & union school lib.	Pub. sch.	301	2 701	5 000	190
140	Whiteplains	White Plains public library	Pub. D.	46	1 754	4 900	279
141	Lake Placid	Lake Placid public library	Pub. sch.	125	1 251	4 674	374
142	Montour Falls	Montour Falls free library	Mem	101	1 101	4 655	73
143	Molvar	Bolivar free library	Pub.	400	866	4 651	537
144	Unadilla	High school library	Pub. sch. ....	.....	.....	4 653	244
145	Liverpool	Liverpool public library	Pub. D.	270	888	4 519	512
146	Alfred	Alfred university library	Coll. ....	.....	.....	4 538	59
147	Angelica	Angelica library association	Mem	214	2 753	4 358	158
148	Palmyra	Classical high school library	Pub. sch.	45	4 231	4 231	103
149	Madalin	Tivoli public library	Pub. D. ....	.....	.....	4 293	509
150	North Tarrytown	Union school library	Pub. sch. ....	.....	1 361	4 274	314
151	Canaan Four Corners	Canaan public library	Pub. D.	81	789	4 260	640
152	Hilton	Hilton public library	Mem	8	1 100	4 203	382
153	Richmond Hill	Richmond Hill library	Mem	1 418	1 418	4 132	294
154	Marlboro	Union school library	Pub. sch.	86	750	4 107	543
155	Wilson	High school library	Pub. sch.	109	1 641	4 100	149
156	Shelter Island	Shelter Island public library	Pub.	213	1 973	4 016	254
157	Cooperstown	High school library	Pub. sch.	249	2 963	4 000	135
158	Nassau	Nassau free library	Mem	124	814	4 000	492
159	Canajoharie	High school library	Pub. sch.	241	1 925	3 934	177

Free libraries circulating 1000 volumes or more in the year (continued)
arranged in order of circulation

	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Control	VOLUMES		Circulation	Circulation per 100 vol.
				Added in one year	Total		
160	Philmont.....	Philmont public library.....	Pub. D.....	117	1 209	3 924	109
161	Sherburne.....	Sherburne public library.....	Pub. D.....	592	1 997	3 832	106
162	Red Hook.....	Red Hook public library.....	Pub.....	621	674	3 811	26
163	Canisteo.....	Wimodangusian free library.....	Mem.....	160	852	3 804	64
164	Pleasantville.....	Pleasantville library association.....	Mem.....	209	1 270	3 752	118
165	Hoosick Falls.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	.....	2 531	3 720	218
166	Riverhead.....	Riverhead free library.....	Mem.....	104	839	3 679	66
167	Depew.....	R. R. Y. M. C. A. library.....	Inst.....	376	1 400	3 634	148
168	Westport.....	Westport library association.....	Mem.....	135	1 960	3 617	103
169	Elizabethtown.....	Elizabethtown library association.....	Mem.....	91	1 977	3 553	103
170	Groton.....	Groton public library.....	Pub. D.....	150	928	3 550	84
171	Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.....	Cornwall-on-Hudson public library.....	Pub. D.....	356	1 839	3 549	106
172	Cornwall.....	Cornwall public library.....	Pub. D.....	260	929	3 500	83
173	Oriakany Falls.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	53	428	3 500	12
174	Jamaica.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	30	2 000	3 493	201
175	Rondout.....	Ulster free academy library.....	Pub. sch.....	267	1 898	3 475	105
176	Waterville.....	Waterville public library.....	Pub. D.....	102	1 962	3 463	200
177	Claverack.....	Claverack free lib. & reading room.....	Mem.....	.....	1 500	3 386	167
178	Syracuse.....	Syracuse university library.....	Coll.....	1 301	43 919	3 332	281
179	Pine Plains.....	Pine Plains free library.....	Pub.....	45	2 314	3 320	221
180	Castile.....	Cordelia A. Greene free library.....	Pri.....	191	1 167	3 308	125
181	Leroy.....	Leroy library association.....	Mem.....	56	2 634	3 265	237
182	Lyons.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	297	3 060	3 200	253
183	Patchogue.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	331	2 050	3 200	214
184	Hamburg.....	Hamburg free library.....	Mem.....	80	675	3 109	57
185	Glencove.....	Glencove public library.....	Pub. D.....	391	2 732	3 076	245
186	Kingston.....	Poncehockie public library.....	Pub. D.....	159	1 418	3 069	174

187	Weethampton Beach.	Pub.	213	1 053	3 027	123	289
188	Gilbertville free library.	Mem.	.....	1 315	3 028	104	230
189	Salemance	Pub. sch.	359	1 739	3 028	202	174
190	High school library.	Pub. sch.	.....	1 200	3 000	149	260
191	Carthage	Pub. sch.	308	1 300	3 000	163	231
192	Mount Morris	Pub. sch.	168	1 260	2 940	167	233
193	Stillwater	Pub. sch.	70	1 090	2 840	140	257
194	Tottenville	Pub. sch.	.....	1 025	2 678	140	261
195	Hamilton	Pub. sch.	84	1 906	2 586	227	136
196	Sandyhill	Pub. sch.	109	1 045	2 558	154	246
197	Hollis	Pub. D.	69	1 523	2 508	208	164
198	High school library.	Pub. sch.	200	400	2 500	625	625
199	Schuyler Lake	Pub. sch.	28	2 162	2 500	24	111
200	Silvercreek	Mem.	198	676	2 488	92	367
201	Filmore	Pri.	3	1 504	2 475	207	165
202	Shortville	Pub. sch.	623	3 323	2 400	268	72
203	Stamford	Pub. D.	196	2 100	2 364	245	113
204	West Winfield	Pub.	165	941	2 314	152	249
205	Morristown	Pub.	165	1 000	2 283	165	228
206	High school library.	Pub. sch.	165	1 700	2 263	237	133
207	Keene Valley public library.	Mem.	82	1 660	2 231	230	184
208	Sinclairville free library.	End.	140	965	2 187	234	127
209	Jordanville public library.	Pub.	140	1 546	2 178	225	140
210	High school library.	Pub. sch.	224	2 300	2 064	205	89
211	Haldane high school library.	Pub. sch.	40	908	2 040	167	226
212	Belfast	Pub. sch.	213	1 023	2 000	164	196
213	High school library.	Inst.	.....	800	2 000	149	250
214	Asacog club library.	Pub. sch.	130	1 640	2 000	240	122
215	Union school library.	Pub. sch.	130	906	2 000	168	221
216	High school library.	Pub. sch.	89	1 461	2 000	226	137
217	High school library.	Pub. sch.	307	1 375	2 000	220	145
218	High school library.	Pub. sch.	260	1 168	1 985	206	171
219	Sarah Hull Hallock library.	Mem.	96	549	1 949	96	355
220	New Berlin library association.	Mem.	400	2 000	1 860	202	93
221	Wyoming public library.	Mem.	595	1 492	1 843	236	124
222	N. Y. free circulating lib. for the blind.	Mem.	45	550	1 820	166	331
223	Port Washington free library.	Mem.	117	855	1 772	175	207
224	Union school library.	Pub. sch.	140	1 417	1 769	235	125
225	Palisades library.	Mem.	.....	1 687	1 762	254	104
	High school library.	Pub. sch.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Free libraries circulating 1000 volumes or more in the year (continued)
arranged in order of circulation

	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Control	VOLUMES		Circulation	Circulation per 100 vols.
				Added in one year	Total		
226	Vanetten.....	Van Etten public library.....	Pub. D.....	17	604	1 762	120
227	Corinth.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	104	1 010	1 760	173
228	New York Mills.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	.....	856	1 743	180
229	Liberty.....	Liberty public library.....	Pub. D.....	133	1 448	1 730	247
230	Forestville.....	Forestville free academy library.....	Pub. sch.....	117	1 210	1 723	120
231	Falantine Bridge.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	75	1 341	1 716	233
232	Medina.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	.....	1 675	1 700	259
233	Middleport.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	5	800	1 600	182
234	Nanuet.....	Nannet public library.....	Pub. D.....	141	1 367	1 587	245
235	Bergen.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	63	818	1 575	185
236	Newark.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	104	1 490	1 572	257
237	Crownpoint.....	Crown Point chapel library.....	Pub. D.....	98	1 257	1 545	237
238	Glenhaven.....	Glenhaven public library.....	Pub. D.....	104	979	1 514	217
239	Limestone.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	160	579	1 533	138
240	Broadalbin.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	480	960	1 500	214
241	Eddytown.....	Starkey seminary library.....	Sch.....	58	3 385	1 500	270
242	Elba.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	100	312	1 500	53
243	Randolph.....	Helen Culver lib. Chamberlain Inst.....	Sch.....	218	2 419	1 500	270
244	Westfield.....	Westfield academy and union school lib.....	Pub. sch.....	139	2 285	1 500	269
245	Whitehall.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	.....	1 600	1 500	267
246	Spencer.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	62	645	1 498	162
247	Newfield.....	Newfield public library.....	Mem.....	198	743	1 493	187
248	East Chatham.....	East Chatham public library.....	Pub. D.....	69	1 239	1 483	217
249	Trumansburg.....	Trumansburg public library.....	Pub. D.....	70	973	1 447	217
250	New York.....	Breome st. free library.....	Far.....	5	2 261	1 393	277
251	Vernon.....	Vernon public library.....	Mem.....	83	426	1 383	109
252	Union Springs.....	Union Springs library association.....	Mem.....	278	278	1 347	32

253	Hunter.....	Hunter public library.....	Pub. D.....	15	672	1 271	188	189
254	Holley.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	19	965	1 258	232	130
255	Northville.....	Northville library.....	Pub. sch.....	60	700	1 248	199	178
256	Riverhead.....	Northville public library.....	Pub. D.....	.....	637	1 207	187	180
257	Collegepoint.....	Conrad Poppenhusen ass'n lib.....	Inst.....	53	3 043	1 203	278	40
258	Canistota.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	184	1 184	1 200	260	101
259	Morriston.....	Sherman collegiate institute lib.....	End.....	.....	850	1 200	100	343
260	Morris.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	171	1 450	1 200	266	83
261	North Cohocton.....	N. Cohocton & Atlanta un. high sch. lib.....	Pub. sch.....	28	553	1 200	193	184
262	Oakfield.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	5	1 000	1 200	241	120
263	Solvay.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	100	1 300	1 200	263	92
264	Saranac Lake.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	14	1 107	1 148	254	104
265	Belleville.....	Union academy library.....	Sch.....	4	2 235	1 138	273	50
266	Lynbrook.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	72	497	1 128	166	227
267	New Berlin.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	99	1 056	1 116	251	106
268	Anrota.....	Anrota public library.....	Pub. D.....	103	781	1 112	221	142
269	Irvington.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	.....	2 323	1 105	275	48
270	Seaford.....	De Lancey Floyd-Jones free library.....	End.....	64	1 063	1 100	257	103
271	Machias.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	292	595	1 084	196	182
272	Cattaraugus.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	129	2 176	1 079	273	50
273	Sherman.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	23	968	1 074	248	111
274	Newark Valley.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	126	643	1 060	203	164
275	Whiteville.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	38	610	1 050	205	172
276	Massena.....	Massena library.....	Mem.....	9	584	1 014	202	174
277	Canaseraga.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	.....	650	1 000	216	154
278	Cohocton.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	841	1 250	1 000	267	80
279	Philadelphia.....	Union school library.....	Pub. sch.....	16	456	1 000	171	219
280	Tarrytown.....	Washington Irving high school library.....	Pub. sch.....	233	3 000	1 000	279	33
281	Williamsville.....	High school library.....	Pub. sch.....	.....	850	1 000	244	118
				205 869	1 835 842	7 332 073	399	

College libraries arranged in order of size

No.	Place	NAME	VOLUMES	
			Added	Total
1	New York.....	Columbia university library	25 404	275 000
2	Ithaca	Cornell university library	13 744	225 022
3	New York.....	Union theological seminary library.....	1 057	74 619
4	Syracuse.....	Syracuse university library	1 301	43 919
5	New York.....	College of St Francis Xavier house lib.	2 600	41 100
6	Clinton	Hamilton college library.....	1 487	39 408
7	Geneva	Hobart college library	1 066	36 439
8	New York.....	St John's college library	80	36 000
9	Rochester	University of Rochester library	1 875	35 546
10	New York.....	New York university library.....	4 174	33 543
11	Schenectady...	Union college library.....	640	32 608
12	New York.....	College of City of New York library...	790	32 326
13	Poughkeepsie	Vassar college library	2 615	31 736
14	Rochester	Rochester theological seminary library	450	30 068
15	New York.....	General theological seminary library ..	668	28 844
16	Hamilton	Colgate university library	1 347	28 215
17	Auburn	Theological seminary library	669	25 679
18	Buffalo	Canisius college library	650	21 265
19	Annandale	St Stephen's college library	38	16 768
20	Canton	St Lawrence university library.....	.....	12 953
21	Alfred	Alfred university library	408	12 136
22	New York.....	New York university law library	779	11 812
23	"	Bryson library, Teachers college	1 348	11 775
24	"	Manhattan college library	45	9 352
25	Niagara Univ..	Niagara univ. dep't of arts library....	400	9 000
26	New York.....	College of St Francis Xavier library...	600	8 900
27	Allegany	St Bonaventure's college library .....	.....	8 617
28	Brooklyn	Adelphi college library	896	7 860
29	"	Polytechnic inst. Spicer mem. library.	44	7 500
30	Aurora	Wells college library .....	.....	7 200
31	Buffalo	University of Buffalo, med. dep't library	229	6 552
32	Troy	Rensselaer polytechnic inst. library...	172	6 177
33	Elmira	Elmira college library	70	6 070
34	Brooklyn	St John's college library .....	.....	5 500
35	New York.....	Coll. of pharmacy of city of New York library	83	4 995
36	"	N. Y. hom. med. coll. & hosp. library.	52	4 863
37	"	New York university pedagogy library.	321	4 590
38	Syracuse.....	Syracuse univ. coll. of med. library ...	435	4 458
39	Brooklyn.....	St Francis college library	50	4 200
40	Newburgh.....	Theological seminary library.....	.....	3 500
41	Albany.....	N. Y. state normal college library.....	65	3 338
42	Carmel	Drew seminary library .....	.....	3 000
43	Keuka College.	Keuka college and institute library....	308	1 374
44	Brooklyn	Brooklyn college of pharmacy library.	539	1 300
45	New York.....	American veterinary college library...	150	1 250
46	Buffalo.....	German Martin Luther seminary library	6	1 207
47	Niagara Univ..	Niagara university, dep't of theology library	45	1 145
48	New York.....	Women's med. coll. of N. Y. infirm lib.	91	935
49	Rochester	Wagner mem. Lutheran coll. lib.....	169	860
50	New York.....	Med. coll. & hosp. for women library..	.....	791
51	"	College of veterinary surgeons library.	.....	500
52	"	Post. grad. med. sch. & hosp. library..	.....	383
53	Buffalo	Buffalo college of pharmacy library ...	5	128
			87 965	1 261 326

Law libraries arranged in order of size

	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY	Control	VOLUMES	
				Added	Total
1	Albany	N. Y. state law library	Gov	1 693	61 618
2	New York	Ass'n of bar of city of N.Y.lib.	Mem	2 048	51 454
3	"	N. Y. law institute library..	Inst	1 667	50 463
4	Rochester	Court of appeals library	Gov .....	.....	23 596
5	Brooklyn	Brooklyn law library	Mem.Gov	989	22 256
6	Syracuse	Court of appeals library	Gov	647	19 747
7	New York	Equitable law library	Inst	437	16 294
8	Buffalo	8th jud. dist. law library...	Gov	490	14 000
9	New York	N. Y. university law library	Coll	779	11 812
10	Binghamton...	Supreme court library	Gov	500	10 850
11	New York	N. Y. law school library	Sch	4 646	8 008
12	Rochester	Powers law library	Pri	215	6 769
13	Utica	Utica law library	Gov	201	6 524
14	Kingston	3d jud. dist. law library	Gov	134	6 046
15	Whiteplains...	Westchester co. law library	Gov	200	3 500
16	Albany	Albany law school library...	Sch	195	1 951
17	Ballston Spa ..	Saratoga co. law library	Gov	20	1 580
		Total .....	.....	14 861	316 468

INDEX

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page in ninths; e. g. 436³ means page 436, beginning in the third ninth of the page, i. e. about one third of the way down. Dates are printed in italics.

- Academic fund, expenditures, 437⁷.
 Adriaance memorial library, Pough-
 keepsie, building, 462⁷.
 Advice to libraries, 436²⁻³⁷⁶.
 Albany free library, hours of opening,
 460⁹.
 Albany R. R. Y. M. C. A. library,
 building, 461⁷.
 Albany Y. M. A. library, new charter,
 460⁹.
 Alexandria Bay, Holland library,
 building, 461⁸.
 American geographical society li-
 brary, gift, 463².
 American institute library, moved,
 463².
 American library association, confer-
 ence, 470⁴⁻⁷¹².
 American museum of natural history
 library, gift, 464⁶.
 American society of civil engineers,
 library, New York, special report,
 460⁶; gift, 464⁶.
 Apportionment, *see* Grants.
 Arizona, library legislation, 467⁴.
 Auburn, Seymour library, gift, 463⁶.
 Baldwin union school library, special
 report, 460⁵.
 Bayridge free library, Brooklyn, Sun-
 day opening, 461¹.
 Berkeley institute library, Brooklyn,
 building, 461⁸.
 Best books of 1898, 438⁶.
 Binghamton city library, building,
 461⁸.
 Blind, library for, 472²⁻⁷³¹.
 Brooklyn, Bayridge free library, Sun-
 day opening, 461¹.
 Brooklyn, Berkeley institute library,
 building, 461⁸.
 Brooklyn library, gift, 463⁷.
 Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. library, report,
 461¹.
 Brooklyn Y. W. C. A. library, gift, 463⁷.
 Bryson library, Teachers college, gift,
 464⁷.
 Buffalo, Grosvenor library, special re-
 port, 460⁵, 462¹; gift, 463⁸.
 Buffalo Y. M. C. A. library, charging
 system, 460⁸; special report, 460⁸.
 California, library legislation, 465²,
 467⁸.
 Canandaigua union school library,
 special report, 460⁶.
 Canandaigua, Wood library, special
 report, 461²; gift, 463⁸.
 Canastota public library, printed cata-
 logue, 460⁷; building fund, 462¹.
 Capitol library, New York state library,
 475¹, 476².
 Cattaraugus high school library, spe-
 cial report, 460⁶.
 Certificates of approved circulation,
 455²⁻⁵⁶⁶, 458⁶.
 Charters, libraries, 439¹, 456⁹, 458⁶.
 Cherry Valley union school library,
 special report, 460⁶.
 Circulation, of libraries in the Univer-
 sity, 441⁸⁻⁴⁹, 457¹, 458²; comparative
 by counties, 494-500; of large libra-
 ries, 460⁸, diagram facing, p. 458;
 summary, 493⁵;
 of free libraries: 457¹, 458², 459²,
 495-98, 501, diagrams facing p. 458;
 table, 601-9; registered libraries,
 certificates of approved, 455²⁻⁵⁹⁶,

- 4587; in New York city, 5021-39; diagram facing p. 458.
- Colgate university library, gifts, 4641.
- College libraries, table, 610.
- Colorado, library legislation, 4672.
- Cornwall on Hudson library, gift, 4639.
- County distribution of libraries, 4932-98.
- D. R. Barker library association, Fredonia, special report, 4607.
- Delaware, library legislation, 4652, 4657.
- Delaware academy library, periodical reading room, 4622.
- Expenditures, 4372-382.
- Farmers, reading of, 4731-749.
- Fillmore, Wide Awake club library, building, 4622.
- Fine, Hayden library, room, 4622.
- Flushing free library, special report, 4607; charging system, 4608.
- Founding and control, 4392-409.
- Fredonia, D. R. Barker library association, special report, 4607.
- Free libraries, circulation, 4571, 4582, 4592, 495-97, 501, diagrams facing p. 458; circulating 1000 volumes or more, 601-9; geographic distribution, 4932-98; number, 4592; under state inspection, 4562-579, 4581; not under state inspection, 4582; summary, 4592; volumes, 4582, 4999, 5011, diagrams facing p. 458.
- Geographic distribution of libraries, 4932-98.
- Gifts and special additions, 4632-642.
- Glenhaven public library, building, 4622.
- Grants from state, increased amounts for 1899, 4372-381; amounts, 1895-99, 4386; libraries receiving, 4412, 4529, 4592; list of libraries receiving, 4522-552; summary, 1891-99, 4587.
- Greenville free academy library, gift, 4672.
- Green Wood public library, Westbury, improvements, 4622.
- Grosvenor library, Buffalo, special report, 4605, 4621; gift, 4632.
- Hancock high school library, special report, 4607.
- Haverstraw, King's Daughters public library, hours of opening, 4612.
- Hayden library, Fine, room, 4622.
- Holland library, Alexandria Bay, building, 4612.
- Home education department, expenditures and fees 1895-99, 4382.
- Home education work, libraries as centers for, 4901-912.
- Hornellsville high school library, special report, 4606; charging system, 4608.
- Hornellsville, Hornell free library, building, 4622.
- Huntington library association, gift, 4641.
- Idaho, library legislation, 4652.
- Indiana, library legislation, 4652, 4652.
- Inspection, 436, 4562-589.
- Institutions in University, 4412; alphabetic list, 442-49.
- Jamestown high school library, improvements, 4622.
- Jamesville union school library, new quarters, 4622.
- Jervis library association, Rome, traveling libraries, 4612; gift, 4642.
- Kansas, library legislation, 4662-671.
- Katonah village improvement society library, gift, 4642.
- Kings county medical society library, building, 4612; gift, 4637.
- King's Daughters public library, Haverstraw, hours of opening, 4612.
- Lanterns and slides, 4862-89.
- Law libraries, table, 611.
- Legislation, 4642-692.
- Liberty public library, new quarters, 4622.

Libraries, admitted, 439², 456², 458⁵; advice to, 436²-37⁶; buildings, 4617-63²; chartered, 439¹, 456², 458⁵; founding and control, 439²-40²; comparative growth, table, 598-99; as center for home education work, 4901-91⁶; growth and circulation of large libraries, 460³, charts facing p. 458; progress, 4591-60³; property, 457⁷; registered, 450-52, 456², 457⁴, 458⁵; special reports, 460⁵-64⁸; statistics, 492-597; general statistics, 504-97; of 10,000 volumes or more, table, 599-600; transfers, 439², 458⁵; for traveling, 485²-86⁶; trustees, 441¹; in the University, 441⁵-49. *See also* Free libraries; Traveling libraries.

Library commissions, organization, 465⁵, 465⁷, 465⁸, 466², 466⁴, 466⁶, 467²; table, 467²-68.

Library meetings, 469³-71⁵.

Long Island City public library, branches, 461³.

Machias union school library, new quarters, 462⁵.

Maimonides free library, special report, 463³.

Maine, library legislation, 465⁵.

Manhattan East side mission library, special report, 461⁵.

Marathon, Peck memorial library, gift, 464².

Marlboro union school library, special report, 460⁶.

Massachusetts, library legislation, 465¹.

Mexico academy library, special report, 460⁶; gift, 464².

Michigan, library legislation, 466².

Middletown library, building, 462⁶.

Minnesota, library legislation, 466⁶.

Missouri, library legislation, 466².

Monticello high school library, gift, 464³.

Monntour Falls free library, gift, 464³.

National educational association, meeting, 471²; library department, 471⁴.

New Hampshire, library legislation, 464².

New Mexico, library legislation, 467⁴.

New York city, branch libraries, 459²; circulation of free libraries, 460⁵, 5021-3²; reports of libraries, 460⁴, 461⁵, 463², 464⁵; volumes and circulation, 5021-3²; diagram facing p. 458.

New York free circulating library, open-shelf system, 461⁵; branches, 463²; gift, 464⁷.

New York library association, meeting, 469².

New York library club, meetings, 469⁶-70⁴.

New York normal college library, moved, 463⁴.

Newtown union school library, enlarged facilities, 463¹.

North Dakota, library legislation, 467⁴.

Oklahoma, library legislation, 467⁵.

Ovid high school library, special report, 460⁶.

Peck memorial library, Marathon, gift, 464².

Pennsylvania, library legislation, 465⁵.

Philadelphia union school library, new building, 462⁶.

Pictures, 486⁶-89.

Port Byron union school library, enlarged facilities, 463¹.

Port Jervis free library, special report, 461³.

Poughkeepsie, Adriaance memorial library, building, 462⁷.

Public libraries division, comparative summary of work, 1891-99, 458⁴.

Public library money, grants from, *see* Grants.

Publications, 438⁶.

Registered libraries, 450-52, 456², 457⁴, 458⁵; certificates of approved circulation, 455²-56⁶.

Rensselaer, St John's academy library, gift, 464⁴.

Rhode Island, library legislation, 465¹.
 Rome, Jervis library association, traveling libraries, 461⁴; gift, 464⁴.

St Agnes free library, work with children, 461⁶.

St John's academy library, Rensselaer, gift, 464⁴.

School district library, transfer, 439².

School districts, control of libraries, 439².

Seymour library, Auburn, gift, 463⁶.

Sherburne public library, enlarged facilities, 463².

Silvercreek high school library, special report, 460⁷; charging system, 460⁸.

South New Berlin union school library, enlarged facilities, 463¹.

Staff, 435⁵.

State aid, *see* Grants.

State libraries, legislation, 464²-65⁴.

Statistics of New York libraries, 492-611.

Stouypoint union school library, special report, 460⁷.

Subinspector, need of, 436¹.

Support of libraries, 441³.

Syracuse central library, improvements, 462⁷.

Tables, charters and admissions, 439³; founding and control of chartered libraries, 440¹; circulation, 501¹; comparative circulation by counties, 495-97; certificates of approved circulation, 456¹; counties with largest free circulation, 499¹; college libraries, 610; expenditures, 438³; free libraries, 458¹; free libraries circulating 1000 volumes or more, 601-9; geographic distribution of libraries, 494-97; libraries receiving grants, 453-55; comparative growth of libraries, 598-99; law libraries, 611; libraries in the University, 441⁸; library commissions, 468; work of public libraries division, 458⁴; registered li-

braries, 450-52; summary of library statistics, 492-93; comparative summary of free and other libraries and circulation of free libraries, 459⁴; libraries of 10,000 volumes or more, 599-600; traveling libraries, 475-85; use of traveling pictures, 487-89.

Taxation for support of libraries, 441³, 459¹; new legislation, 465²-66², 466³, 467².

Teachers college, Bryson library, gift, 464⁷.

Tonawanda public library, enlarged facilities, 463².

Transfers, libraries, 439², 458⁶.

Traveling libraries, 458², 471⁵-86⁶; additions, 476⁴; for the blind, 472²-73¹; for farmers, 473¹-74⁹; legislation on, 465⁵, 465⁷, 465⁸, 466⁴, 466⁷, 466⁹, 467¹, 467⁷, 469¹; origin of system, 485²-86³; reference, 471⁶-72¹; statistics, 474²-85³; subject libraries, 475²-76², 483¹; use, 476⁸-84; number of volumes, 475¹.

Traveling pictures, 486⁶-89.

Troy children's neighborhood library, new quarters, 462⁸.

Trustees, 441¹.

Tully high school library, new quarters, 462⁸.

Union Springs library association, gift, 464⁵.

University club library, moved, 463⁵.

University settlement library, moved, 463⁵.

Vermont, library legislation, 464⁹, 465⁶.

Vernon union school library, improvements, 462⁸.

Volumes, added in circulating libraries, 459²; in libraries of state, diagram facing p. 458; in 5 largest American libraries, diagram facing p. 458; in free libraries, 458², 499², 501¹, diagrams facing p. 458; in New York

- city libraries, 502¹⁻³, diagram facing p. 458; accessioned in public libraries division, 475¹; in registered libraries, 450¹⁻⁵²; summary, 493⁴; in university libraries, 439², 441²⁻⁴⁹, 457¹, 458.
- Wall pictures, 486⁶⁻⁸⁹.
- Warsaw high school library, special report, 460⁷.
- Warwick institute library, charging system, 460⁸.
- Washington heights free library, site for building, 463⁶.
- Webster free library, cooperation with schools, 461⁶.
- Wellsville public library, gift, 464⁵.
- Westbury, Green Wood public library, improvements, 462².
- Westhampton free library association, site for building, 462⁹.
- Whiteplains public library, building, 463¹.
- Wide Awake club library, Fillmore, building, 462².
- Wisconsin, library legislation, 465³, 466⁴.
- Woman's institute library, Yonkers, special report, 461⁴.
- Wood library, Canandaigua, special report, 461²; gift, 463⁸.
- Wyoming, library legislation, 467².
- Yonkers, woman's institute library, special report, 461⁴.

Home Education Department

Bulletin 34

EXTENSION TEACHING 20

REPORT ON EXTENSION TEACHING 1899

	PAGE		PAGE
Outlook.....	621	Wyoming.....	653
Phases.....	622	Colorado.....	653
Financial side.....	623	California.....	653
Students' meetings.....	624	England.....	654
Training of extension workers.....	624	Spain.....	657
Syllabuses.....	625	Denmark.....	658
University credit for extension work.....	626	Australia.....	658
Publication.....	627	Institutes.....	658
Future.....	627	Brooklyn institute of arts and sci- ences.....	658
Appendix		New York: Cooper union.....	659
Extension courses.....	629	Correspondence teaching and reading circles.....	659
Extension teachers.....	629	Schools in New York.....	660
Centers in New York.....	634	Buffalo.....	660
Centers outside New York.....	647	Chautauqua.....	660
Maine.....	647	Ithaca.....	661
Massachusetts.....	647	New York city.....	661
Rhode Island.....	648	Schools outside New York.....	661
Pennsylvania.....	648	Pennsylvania.....	661
New Jersey.....	650	Washington D. C.....	661
Maryland.....	650	Florida.....	662
Florida.....	650	Indiana.....	662
Indiana.....	651	Illinois.....	662
Illinois.....	651	Michigan.....	664
Wisconsin.....	652	Wyoming.....	664
Iowa.....	653	Index.....	666
Kansas.....	653		

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UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1901

BULLETIN-F-1-1900

Price 10 cents

University of the State of New York

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Home Education Department

Bulletin 34

EXTENSION TEACHING 20

REPORT ON EXTENSION TEACHING 1899

To the regents of the University

For the year ending Sep. 30, 1899, I have the honor to report as follows on extension teaching.

Outlook. Though extension teaching and allied work is not following exactly the lines that most of its promoters expected, it has as a whole many encouraging features. In our own country the American society reports more courses given and a larger attendance than in 1898. At the University of Chicago the work in the lecture-study department was somewhat less than in 1898, but the decrease was more than balanced by greater activity in the class-study and correspondence-study departments. It is also shown that the average of the last three years is larger than that of the three years preceding and a rhythm in the lecture movement based on the figures given is suggested. Other universities are carrying on extension work with varying success.

In New York state the greatest development has been in study clubs, traveling libraries and traveling pictures, and in New York city in free lectures to the people given under various auspices.

In England, Cambridge, Oxford and the London society report steady progress. Liverpool has just established a society in connection with Victoria university. Cambridge and Oxford note a good increase in 12 and 24 lecture courses as compared with shorter ones. At Oxford the number of sessional certificates awarded rose from 301 in 1898 to 543 in 1899. At the summer meeting increase in attendance and in number of centers represented was very satisfactory. Oxford reports the es-

tablishment of centers in many of the smaller towns and calls attention to the fact that her audiences are representative of all classes. Cambridge is adding practical laboratory work to scientific courses.

On the other hand some of our universities where extension courses were begun with much hope have felt obliged to discontinue them, while in England Victoria university reports considerable decrease from last year, that in turn showing a decrease from the year before. The report makes no comment except a suggestion as to lack of funds. In our own universities the principal difficulties, besides financial ones, seem to be lack of organization and need of specially trained lecturers. University professors, though often willing to do the work, have little time to spare and many lack aptitude for the peculiar requirements of extension teaching. The University of Chicago, for instance, asks for more permanent organization, for greater flexibility in courses and methods and for men who can make this their life work.

Phases. Our greatest hope lies in the many forms which the work is taking. Some have developed from "university extension" and some have grown out of earlier forms of educational extension. In our own state we have in New York city the free lectures to the people; the People's institute, drawing large audiences to lectures on present day problems; the People's university extension society, giving instruction to the poorer classes on such practical topics as civics, health and cooking; Cooper union with its free night schools in science and art and its great hall from whose platform so many lectures are given under its own auspices and those of other institutions; and, across the river, the remarkably extensive and successful work of Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences, adding to its several schools the educational work of the museum. No other institution in America covers this great field so thoroughly and we constantly quote Brooklyn as our best type of an all embracing home education center for a populous district.

Over the state in the towns and smaller cities, with the central organization in the home education department, has been a remarkable development of study clubs, and the use of traveling libraries and pictures. Over 400 study clubs are registered and 564 traveling libraries were sent out in 1899. Cornell has now enrolled over 10,000 farmers in its extension reading course and has distributed over 600,000 pages of leaflets to farmers, teachers and children. Chautauqua and the Catholic reading circle union increase their membership from year to year.

In New York, California, Wisconsin and other states institutes are held specially for the farmer. Many city boards of education are cooperating

with other institutions to give free lectures. Some public libraries are also establishing free lectures. Many already strong institutions, such as Lowell institute and 20th century club, Boston, Cooper union and Brooklyn institute in New York are adding extension teaching to their field. The Chicago record's Home study circle under direction of Prof. Seymour Eaton continues its lessons in common school and higher studies in the columns of a syndicate of leading daily papers in all sections of the United States. In several universities without regular organization of the work, professors are willing to give courses or single lectures. Stetson university of De Land (Fla.) offers general assistance in an informal way on any subject. University of Wyoming shows similar liberality and offers to plan reading courses, give advice or information to home students, classify specimens of plants and in various ways to be the educational guide and friend of aspirants who can not attend the university.

Financial side. As was to be expected, the development of these recent methods has brought new problems, to many of which the solution is not yet wholly clear. One is the question of cost. Brown university takes the ground that the important thing is to keep the standard of teaching high and to this end numbers in classes must be smaller. It recommends charging \$3 instead of \$1 for course tickets, so that 35 instead of 100 in a class will pay ordinary expenses, the lecturer's charges being usually \$100. Obviously this is the best plan if the fee does not shut out persons who need the assistance. Experience in public libraries proves that a fee of even \$1 a year is prohibitive to many, circulation rising usually three to fivefold when facilities are made entirely free. At the other extreme, University of Wyoming gives the services of lecturers outright, charging to centers only traveling and local expenses.

In correspondence teaching, schools on a commercial basis usually allow payment either in cash or instalments, charging more in the latter case. This introduces the objectionable methods of the store, but is better than no effort to reach those with incomes so small that money for self improvement can be spared only a little at a time and thousands are getting through this means intellectual stimulus and guidance not otherwise obtainable. The time however is near when money can no more be made out of helping the poor to an education than out of philanthropic or religious work. Those giving their time to extension teaching are of course entitled to proper compensation, but the speculative element by which some individual or company by skilful management can have a handsome profit after paying salaries and other expenses is a thing radi-

cally wrong in education. In scattered cases the principle may properly survive, just as a few moneymaking select schools still flourish in competition with tax supported high schools, but they will be only enough to prove the rule; and as the tax supported public library has done away with the "circulating" libraries carried on for gain, we shall soon have all forms of extension teaching in charge of permanent institutions with an educational reputation and supported by endowments or public money, so that the field will no longer attract those whose interest is in income rather than in extending educational opportunities.

Students' meetings. There is need for some form of central summer meeting, where the most promising candidates from different sections of the state can get for a few weeks the advantages of laboratories, libraries and the university atmosphere. Such students should be assisted as they are in England, by relieving them, if not of all, at least of part of their necessary expenses. A single month in such surroundings is enough to change the whole life of some man or woman who gets the broader outlook and inspiration to persevere in his educational work, so much more difficult to those denied the advantages of the ordinary teaching institutions. Probably such a gathering must be connected with one of the university summer schools in order to utilize its plant and facilities, and it is matter of great congratulation to those who have for years been loyal to the idea of home education, to see most of the prominent universities of the country finally recognize various phases of the work as within their proper province and deserving the support which can be given only where the income of educational endowments is available.

Training of extension workers. Another idea not yet successfully worked out is a meeting designed specially for teachers in this field, what we might call the home education institute. Some experiments have been tried but we have not yet found exactly the right solution. Workers are at present so few and so scattered and the money available so limited, that we must perhaps wait a little longer, but we shall never accomplish the best work till there are opportunities for developing an esprit de corps, for utilizing one another's experience and for special training for such a life work. It is only within about a dozen years that we had a school for training librarians. The normal school and teachers institute are very modern inventions as compared with schools. In the natural growth of the home education idea we shall profit by experience in allied fields and so reach much sooner the stage of institutes and training classes, which will enable those who take up the work as a profession

to accomplish more quickly the maximum amount of good with the time and strength they can give.

Syllabuses. The most costly help for home students is of course the personal teacher. Next in efficiency and in cost is work by correspondence. I look for the best results eventually when a teacher or inspector can go to a given locality once or twice a year, give a class the inspiration that comes from face to face meeting, start them fairly on a new subject and then supplement this work by correspondence, but chiefly through printed syllabuses, lesson papers and suggestions.

Meanwhile, till we can have correspondence and personal extension teaching largely endowed, the means affording greatest good at least cost and therefore that on which we must rely chiefly for some time is printed guides. These should contain all the aid that can be given in print on sequence and relations of topics, selection of books and practical suggestions for reading and study. With this end in view we shall as rapidly as practicable revise and improve the syllabuses already issued by the home education department and add to their number till every important topic which a study club would be likely to select has a printed syllabus. The chief fault at present is their meagerness because prepared with the idea that the author was to supplement them in his lectures. In revising we shall consider more the needs of individual students or the little group unable to afford a teacher but anxious to get as much of his help as he can give them in print. Some admirable work of this kind has already been done. Every year we shall learn by experiment and close observation how to improve the method.

We propose therefore to ask the best teacher available in the state for each important topic to serve as our adviser on this home education work. On his opinion we shall largely lean on all questions in his department where we need the advice of an expert. We realize fully that the men we want are the busy men whose time is valuable and we shall try to spare them all questions and calls for time that can be attended to by others. Unfortunately there is no fund from which direct payment can be made for such services, but as some return for the assistance given, each adviser will be entitled to extra privileges in borrowing books and in utilizing the state library's great facilities, besides having the honor of selection for the place and the satisfaction of the great practical usefulness of the work done. He will also be entitled to copies of our numerous publications and to as many extra copies of any syllabus which he may prepare or edit as he may require for friends or students. We shall also buy for the state library any material which it may lack

on these subjects, so that each adviser will have privileges which will make it not only an honor, but a practical advantage to accept appointment.

University credit for extension work. The questions often raised about the value to be given to university extension courses in college credits or in licensing systems, require a statement of the position we have always taken. Extension teaching carried out according to the theory we have always promulgated, with inspirational lectures, an after meeting for questions and conferences, guided reading, paper work, a class before the lecture for elucidation of difficulties and discussion, and finally an examination, is a method educationally sound, of the greatest practical value and capable of producing results worthy of credit in any university system. But this method is very seldom followed even with approximate fulness and results are of course not entitled to the credit which they would deserve under faithful application of the system. The home education department has never required the centers to maintain all these factors as a condition of registration. We have put on our list any center that followed a single subject for 10 consecutive weeks. As a result the great majority of attendants of these courses are what we call "auditors" rather than students. It is much better than desultory lectures on a different subject every week. Auditors do learn something and many are stimulated to read and think more than by the old system, but they have no claim whatever to university recognition for a thorough course of instruction, and we have never for a moment suggested the justice or desirability of such recognition. To do so would be to discredit our own educational standards and would harm rather than help extension students by conveying the impression that extension teaching offered an easier road to sound scholarship. It offers to that limited number of students willing to give the time and do the hard work required, the only practicable road, because by the extension method they can complete a course evenings and holidays while engaged in positions that would not allow attendance on regular university courses.

In some cases authorities have given deserved credit for these courses because they knew the particular course and teacher and the thoroughness with which the work was done. In other cases credit has similarly been given through good nature, when the authorities knew perfectly well that the amount of work really done did not deserve the credit amiably accorded. This has been really an excuse for modifying somewhat stringent requirements by accepting extension work on terms which really meant

omitting a part of the requirements, just as a library having books for exchange, which it is not authorized to distribute free, will accept in exchange books which it really values at little or nothing, but which enable it to carry out its rule of "no free distribution."

Beginning with the new century, we should offer to inspect and register any centers which maintain full extension work, so that the credentials earned by them might be duly credited, but credit certainly could not be properly asked for the work usually done in our extension centers. On the other hand it would be most unfair if the many centers which have done admirable popular work of a grade much higher than the old desultory lyceum lectures were to receive no recognition because they have not done still better and brought their work up to a university level. At present, when asked how much recognition completion of an extension course deserves, we always say that it depends entirely on the course, the teacher and the student; or that it should be measured exactly like the results of any other study at home. Any home study is to be encouraged, but till a more thorough system of recording results is in operation, it is quite impossible to give any rule for credit which may be applied without examination into each individual case.

Publications. The following bulletins, syllabuses and circulars were printed during year.

<i>Bulletins</i>	Copies	Pages	Price postpaid
28 Report of extension teaching division 1898	2 000	30	5c
30 Report of summer schools division 1899	1 000	48	5c

Syllabuses, containing bibliographies

78 Curtis, Mrs J. K. Romeo and Juliet,....	1 500	32	5c
79 ——— Coriolanus,.....	1 500	36	5c
Reprints of syllabuses 37, 65, 77,.....	5 800	108	....
List of extension teachers (Circular 36),.....	600	46	....
Extension publications (Extract from Hand-book 6),.....	300	24	3c

Future. The most hopeful sign in connection with extension teaching is the rapidity with which it is being recognized by established colleges and universities. There is no longer any doubt of the practical educational value of the system. Where any proper amount of time, money and ability is fairly given the reports are most encouraging. We could expect nothing but partial or complete failure when, as has so often happened, the venture has been left to run itself without adequate men or

money. Experience has amply justified the method, but no one believed that it was so marvelous that it could maintain itself without support. We must repeat in this third great phase of education the experience of schools and libraries, by giving help from the public treasury, but only where the locality or people specially interested will cooperate practically by raising at least an equal amount. This method has proved wisest with schools and libraries and will doubtless apply equally to home education activities. The theory is confirmed by the great success of such work as that of the University extension college at Reading, which has each year proved more fully its value, and won a larger official recognition from Oxford, which has now affiliated it, while the educational department recognizes it as a training college. Denmark has given a subsidy to assist such work.

We are studying the experiments not only of our own state but of other states and countries, and are greatly encouraged as to the future when we see that as a whole the progress of the new movement is perhaps greater than could reasonably have been hoped. In New York, extension teaching is centered chiefly in cities. University of Chicago reports decrease in cities with growth in country districts. The practical good now accomplished in this work and the promise of the greater amount possible with some financial assistance establish its claim to the same treatment accorded other educational institutions and we believe that when the needed guidance can be given as freely as similar opportunities are now offered in schools and libraries, the field in both city and country will be found almost limitless.

Respectfully submitted

MELVIL DEWEY

Director

Appendix

EXTENSION COURSES

Extension teachers. The University lists now include 98 lecturers, offering 201 courses. 13 lecturers and 27 courses have been added since the last report of changes; 81 names and 154 courses have been dropped. Circular 36 gives the list as it now stands.

LECTURERS ADDED

LOUIS BEVIER JR, *professor of Greek language and literature*, Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J.

B.A. Rutgers 1878, M.A. 1881; Ph.D. Johns Hopkins 1881; fellow in Greek, Johns Hopkins 1879-81; university student in Germany 1881-82; American school at Athens 1882-83; instructor in French, Rutgers 1883-85, adjunct professor of modern languages 1885-87, professor of modern languages 1887-93, professor of Greek language and literature 1893- , secretary and treasurer of extension department 1891; member Modern language association of America, American philological association; author *French grammar*.

English and American poets of 19th century: 1 Alfred Tennyson; 2 Elizabeth Barrett Browning; 3 Dante Gabriel Rossetti; 4 William Morris; 5 Algernon Charles Swinburne; 6 Robert Browning; 7 William Cullen Bryant; 8 John Greenleaf Whittier; 9 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; 10 Oliver Wendell Holmes; 11 James Russell Lowell; 12 Sidney Lanier.

Port Jervis

Greek poets: 1 Evolution of Greek literature; 2 External dress of Greek poetry; 3 Homer and the Homeric question; 4 Iliad and the Odyssey; 5 Rise of lyric poetry; 6 Pindar; 7 Greek theater, actors and acting; 8 Rise of the drama; 9 Aeschylus; 10 Sophocles; 11 Euripides; 12 Aristophanes and Greek comedy.

FREDERICK R. BURTON, Yonkers, N. Y.

B.A. Harvard 1882; member Society of American musicians; author newspaper articles on music, and several novels.

Evolution of song: 1 Origin and development of the popular song; 2 George Frederick Handel; 3 Mozart and Bach; 4 Haydn and Reichardt; 5 Gluck, Weber and Marschner; 6 Franz Schubert, greatest of song writers; 7 The man Beethoven; 8 Schubert's successors: Schumann, Mendelssohn and Franz; 9 Contemporary song writers of Europe; 10 Song in America

JOHN R. COMMONS, 308 S. 7th av. Mt Vernon, N. Y.

Graduate student, Johns Hopkins 1888-90; M.A. Oberlin 1890; tutor of political economy, Wesleyan 1890-91; associate professor of political economy, Oberlin 1891-92; professor of political economy, Indiana 1892-95; professor of sociology, Syracuse 1895-99; member American economic association; author *Distribution of wealth*, 1893, *Social reform and the church*, 1894, *Proportional representation*, 1896, also numerous magazine articles.

City government: 1 Population and suffrage; 2 Legislation of political parties; 3 Home rule for cities; 4 Municipal administration; 5 Direct legislation; 6 Municipal council; 7 City schools; 8 City monopolies; 9 Public works; 10 Taxation.

Syracuse

Social problems: 1 Freedom of labor; 2 Poor laws; 3 Heredity and degeneration; 4-5 Inebriety; 6 Poverty and pauperism; 7 Crime and reformation; 8 Child saving and prevention; 9 The home; 10 Social settlements and institutional churches.

Syracuse

Sociology: 1 Biologic basis of society; 2 Psychic basis of society; 3 Beliefs and property; 4 Institutions; 5 Sovereignty of the state; 6 Religion; 7 Rights; 8 The state and rights; 9 Personal aim; 10 The social opportunity.

Syracuse**ELIZABETH H. DENIO**, 17 Rutgers st. Rochester, N. Y.

Mount Holyoke 1866; Ph.D. Heidelberg 1898; professor of German and history of art, Wellesley 1885-96; author *Life and work of Nicolas Poussin*.

Modern art: 1 Art in France before the 19th century; 2 Classicism; romanticism; realism; 3 Landscape art; the impressionists; 4 Recent paintings and present tendencies; 5 Art in England before the 18th century; William Hogarth; 6 English painting to 1850; Pre-Raphaelites; 7 Painting in England since 1850; the Scotch school; 8 Classical reaction in Germany; the Nazarenes; 9 Romanticism; pictures of peasant and village life; 10 Realism; religious art; modern problems.

W. B. ELKIN, 388 St Nicholas av. New York.

B. A. Manitoba 1889; Ph.D. Cornell 1894; fellow in philosophy, Cornell 1890-91; acting professor of philosophy, Indiana 1891-92; acting professor of philosophy, Colgate 1894-95; student in Germany 1895-96; instructor in psychology, Teachers college, Columbia 1898- .

Psychology: 1 Introduction; 2 Consumption; 3 Production; 4 Organization of the factors of production; 5 Exchange and monopoly; 6 Money;

7 Bimetallism; 8 International trade; 9 Distribution of wealth; 10 Wages system; 11 Socialism; 12 Economic functions of government.

New York college settlement

CLYDE FURST, *lecturer in literature*, American society for the extension of university teaching, 111 S. 15th st. Philadelphia, Pa.

Ph.B. Dickinson college 1893, M.A. 1896; graduate student Johns Hopkins 1893-97; secretary of Levering hall, Johns Hopkins 1894-97; lecturer in literature, American society for the extension of university teaching 1897- ; contributor to *The citizen*, *Modern language notes*, *Germanica Americana*.

Greater American poets of the 19th century: 1 Longfellow; 2 Whittier; 3 Bryant; 4 Emerson; 5 Holmes; 6 Lowell; 7 Poe; 8 Taylor; 9 Whitman; 10 Sidney Lanier.

New York

Greater English novelists of the 19th century: 1 Scott; 2 Bulwer-Lytton; 3 Thackeray; 4 Dickens; 5 George Eliot; 6 The modern novel.

New York

EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS, 26 Kenmore place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

B.A. Indiana 1889, M.A. 1890; instructor in English literature, Indiana 1889-91, professor of literature 1892-93; assistant professor of ethics, Leland Stanford jr 1891-92, professor of ethics 1893-94, 1896-97, professor of education 1897-98; lecturer, Farmington (Ct.) school of philosophy, Glenwood (N. Y.) school of the culture sciences, Coronado Beach (Cal.) summer school, Teachers institutes, Leland Stanford jr university extension courses.

Cities of Italy and their gift to civilization: 1 History of Italian cities; 2 Naples and the meeting of Greece and Italy; 3 Ancient Rome; 4 Medieval Rome; 5 Modern Rome; 6 Venice; the occident and the orient; 7 Assisi and the spiritual renaissance; 8 Walk in Florence; 9 Florence and the renaissance; 10 Conclusion; the gift of Italy to civilization.

Divine comedy of Dante: 1 The medieval world; 2 Life of Dante; 3-4 Problem of the *Divine comedy*; Inferno; 5-7 Purgatorio 1-26; 8 Terrestrial paradise; Purgatorio; 9 Paradiso; 10 Beatific vision; Paradiso.

Educational study of autobiography.

Ethics of personal life.

Göthe's *Faust*: 1 Introduction; life of Göthe; 2 Prelude on the stage and prologue in heaven; 3 Faust problem; the inner world, scene 1; 4 The outer world, scene 2; 5 Mephistopheles and the compact, scenes 3-4; 6 Auerbach's cellar and the witches' kitchen, scenes 5-6; 7 The

Margaret story, scenes 7-11; 8 Faust and Margaret, scenes 12-15; 9 Tragedy of Margaret, scenes 16-20; 10 Expiation of Margaret and conclusion of part 1, scenes 21-25.

Italian renaissance.

Moral leaders of history: 1 Moral leaders and the progress of civilization; 2 Buddha; 3 Socrates; 4 Christ; 5 Mohammed; 6 St Francis of Assisi; 7 Savonarola; 8 Luther; 9 Giordano Bruno; 10 Emerson.

Philosophy of art.

Shakspere: 1 Elizabethan age; 2 Early works of Shakspere; 3 *Merchant of Venice*; 4 Roman tragedies; 5 *Hamlet*; 6 *Othello*; 7 *King Lear* and *Macbeth*; 8 Later comedies; 9 *Tempest* and *Winter's tale*; 10 Humanity of Shakspere.

Tennyson and Browning: 1-5 Tennyson: 1 Introduction; the spiritual function of modern poetry; 2-3 *In memoriam*; 4 *Holy grail* and *The passing of Arthur*; 5 Expression of Tennyson's philosophy in brief poems; 6-10 Browning: 6 *Rabbi Ben Ezra*; 7 *Abt Vogler*; 8 *Andrea del Sarto*; 9 *Cleon*; 10 *Saul*.

Types of womanhood studied from autobiography.

WELLAND HENDRICK, *instructor in history*, New York training school for teachers, New York. Address 85 W. 118th st. New York.

B.A. Colgate 1880, M.A. 1883; author *Brief history of Empire state*.

Dutch republic and its American colony: 1 Beggars of the sea; revolt of the Netherlands; 2 William of Orange; rise of the Dutch republic; 3 John of Barneveldt; Holland mistress of the seas; 4 Peter Stuyvesant; Dutch rule in America; 5 Sir William Johnson; the struggle for the Mohawk valley; 6 John Jay; period of transition; 7 De Witt Clinton; New York the Empire state; 8 Horace Greeley; New York in the middle of the century; 9 Cooper, Irving and Bryant; New York in story and song; 10 The Dutch and their colony in the making of America.

CHARLES FLINT MCCLUMPHA, *assistant professor of English literature*, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. A. Princeton 1885, M.A. 1888; Ph.D. Leipzig 1888; instructor in English language and literature, Bryn Mawr 1888-89, associate professor of English literature 1889-91; assistant professor in English literature, New York university 1891-94; professor of English literature, Ripon college, Ripon, Wis. 1894-95; assistant professor in English literature, University of Minnesota 1895-; member Modern language association, American dialect society.

English literature: 1 Old English (Anglo-Saxon) literature; 2 New English poetry, Chaucer; 3 Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*, the story in

dramatic literature; 4 Supernatural element in Shakspeare's *Hamlet*; 5 Hawthorne's *Scarlet letter*, the supernatural element; 6 George Eliot's *Silas Marner*, a story in realism; 7 Henry James's *Bostonians* and W. D. Howells's *Hazard of new fortunes*, as social studies; 8 Matthew Arnold as a literary critic; 9 James Russell Lowell as a poet and essayist; 10 Robert Browning.

Ballston, Albany

JOHN ANGUS MACVANNEL, *assistant* Columbia university, New York; *instructor*, Pratt institute, Brooklyn; *lecturer*, Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences. *Address* 9 Montague terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.

B.A. Toronto 1893, M.A. 1894; Ph.D. Columbia 1898; scholar in philosophy, Cornell 1894-95; fellow in philosophy, Columbia 1895-96, assistant to professor of philosophy and education 1896- ; instructor in psychology and history of education, Pratt institute 1897- ; lecturer in education, Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences.

Aim and practice of education: 1 Postulates of education; 2 Materials of education; 3 Plastic period of childhood; 4 Two great teachers of the personal life; 5 What knowledge is of most worth? 6 Principles of intellectual development; 7 Place of the emotions in the life of the individual; 8 Training of will and character; 9 Ancient and modern education; 10 Self-realization and the social idea.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, Cornwall, N. Y.

B.S. College of the City of New York 1857, M.S. 1860; LL.B. Columbia 1867; teacher and vice-principal New York city grammar schools 1857-67; founder Title guarantee and trust co. of New York; member Netherlands literature society of Leyden, Zeeuwisch genootschap der wetenschappen te Middleburg, Holland, American historical society; author *Guide to buyers and sellers of real estate*, *Analytical index to real property law of New York*, *Commentaries on the negotiable instruments law of New York*, *Bearing of Greater New York charter on real estate*.

Law: 1-2 Law generally; 3 Persons; 4 Personal property; 5 Contracts; 6 Negotiable instruments; 7 Partnership; corporations; 8 Real property; 9 Real property law of New York; wills; 10 Constitutions of New York and United States; international law.

GEORGE A. WATROUS, *department of English*, Utica academy, Utica, N. Y.

B.A. Hamilton 1894, M.A. 1897; academic department of English, Polytechnic institute, Brooklyn 1894-96; Siglar school 1896-97; member Brooklyn ethical society; honorary member Binghamton academy of science; editor *Selections from Dryden, Burns, Wordsworth and Browning, Three narrative poems*.

Studies in American literature: 1 American literature before the revolution; 2 The "father of American literature"; 3 Our first great

poet; 4 Our novelists; 5 *The raven* and its author; 6 The awakening and the transcendentalists; 7 Whittier and Longfellow; 8 American orators; 9 Some neglected names; 10 Prose and verse of today.

CHARLES F. WINGATE, 119 Pearl st. New York.

Superintendent and lecturer New York trade school; secretary National sanitary association; member Sanitary reform society; acting chairman first tenement house commission; secretary Sanitary protective league; secretary and founder Twilight club and Twilight park in the Catskills; vice-president Social reform club; supervisory director international health exhibition; former editor *Sanitary engineer*; author magazine articles on sanitary topics.

Homes as they are and as they should be: 1 The city house; 2 The country house; 3 Warming and ventilation; 4 What everyone should know about domestic sanitation; 5 Sanitary progress of the century; 6 Tenement house problem.

CENTERS IN NEW YORK

New York state. The tendency of extension teaching to thrive in cities rather than in the smaller towns and villages as noticed in the last report has this year been still more marked. During the past year 216 courses¹ have been maintained at 12 centers in this state. The Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences gave about 40 courses and classes under the institute extension plan. The Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. continued its 10 class-courses, which were largely attended by working men. At Gloversville Mr A. L. Peck, public librarian, conducted a class for young men for study of practical economic questions as outlined in home education dep't syllabus 31, giving special attention to socialism; Miss Inez McClymonds held a class twice a month in the study of art, and Miss Mulholland a United States history class. At Rochester Prof. J. H. Gilmore gave a series of critical readings from the English poets similar to his course in the University of Rochester. A course on the Great nations of Europe and their relation to the United States was given at Sing Sing by Prof. A. M. Wheeler. Besides this course, one lecture on paleontology and another on the credibility of miracles were given by Prof. William L. Rice of Wesleyan. The Syracuse center has completed its sixth year on Shakspeare under direction of Mrs Jessie K. Curtis. At Tarrytown a six lecture course on astronomy was given by Garrett P. Serviss, to an audience averaging 330.

The Albany university extension center, which for so many years has had one or more full courses of lectures, this year announced early in the

¹ 71 of these courses were given by the People's university extension society and averaged about three lectures to a course.

season that no course would be given. The strong preference for a course on a sociologic topic had led the committee to correspond with several leading sociologists none of whom could be engaged for a course. As a large number of lecture courses on other topics were announced under various auspices it seemed desirable for the university extension committee to postpone farther action till they could meet the wishes of the center as to subject. The work is to go on and a course on Household economics has already been arranged for the coming winter.

New York city. The work of the New York cathedral library center was opened with a course on rational psychology by the director, Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, given on Wednesdays, and attended by several hundred New York school teachers, and a course on history and methods of education by Brother Baldwin of Manhattan college on Saturdays. In the spring six additional courses were given as follows: Electricity, Frank W. Roller; French revolution, A. I. du Pont Coleman; American literary leaders, James Field Spalding; Literary criticism, Rev. Joseph H. McMahon; Special methods in education, Brother Baldwin; Rational psychology (supplementary course) Rev. J. H. McMahon. The announcement of the course on psychology says:

The object of these lectures is to supply a corrective to false principles and misleading information so widely disseminated in current philosophical and pedagogical literature. It is taken for granted that those in attendance are capable by private study of acquiring information of a purely technical or professional kind. The aim, therefore, of the lectures will be to lay down correct principles, to point out the inaccuracies, mis-statements, incorrect reasonings, fallacies and errors in those sources of information on these subjects which are most popular and widely used because more easily accessible. It is hoped that the result of the lectures will be not so much to increase the stock of information as to discipline the mind, outfit it with sure guiding principles, widen views that are apt to be narrow, and thus make for culture.

At Teachers college six full courses of 10 or more lectures by members of the faculty were reported as follows: 1) Methods of teaching in elementary schools (20 lectures) by Prof. McMurry, average attendance 80; 2) Child study (10 lectures) by Miss Wohlfarth, average attendance 66; 3) History of education (30 lectures) by Prof. J. E. Russell and Dr Sherman, average attendance 30; 4) Principles of education (30 lectures) by Dr MacVannel, average attendance 49; 5) Applied psychology (30 lectures) by Dr McMurry and Mr Reeder, average attendance 31; 6) Nature study (10 lectures) by Prof. Lloyd, average attendance 70. In addition to these lecture courses 15 extension class courses were offered in art, domestic science, English, geography, history. The average

attendance in some of these courses was over 100. Pres. Low in his report on Columbia university says:

An interesting departure of the year was the arrangement for the delivery, in cooperation with the Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences, of certain courses for teachers in Brooklyn. The work in these courses was sufficiently serious to be accepted in partial fulfilment for the requirement of the Teachers college diploma. They were availed of by 228 students, most of them teachers in the public schools of Brooklyn. Similar courses were given in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond. The total number of students reached by these extension courses, in connection with those given at Teachers college itself, amounted to 1047.

Besides the registered centers in New York city three organizations are maintaining effective extension work. Of the free lectures to the people under the able management of Dr H. M. Leipziger, 1923 were given at 48 different places, seven more than last year. Subjects of courses and lecturers' names are given in the summary following. Continued interest is shown by the fact that attendance at the last lectures was as large as during the first month. The experiment of giving two topics during the entire winter at some places proved successful. At St Bartholomew's lyceum 29 lectures on physics were given during the winter with over 100 regular attendants. At the Young mens institute a course on science was well attended, principally by young men. At public school 87, (Amsterdam av. and 77th st.) the entire winter was devoted to European history, and a course on education at Cooper union attracted an average audience of 1000.

The large attendance at all these courses proves the continuity of interest and indicates that the free lecture movement meets an educational want of the adult population. Many of the regular attendants are public school teachers, and young men constitute a considerable proportion of most audiences. That the movement is serious in character is indicated by the numerous applications for books at the close of each lecture. During the past season textbooks have been lent and used for study in connection with the syllabus. The paper work and the examinations were very creditable.

Dr Leipziger says in his report :

The term "free lectures" may, perhaps, not fully convey the comprehensive and well organized scheme of adult education which it includes. A survey of the topics indicated in the last year's course of lectures and the reading of the names of the distinguished teachers who gave these lectures will indicate the breadth of this complete system of adult education. By means of these lectures provision is made for the continuance of the education of the large majority of our citizens, four fifths of whom are out of school.

The number of places at which lectures are held enables us to consider the varied needs of the locality, and as a result we have lectures for those who are but beginning to acquaint themselves with the spirit of our institutions, as well as lectures for those farther advanced in the intellectual life. In the arrangement of the courses subjects of primary practical importance are first provided for and then other subjects calculated to widen the mental horizon are added.

Inquiries made from the lecturers, all have met the response, that the audiences are intensely earnest, wisely inquisitive and discriminating; and that they are more anxious for instruction than for amusement. These statements prove that the people are receptive of the best and it should be our purpose therefore, to give the very best thought available in science, in literature and in art and place it through the medium of this lecture course for the uplifting of our citizens.

It is hoped that next year better facilities will be furnished for the illustration of scientific lectures specially; for the keenly inventive minds among us can be much stimulated by the knowledge of the laws of mechanics, physics and chemistry, and through the popularization of science the industrial development of our land can be much furthered.

The free lecture course has been fortunate in having the whole-souled and ready cooperation of many distinguished men in varied lines of intellectual life. They have shown the true spirit of the teacher and have felt that the finest luxury is, as Pres. Eliot said, to do some perpetual good in the world.

With the growth of this great system of instruction there arises a demand for better halls in which these lectures should be held. The assembly halls of our schoolhouses are on the top floor and the seats are intended for children. Many of the playground floors have been utilized, though these are not cheerful in their aspect, and are poorly ventilated. . . . There should be a comfortable assembly hall with seats on which adults can sit and in which these lectures can be given under more favorable conditions.

Apart from the purely instructional value of these lectures the free lecture system is a veritable godsend in a great city like ours. What glad hours these lecture hours are to thousands. How the toiler forgets his cark and care as he visits far-off lands, or is inspired by the strain of some noble music, or is delighted with the lines of the immortal bard. What an antidote to the many temptations of our great city these lectures prove. What a pleasure to see in these halls man and wife, brother and sister, coming together to the temple of learning, and having a wider horizon given, not alone to the present, but to the coming generation.

Next year I trust that there will be a closer cooperation between the lecture hall and the library than even has yet been established, that more special centers will be opened and that a certificate may be awarded for attendance at these lectures. The expansion of knowledge and moral influence through the medium of this lecture course will, I sincerely believe, make our city the most patriotic and best informed city in the world.

The People's institute during May and June 1898 gave a course in Spanish history, suggested by the war with Spain, which was largely attended. In November 1898 a course on 19th century history and one on Present problems was started at Cooper institute. A demand for

Sunday evening lectures led to establishing also a course on ethical aspects of present day problems. The attendance at the course on 19th century history averaged 1300; Present problems 1400; at the Sunday evening course 1500. The managing director is Charles Sprague Smith, formerly professor of comparative literature in Columbia university, Carnegie building, 56th st. and 7th av.

The report for 1898-99 says:

The real work of the first year of the institute's life did not end until June 16, 1898. During May and June the regular weekly course was continued, and, in addition, a second course on Spanish history was introduced. This second course was suggested by the opening of the war with Spain, and was very numerously attended. The results of the entire work of the first year were completely satisfactory. We drew the largest audiences that had ever assembled in Cooper union for serious and continued courses of study at any season of the year, and after May 1 the largest audiences that had ever gathered so late in the year for any purpose whatsoever. The confidence of the public in the sincerity of our work was also in a large measure won. In all, during the first year's work we gave 19 lectures and discussions—14 on Democracy and Present problems and five on Spanish history, with an average attendance of probably 1000.

Our second year's course opened on Nov. 14, 1898. Instead of giving a single course, as during the first season, we secured the use of Cooper union hall for two evenings every week from that date until June 1. Monday evenings were set apart for study of 19th century history; Friday evenings for study of Present problems.

A proposition was made to the management during December to consider the question of undertaking a course of Sunday evening addresses on such subjects as befitted the time and audience. This proposition was presented to the audience assembling in Cooper union, and was approved with practical unanimity. Arrangements were completed so that the course began on February 1, and will continue until the close of the year's work, June 1.

In all, 75 addresses and discussions will have been given on Cooper union platform during the present year, four times as many as during our first season. No course of addresses equal in value and introducing as many speakers of recognized authority and eminence has ever been given on any platform in New York city. This is the unanimous declaration of all who have read our program.

The Monday evening course has covered the history of a majority of the most important countries of the world during the 19th century, including England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey and the eastern question, Greece and the Turkish war, China, Japan, Korea, and Australia. Spain was omitted from the course, since a series of lectures treating of this theme had been given last year at Cooper union, and the series has been repeated this year at our branch in the Educational alliance. American history has not been studied, being reserved for a later period. In every instance the work has been done by some one eminently qualified in the special department under consideration, and the sum of the notices of 19th century progress has been most helpful in presenting a panorama of the advance of the world during the century.

The Friday evening course has been devoted to Present problems. The first of these to be considered was that of our new territories and the problems they offer. This course culminated in a discussion on the Philippine problem, ending with a vote as to what should be the policy of the United States toward the Philippines—whether it was our duty to make them a colony, in the English sense, or to give them back as speedily as we could, on honorable terms, to the citizens of those islands. A very large majority voted in favor of the second alternative.

Our second series of studies was on Municipal problems, and herein we were assisted, not only by the instruction of Messrs MacDonald and Martin of London, but also by that of Mayor Jones of Toledo and Mayor Quincy of Boston, besides several of our own fellow citizens. This course also ended in a discussion on How may we improve our city : the first steps . . .

The People's institute has won during its brief life a strong and unique position among the people. The sessions of the first year were sometimes marked by partizan outbursts against different sections of society, by a lack of brotherly feeling and of recognition that all sections of society must work together in order that true progress may be accomplished. As the work of the institute has proceeded, as the educating influence of the lectures and discussions, and of contact between men prominent in education, the church, and society, and the people has made itself felt—specially as the purpose of the institute has become more clearly defined—these features of the public have gradually disappeared and a spirit of brotherhood, a desire for mutual understanding, and a willingness to be mutually helpful have taken their place ; furthermore the influence of the institute has passed beyond the walls of Cooper union, and it has become recognized that a new force is at work making for wise social progress and for fraternal understanding.

The purpose of the institute is and must remain educational ; that of the clubs educational and social ; but when men have been led by the study of history, by careful comparison of views, and by aroused sympathy, to certain convictions, touching which all are united, it is wise that opportunity should be afforded them to voice these convictions. The People's institute is in a position to grasp the consensus of thought of the people perhaps better than any other existing organization. It receives impressions from every section of the social and labor movement. It compares and eliminates, and the resultant is the common conviction of all.

Expansion. Many demands have been made on the managing director during the year for assistance in organizing similar movements in other parts of the country. The answer has always been that the institute will assist to the extent of its power by giving counsel, or even by sending representatives, if such a step be deemed necessary. No result has come thus far from these proposals. The time is probably not yet ripe. It can, however, hardly be doubted that this phase of the institute's influence will develop during the coming year, specially if the club experiment proves the complete success it now promises to be.

The People's university extension society, under direction of J. Eugene Whitney, for several years the able manager of the Rochester center, has continued its work in civics and practical problems, largely among the

poor of New York and Brooklyn. From one to seven lectures have been given at 71 places in Brooklyn and New York with an average attendance at churches of 124, at men's meetings 98, at missions 87, at mothers clubs 23, at women's meetings 53. Pamphlets giving brief directions for preservation of health and care of children, and cooking recipes have been widely distributed. 30,000 families have received free health literature, and mothers meetings, men and boys clubs and working girls clubs have been supplied with instruction and printed material. A new feature is the work in manual training which will be under direction of an experienced teacher.

We quote from one of the circulars because every center must be interested in a work carried on as vigorously as Mr Whitney's.

Helping people to educate themselves

The civic salvation of the American people will come through higher education adapted to the wants of adults. HERBERT B. ADAMS

Aim of the movement. The purpose of the university extension movement is to bring within the reach of all classes of busy men and women the opportunity for systematic practical higher education, without interfering with their regular occupation. It benefits people, not only by giving a broader outlook over the great world of literature, science and art, but by giving education in those essential practical questions of life and government which the common schools do not usually teach.

Its success. The movement has met with great success in England for a quarter of a century, and in Philadelphia, Chicago, Rochester and elsewhere for many years. It has been enthusiastically approved by distinguished educators everywhere. Pres. Charles Kendall Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, writes "The university extension movement is of immeasurable importance." George William Curtis said, a short time before his death, "University extension is one of the most important movements of the century."

Need in New York. It fills a very different field from that of the excellent free lecture system, People's institute, University settlement, and other existing agencies, with all of which it is in cordial sympathy. It is not necessary to say that the need is urgent for a hundredfold more educational work than can possibly be done in the great city. While courses of the highest quality will be supplied in every department of literature, history, science and art, yet special prominence will always be given to those subjects which make for better citizenship and the promotion of public health.

Duties of citizenship. Few persons realize what a grave menace to our American institutions lies in the appalling fact that a vast majority of our citizens are forced to leave school to become breadwinners before they have studied any of the great problems which they must decide by their votes. This overwhelming majority of voters are hopelessly beyond reach of our regular educational system and it is of vital importance that

they should receive thorough, unprejudiced instruction regarding the duties and rights of American citizenship, municipal reforms, principles of sound finance, the fact that labor and capital are naturally allies and not enemies, etc. Every citizen needs to understand that he has duties to perform, just as really as he has rights to enjoy, and that when he neglects his political duties he is to that extent false to the interests of his country.

Promotion of health. It is no less important that thorough instruction should be given to women in home sanitation, prevention of disease, child training, physiology and hygiene, food and cooking, tenement house reforms, child labor, manual training, etc. To fill these urgent needs the best energies of this society will be constantly given.

Summer hygiene. The terrible mortality among children in summer is due mainly to ignorance of parents. To save life and relieve sufferings of tenement dwellers who are forced to stay and work in the crowded city during the hot season, this society will give special courses of instruction by competent physicians on the care of children and the prevention of hot weather diseases. The urgent need for such lifesaving summer work is evident to all familiar with the deplorable present conditions.

Method of work. The effort is constantly made in extension work to stimulate every hearer to become an earnest student, and thus secure the highest personal benefit in the form of that training of the mind which genuine education gives, and without which the mere acquisition of knowledge is of little worth. The extension method is varied and inspiring, being adapted to the needs of grown persons engaged in regular occupations. The details briefly are :

- 1 **Lectures.** Each course consists of five to 10 weekly lectures, by a competent professor, delivered on a single subject. It is this concentration of an entire course on one study which gives it great superiority to the extension plan over miscellaneous courses.
- 2 **Syllabus.** A printed analysis of the course of lectures is furnished for home use and permanent reference.
- 3 **Reading.** The titles of the best reference books are given in the syllabus, to help readers who wish to continue the study.
- 4 **Discussions.** After each lecture, the instructor and the audience have an interesting and valuable informal discussion.
- 5 **Paper work.** A list of topics is named in the syllabus for short papers by persons who are willing to write them.
- 6 **Examination.** At the close of the course a regular examination is held for all who wish to take it, and certificates are given those who pass. At an examination in American history 95% passed a hard set of questions.
- 7 **Students clubs.** Persons who are thoroughly interested in a course find it a helpful plan to form a club to meet between the lectures, or after the course closes, and continue the study of the subject with the advice of the professor.
- 8 **Traveling libraries** of reference books on any subject can be supplied to clubs when they are needed, at trifling expense.

Courses will be arranged throughout Greater New York in connection with societies, missions, churches, social settlements, labor unions, Y. M. C. associations lodges, clubs, women's societies and other organizations. The absolutely nonsectarian and nonpartizan spirit of the work has won the hearty support of people of every party and every creed.

Funds for expenses. The price of tickets must be placed so low, to admit the poor, that sustaining memberships must be secured from friends of education, as is done in other cities. The very liberal contributions for the support of this movement in Philadelphia and elsewhere lead to the belief that equally generous subscriptions will be made in Greater New York, where the need for such work is greater than anywhere else. The power for good which can be exerted by this society and the rapidity with which its influence can be extended throughout the vicinity, are limited only by the financial support received. This is essentially a missionary educational movement, and every dollar received by the society will be used to advance its educational work. It is evident that such work represents great cash value to the city in making safer and better voters and in promoting public health.

Members. Any person may become a sustaining member by contributing \$100 yearly till resignation; or an associate member by contributing \$25 yearly; or a founder by contributing \$1000 or more at one time.

A full report of the work of the society, with lists of members and subscribers, will be published annually. Detailed information regarding the movement can be obtained from the secretary, who will acknowledge in writing every subscription received. Gifts of any amount will be appreciated.

The annual report of the society says :

During the past year, as the work of the society has become more widely known, a constantly increasing number of requests for classes and courses of lectures have come from missions, churches, settlements and other societies that had appeals for instruction which they could not supply. In not a few instances such societies had been forced by lack of funds to stop educational courses of their own already in successful operation, and appealed to us to furnish teachers to enable them to resume their instruction and continue it through the season. It has been a source of pleasure to us that in so many such cases we have been able to respond promptly to requests for help by furnishing, at the expense of this society, competent teachers for the desired subjects.

Economic cooking. In response to urgent requests from missions and settlements for practical lessons in economic cooking by experienced teachers, we have in successful operation more than 40 such classes for tenement mothers, working girls and younger girls. The instruction is purely economic and is always given to classes small enough to permit each pupil to take a personal share in the preparation of the food, so that she will know how to prepare the same dishes at her home. The reports we receive from our cooking classes are extremely satisfactory and the interest shown is beyond all expectation. This department of our work has grown more rapidly than any others, proving that a most encouraging demand exists for this branch of study. The vital importance of the food

problem, specially for the very poor, is only beginning to be recognized. Poor, badly cooked food not only causes bad health, but it is a potent cause of intemperance and crime as well. In a very appreciative editorial reference to the work of this society, the *New York Evening post* recently said, "Good meals, well cooked, constitute one of the strongest civilizing forces which can be brought to bear in the tenement house districts of any city."

Those familiar with tenement conditions know that most of the very poor families spend money enough to have sufficient nutritious food if they knew how to utilize every penny to the fullest advantage. What is urgently needed is very plain, practical advice on how to select food to get the most nutriment for the least money, to adapt the diet to the season of the year, to meet the varied needs of growing children and hard-working adults; how to prepare food to make it attractive and palatable, to bring out its full nutritive value, to make it easily digestible, to save waste of food, fuel, and time; brief hints about the cheapest flesh-producing, heat-producing and energy-producing foods; thoroughly tested recipes for the most economical and nutritious soups, stews and dishes of all kinds, including simple desserts.

This society is preparing, with the advice and cooperation of Prof. W. O. Atwater, the famous chemist, and other experts on food, a pamphlet that will give in a very simple practical manner the sort of advice needed by the poorest people whose life is one long struggle for bare existence.

Care of health. The unexpected success of our free leaflet, "Health hints," and the great demand for large quantities in foreign languages for general distribution, has made necessary the publication of large new editions in English, German, Italian and Yiddish, and an edition in Bohemian has just been issued. A very important addition to our new health leaflet will be a section devoted to the prevention of infectious diseases, the matter for which has been kindly supplied by the eminent authority, Prof. T. Mitchell Prudden, of the College of physicians and surgeons.

Care of children. In connection with our numerous courses of lectures for mothers on the care of children, a syllabus of 20 pages has been prepared which is given to every person attending such courses and is also furnished for general distribution.

Mothers meetings are now part of the work of most missions, churches, settlements, day nurseries and kindergartens. There is no more fruitful work than teaching poor mothers how to care for their children and their homes, prevent diseases, and train the future fathers and mothers of the community. As shown in detail in this report, we have furnished systematic courses on the care of children by experienced physicians to a very large number of mothers meetings in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn the past year. Very encouraging interest has been shown by the women attending, as is proved by their frequent requests for further instruction.

Men's and boys clubs in various parts of the city are being helped by us with courses of lectures or regular classes in American history, civics, economics, physiology and hygiene, physical culture, etc. and in two cases boys clubs have applied for cooking lessons.

Girls friendly societies, working girls clubs and other organizations of girls have applied to us for courses and are now being given free

instruction by our teachers in household economy, physiology and hygiene, physical culture, sewing, dressmaking, cooking, etc. as shown in this report.

A very new and interesting development of our work is the addition of an experienced teacher of elementary manual training to our list of instructors. Pupils will be given elementary lessons in whittling in thin wood, chip carving, Venetian iron work, basket weaving and chair caning. This department contains possibilities of great importance, and we hope means may be secured to extend the work as its value demands.

It has been a very great satisfaction to us that the publication of our last year's report commended the work of this society to its contributors to such a degree that many voluntarily doubled their subscription this year, thus enabling us to increase the volume and scope of our work as shown herewith. The need for such educational work is practically unlimited and applications for instruction are constantly increasing. Our free classes and courses are supported by voluntary subscriptions, and money is urgently needed to enable us to respond promptly to earnest appeals for practical instruction from places where it is most seriously needed.

CENTERS	SUBJECTS	LECTURERS	NO. OF SESSIONS
Brooklyn inst. of arts and sciences .	Practical study of the mosses..	Mrs N. L. Britton....	10
	Vegetable histology	S. L. Jelliffe	12
	Mycology	L. M. Underwood....	6
	Elementary course in flowering plants	O. P. Lohness.....	25 ^a
	Demonstration lectures on cooking	Mrs E. M. Hudders ..	9
	Demonstration lectures on cooking	Miss C. C. Bedford...	10
	Free hand drawing.....	J. H. Boston.....	
	Drawing from the antique.....	"	
	Drawing and painting from life.	"	
	Portrait painting.....	"	
	Drawing and painting from the costume.....	"	
	Composition and sketching....	"	
	Musical form	Carl Fiqué.....	10
	The singing voice	W. L. Tomlins.....	8
	History of education..... }	J. E. Russell.....	30
	Psychology as applied to teaching	W. B. Elkin.....	
	Elements of pedagogy	F. M. McMurry	30
	School organization, management and administration	E. R. Shaw	60
	Analytic psychology.....	Frederick Montesser..	30
	Philosophy and ethics	E. F. Buchner	60
	French courses	F. W. Osborn	
	German "	V. E. Scharff.....	
	Latin "	M. F. F. Blau	
	Greek "	J. A. Sanford.....	
	Medieval history	W. C. Lawton	
	History of Spain	A. G. Fradenburg	
		W. C. Webster.....	25

^a 15 lectures and 10 field meetings.

CENTERS	SUBJECTS	LECTURERS	NO. OF SESSIONS
Brooklyn inst. of arts and sciences .	History of American politics...	W. C. Webster.....	27
	American colonial history.....	".....	25
	Civil government of U. S.	M. R. Maltbie.....	25
	Government of cities.....	".....	25
	Elements of political economy..	F. M. Corse.....	25
	Money and finance.....	".....	25
	Eschenbach's Parsifal.....	Menco Stern.....	10
	Strasburg's Tristan und Isolde..	".....	9
	Physics courses.....	W. C. Peckham.....	.....
	Chemistry ".....	W. W. Share.....	.....
		Henry T. Weed.....	.....
	Sight singing.....	Tallie Morgan.....	.....
		C. T. Steele.....	.....
	English literature.....	Marguerite Sweet.....	21
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.	10 courses on practical topics..	".....	.....
	Practical economic questions..	A. L. Peck.....	6
Gloversville.....	Art.....	Miss Inez McClymonds.....	.....
	U. S. history.....	Miss Mulholland.....	.....
N. Y. Cathedral li-brary	Rational psychology.....	J. H. McMahon.....	15
	History and methods of educa-tion.....	Brother Baldwin.....	15
Free lectures to the people	Electricity.....	F. W. Roller.....	.....
	French revolution.....	A. I. du Pont Coleman.....	5
	American literary leaders.....	J. F. Spalding.....	4
	Literary criticism.....	J. H. McMahon.....	6
	Special methods in education..	Brother Baldwin.....	5
	Rational psychology (supple-mentary course).....	J. H. McMahon.....	8
	First aid to the injured.....	A. E. Meyer.....	5
	".....	G. A. Lawrence.....	5
	".....	T. W. Kilmer.....	5
	House beautiful.....	C. B. Allen.....	4
	Mechanics and electricity.....	Samuel Sheldon.....	12
	The earth's atmosphere.....	J. S. McKay.....	8
	Radiant energy.....	William Hallock.....	9
	Physics.....	J. N. Gray.....	5
	Astronomy.....	R. W. Prentiss.....	7
	General astronomy.....	H. S. Davis.....	4
	Great industries.....	Mrs M. S. Woolman..	4
	Modern construction.....	Charles Barnard.....	3
	Anthropology.....	Spencer Trotter.....	6
	Evolution of American history..	Rossiter Johnson.....	3
	Revolutionary history.....	E. T. Tomlinson.....	3
	Making of our republic.....	W. C. Webster.....	6
	The great republic in its youth	H. W. Elson.....	5
	Between the two wars.....	".....	6
	Development of the nation.....	W. H. Mace.....	6
	The civil war and our own times	H. W. Elson.....	6
	History of New York city.....	Daniel Van Pelt.....	5
	New York state history.....	Welland Hendrick....	3
	American national gov't.....	M. R. Maltbie.....	6
	American political institutions.	I. J. Ettinger.....	5
	How we are governed.....	F. W. Speers.....	5
	".....	F. E. M. Bullowa.....	4
	Municipal topics.....	W. H. Tolman.....	3
	Sociology.....	J. F. Crowell.....	4
	Switzerland.....	W. D. McCrackan....	5
	History of Australasia.....	H. H. Lusk.....	5

CENTERS	SUBJECTS	LECTURERS	NO. OF SESSIONS
Free lectures to the people	Europe in the 19th century....	H. A. Cushing	8
	French revolution.....	J. H. Robinson.....	4
	Geography and history of U. S. Russia.....	R. E. Dodge.....	7
	Descriptive geography.....	E. O. Hovey.....	3
	Art of the ancient Greeks.....	W. E. Griffis.....	4
	Hist. and criticism of Greek art	G. S. Kellogg.....	2
	History of civilization.....	W. H. Goodyear.....	6
	Architecture.....	".....	2
	Art.....	L. F. Pilcher.....	5
	Monumental relics of Rom. hist.	A. T. Van Laer.....	6
	Shakspere.....	W. H. Goodyear.....	6
	Othello.....	A. H. Smyth.....	6
	English romantic poets.....	W. H. Fleming.....	4
	19th century poets.....	F. H. Sykes.....	6
	French literature.....	Stockton Axson.....	4
	Greater American poets.....	Adolph Cohn.....	3
	".....	C. B. Furst.....	6
	".....	Louis Bevier jr.....	5
	Music and singing.....	H. M. Johnstone.....	3
	".....	Alfred Hallam.....	20
	Wagner's music dramas.....	E. G. Marquard.....	18
	Great composers; romantic period.....	T. W. Surette.....	7
	Music.....	".....	6
People's institute..	19th century history (Cooper union).....	H. G. Hanchett.....	4
	Present problems (Cooper un.).....	.....	30
	Present problems ethically considered (Cooper union).....	.....	25
	Present problems (Educational alliance hall).....	.....	17
	Colonial problems (Educational alliance hall).....	.....	9
	Civics.....	.....	6
People's university extension society.	Home science.....	From one to seven lectures given in 71 places in New York and Brooklyn	.
Teachers college...	Methods of teaching in elementary schools.....	F. M. McMurry.....	20
	Child study.....	Miss J. H. Wohlfarth.....	10
	History of education.....	J. E. Russell.....	30
	Principles of education.....	F. D. Sherman.....	30
	Applied psychology.....	J. A. MacVannel.....	30
	Nature study.....	F. M. McMurry.....	30
	Form and color study.....	R. R. Reeder.....	10
	Studio work.....	F. E. Lloyd.....	60
	Clay modeling.....	A. V. Churchill.....	60
	Wood carving and design.....	".....	60
	Advanced wood carving.....	Miss J. F. Lewis.....	60
	Sewing.....	Miss Mary Rogers.....	60
	Sewing methods.....	Miss K. S. Anthony.....	30
	Drafting.....	Miss M. G. Rea.....	30
	Cooking.....	Miss M. S. Woolman.....	30
	Methods of teaching cooking.....	Miss K. S. Anthony.....	60
	English literature.....	Miss A. V. W. Schenck.....	60
		Miss Helen Kinne.....	60
		".....	60
		F. T. Baker.....	90
		G. P. Krapp.....	90

CENTERS	SUBJECTS	LECTURERS	NO. OF SESSIONS
Teachers college...	English literature.....	F. T. Baker.....	.....
	General geography.....	R. E. Dodge.....	30
	Medieval and modern civilization.....	Paul Monroe.....	90
	History of U. S.....	E. H. Castle.....	15
Rochester	Critical readings from the English poets.....	J. H. Gilmore.....	28
Sing Sing.....	Great nations of Europe and their relations to the U. S....	A. M. Wheeler.....	8
Syracuse	Shakspeare.....	Mrs J. K. Curtis .....	.....
Tarrytown	Astronomy	G. P. Serviss.....	6

CENTERS OUTSIDE NEW YORK

Maine. *Waterville, Colby college.* Many lectures and addresses have been given by the faculty during year in various parts of the state, but regular lecture courses have not been announced as heretofore on account of lack of money.

Massachusetts. *Boston, Lowell institute.* 21 free courses of lectures on literary, scientific and technical subjects were given under the auspices of the Massachusetts institute of technology ; a series of scientific lectures for teachers under the auspices of the Boston society of natural history ; a series on subjects of practical importance to workingmen under the auspices of the Wells memorial institute ; and two courses of eight lectures each at Huntington hall.

Twentieth century club, education department. Prospectus of second year's work says:

This plan was developed to meet the need of teachers and others interested in educational work for continuous courses of lectures on the larger themes of life and education. It received the cordial approval of the presidents of the leading New England colleges, of clergymen, and of prominent school officials, all of whom promised cordial cooperation.

It was not the intention to duplicate other work, nor to encroach on the field of many educational organizations whose efficient service is gratefully recognized in this locality, but it was believed that many who had not the privilege of direct attendance on the universities would welcome opportunity to obtain the results of the leading scholarship of the day and would eagerly avail themselves of such courses provided the standard was the highest. One course of lectures was offered last season by Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard university on the Social factors in the development of the individual mind. The marked success which attended this tentative course and the universal commendation of the attempt to furnish similar instruction, gives confidence that the courses offered for the coming season will fully sustain the interest aroused last year. The theme of the lectures is the Education of mankind and of

the child in the light of the doctrine of evolution. After 10 lectures by Prof. John M. Tyler of Amherst college, on Man in the light of evolution, a second course of eight lectures, devoted to special phases of the mental, political and spiritual life of mankind, will be given by Dr Charles Sedgwick Minot of Harvard medical school, Dr G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark university, Dr William J. Tucker, president of Dartmouth college, and other prominent educators. Conferences will be held in connection with the lectures. *Charlotte Barrell Ware, secretary*

Rhode Island. *Providence, Brown university.* Lecture courses are given in any place easily accessible from the university on any subject for which there is a sufficient demand. A course of 10 weekly lectures is intended to cover about the same ground which a college class would go over in 10 weeks. The teaching scheme comprises lectures, class-work, essays, reports, etc. In such subjects as German, French, Spanish, Italian, the work is similar in every respect to that of the college classroom. An examination is held at close of course and certificates are given to those who pass.

Experience has shown that the best results are gotten from small classes of from 30 to 50 persons and that an attempt to popularize a course is unwise. The aim is not to amuse but to teach. The university charges \$100 a course and recommends that centers sell course tickets at \$3 each. This work is marked by the effort to maintain higher standards than most extension centers have courage to attempt.

Pennsylvania. *Philadelphia, American society for the extension of university teaching.* The secretary's report says:

The active lecture season began on September 23, 1898, and ended May 4, 1899. During that time 89 courses of lectures were delivered at 60 centers. The course attendance at lectures was 21,983; at classes, 24,16; 143 certificates were awarded. As compared with other years, the above record is very creditable and shows a healthy progress in the work of the society. The number of courses given is greater by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent than that of the preceding year (which in its turn was greater than the year before) and the attendance is the largest in the nine years history of the society. The lecture courses were given mainly at old and established centers, though seven new centers were organized: Bound Brook, N. J.; Cape May City, N. J.; Free library of economics, Philadelphia; Plainfield, N. J.; Ridley Park, Pa.; Star center, Philadelphia; Woodstown, N. J. Successful courses were also delivered in three centers that had been inactive for several years, showing that the cessation of work in a town is often due to temporary local conditions, and not to a failure of the system. Courses were divided as to subject as follows: history 32, literature 31, music and art 19, science 3, economics and political science 3, ethics 1.

Staff lecturers. Of the 89 courses conducted during the past year 60 have been by staff lecturers, men who devote a large part, if not all, of

their time to university extension ; 18 by university or college professors, who have shown some special fitness for university extension work, and who hold themselves ready to deliver courses at near centers. The experience of the American society has demonstrated that the best results can be had by using both college teachers and a small group of gilded, well trained university men, who can devote their entire time to the peculiar work of university extension lecturing, to a mastery of its problems, to the preparation of a series of courses, one in sequence with the other, men who will be available for any center within the society's territory. The use of college professors and teachers enlarges the lecture list and permits the society to offer a wide choice of subjects to its centers ; while the engagement of staff lecturers enables it to offer more courses in sequence, to reach a wider field territorially, and to bring to the service of the centers a degree of excellence and an enthusiasm for popular education seldom possessed by men whose primary responsibility is elsewhere. The cause of university extension owes much, its very existence, perhaps, to the disinterested and high class work done by numerous university and college professors, and yet it can not be denied that the best work has been accomplished by men who, capable of holding an important place in a college faculty, have given themselves for a period of years to the important and far reaching work of university extension. The average attendance at the courses given by the society staff lecturers during the past year has been 266, and the average number of certificates to a course 14 ; the average attendance at courses by other lecturers has been 201, and the number of certificates three ; so that the results of both tests, popularity and thoroughness, indicate a superiority in the work of the staff lecturers.

During the past year the society has had the assistance of five staff lecturers—two in literature, two in history, and one in music ; and courses have been given by 16 other lecturers. For the coming year, it has four staff lecturers—two in literature, one in history, one in music ; and 37 college and university professors offer courses. Altogether 156 courses are announced, covering practically all the subjects of higher education of interest to the general public.

Appointments to the staff are made only after the most industrious search, and a very careful examination of the scholarship and lecturing ability of applicants ; and no additions are made now to the regular lecture list without some indication of special fitness for public lecturing on the part of the applying teacher. The ability of the society's lecturers to attract large audiences of listeners and to direct the more serious work of students is steadily increasing.

Free lectures. The constant aim, the unceasing endeavor of the society has been to carry educational opportunities to the people, and though it has with some firmness insisted on its system, because of its effectiveness, it has been willing always to use existing organizations, or to assist in the formation of new organizations that promise good results. It has arranged each year courses in connection with state normal schools, advanced private schools, libraries, women's clubs, etc. and during the past year gave its hand heartily to the movement for free lectures in public buildings in Philadelphia. The board of education on request granted the use of five schoolhouses, and the free library its convenient room at Chestnut hill ; the University extension society undertook all

the arrangements for the lectures and provided for the expense. The courses given as the result of this cooperation, and the attendance were as follows: Ethics, Robert Ellis Thompson, 265; Classical composers, Thomas Whitney Surette, 204; Shakspeare, Frederick H. Sykes, 147; American history, William H. Mace, 290; American literature, Clyde B. Furst, 125; The English citizen, J. W. Martin, 109. These courses were highly successful, both in attendance and interest, and it is confidently believed that before long the system will be permanently adopted by the city board of public education.

New Jersey. *New Brunswick, Rutgers college.* Courses in agriculture, fine arts, history, social science, literature, philosophy, pedagogy and science were offered. The cost of courses, other than agricultural, to any organization in the state constituting itself an extension center averages about \$20 a lecture-study. Those requiring illustration by lantern or experiments are somewhat more expensive. 75 copies of the syllabus are given free, but 10 cents each is charged for additional copies. For courses in agriculture the price is \$10 a lecture-study.

Maryland. *Baltimore, Johns Hopkins university.* During the winter of 1898-99, at the request of several persons who represented the teachers of Baltimore, specially the public school teachers, several courses of lectures were given on Friday evenings and Saturday mornings. Opportunity was given for paper writing and certificates were awarded those who passed examinations. The experience of the winter suggested some modification of plans, which will be made in 1899-1900.

Two series were given: one historical, on education and on England and America; one scientific, on physical geography and geology. The fee for attendance at each series was \$3; for attendance, class work and examination, \$5. 308 persons attended the historical course, of whom 117 did the required reading and class work; 226 attended the scientific course, of whom 111 did the reading and class work.

In addition to the regular lectures special courses on the industrial history of the United States and the diplomatic relations of the United States and Spanish America were offered without extra charge to public school teachers holding tickets to the historical section.

In connection with the scientific course a journal club has been held weekly in which published papers and books have been reviewed and discussed. Geologic excursions were made into the region about Baltimore and an excursion to Niagara Falls in the summer after the closing of the schools.

Florida. *De Land, Stetson university.* Courses of six lectures each were offered in the Acts and the Pauline epistles, Words-

worth, Tennyson and Browning, Greek philosophy, political economy, American history, American statesmen, Cicero, Augustus Caesar, Greek literature, history of pedagogy, biology, physiology, art and art principles.

Indiana. *Bloomington, Indiana university.* Courses or single lectures were offered on subjects within the university curriculum to classes, clubs or other organizations that would undertake the management of the various necessary details. Regular charge to centers for each lecture is \$10 and expenses. On examination university credit may be given to those attending full courses, but in every case the amount of credit will be proportionate to the candidate's approximation to university standards. Free lectures are given weekly by members of the faculty and representative citizens.

Illinois. *Chicago, University of Chicago. Lecture-study department.* Statistics for year are:

General

Centers active during year.....	93	States represented.....	10
Courses given.....	125	Lecturers engaged.....	25
Total attendance at lectures.....	24 993	New syllabuses published.....	12
" classes.....	9 025		

Courses by subject

Sociology and anthropology.....	38	Semitic languages.....	4
English literature.....	37	Botany.....	3
History.....	28	Anatomy.....	2
Biblical literature.....	8	Geology.....	1
Art.....	4		

Traveling libraries

No. of libraries.....	85	No. of new libraries.....	12
books.....	3 350	" books.....	642
" in use.....	2 848	books sold.....	896

The lecture-study department showed a decrease in number of courses given as compared with last year, though the average number of courses given during the last three years is considerably larger than in the three years immediately preceding. As the falling off was entirely inside the city, it was probably largely due to increase in the work of the class-study and correspondence departments and to the growth of the college for teachers. The development of many literary and social clubs is given as a farther reason, and also the fact that professors able during the first years of the university to give some time to the work now find it impossible. Those who still give much time have lectured at all the

centers and the public asks for new men. Then, too, schools and clubs often engage university men for lectures and offer free courses of instruction, constituting essentially university extension work, of which no account is kept as such.

The director suggests that a more permanent form of organization not only in Chicago but elsewhere would insure greater continuity of work, and that possibly more flexibility in courses offered and in methods of instruction would secure larger usefulness.

Class-study department. 93 classes were formed in which 895 students registered for 1049 courses, requiring 30 instructors, as follows:

Subject	No of classes	Enrol- ment	Subject	No. of classes	Enrol- ment
English	24	333	Mathematics	3	22
Philosophy and pedagogy ..	12	232	Greek	5	21
Latin	8	92	German	3	14
History	15	86	Political economy	1	7
Botany	3	77	Physics	1	6
Sociology	3	60	Chemistry	1	5
Library economy	4	51	Public speaking	1	5
Romance	9	38			

Occupations of students

Teachers	669	Stenographers	4
Students	41	Lawyers	3
Clerks	9	Physicians	2
Librarians	8	Business men	2

Bookkeeper, real estate agent, freight agent, insurance, grain inspector, secretary, companion, hair dresser, artist, settlement worker, 1 each; unclassified 147.

A change in the method of keeping records makes the enrolment appear less for this year than last while in reality the number of students has increased. The table of occupations shows the predominance of teachers and it is estimated that of the 5500 public school teachers in Chicago over 1000 were enrolled in the class-study department or in the College for teachers.

For report of correspondence-study department see p. 663.

Wisconsin. *Madison, University of Wisconsin.* 28 courses of six lectures each were offered in political economy, political science, education, astronomy, chemistry, geology, botany, bacteriology, English, French and Greek literature and history. The fee for each course is \$100, besides lecturer's expenses and fees for lantern illustrations when used. The lecturer gives an examination which may be taken only by

those who have done the required work. Those who pass receive certificates having a recognized credit on the university records.

In the report of the university for 1897-98 the president says :

An effort has been made to put this important work on a more permanent basis, and it does not seem impossible that greater permanence may be secured through cooperation of local organizations, where these can be induced to cooperate. The reluctance of many of the most eminent professors in the university to engage in extension work interferes very materially with multiplication of courses, which otherwise could easily be accomplished. Experience tends to show that it is impracticable very largely to increase the scope of this undertaking unless lecturers of eminence can be employed who shall give nearly or quite the whole of their time to the work.

The work in correspondence is described in our extension bulletin 28, p. 95.

Iowa. *Iowa city, University of Iowa.* Courses were offered in psychology, sociology, education, astronomy, chemistry, geology, biology, botany, Latin, German, French and English literature and history, and a number of single lectures on various topics, many illustrated by stereopticon slides. Charges are \$15 a lecture, plus expenses of lecturer and of illustration when used.

Kansas. *Lawrence, University of Kansas.* 34 courses were offered in psychology, ethics, sociology, natural science, music, drawing, sculpture, literature and history. On satisfactory completion of nine courses of 12 lectures each there may be obtained a university extension diploma, a year's credit for undergraduate work, or, with sufficient preceding work, a master's degree.

Wyoming. *Laramie, Wyoming university extension association; headquarters University of Wyoming.* Courses of six lectures each were offered in psychology, sociology, science, agriculture, literature and history. The lectures are given free, local centers having to pay only lecturers' expenses.

For description of correspondence work see p. 664.

Colorado. *Denver, University of Denver.* Courses were offered in sociology, science, literature and history. Most courses consist of six lectures; some have 12 and some two or more.

California. *Berkeley, University of California.* Courses were given in San Francisco on China, mathematics, international law, American history, physiography, psychology, our finances in the Spanish war, physiology of vision and botany; in San José on Spain and her colonies. Six readings with translation and comment from the Odyssey were also given

in San Francisco and a class in the Cantonese dialect was conducted three evenings a week through the year.

Stanford university. Besides a large number of single lectures delivered in various cities and towns of the state, more extended courses were given in San Francisco on the classical period in German literature, American history 1775-87, American revolution, origin of the federal constitution; in San José on Robert Browning, charity problems, legal maxims; in Hanford on *New testament* studies. A course on nature study in the elementary school was given to teachers in San Francisco, Watsonville Hollister, Stockton, Yuba and Santa Ana, while a class of teachers met one hour weekly through the year at San José for a course on geometry.

England

Cambridge. The work of the year showed continued advance.

	1897-98	1898-99
Courses	103	119
Lectures (total number)	990	1 170
Lectures in 24-lecture sessional courses	432	456
“ 12-lecture terminal “	384	492
“ 6-lecture short courses	148	210
Pioneer lectures	26	12

Subjects were represented as follows: science 44, history 36, literature 28, art, architecture and music 11.

The large number of sessional courses is noted with satisfaction as is also the increasing number of students obtaining sessional certificates.

The experiment at Newcastle center of a practical course in biology was eminently successful and the syndicate hope for a great development in this line of work.

Another method of bringing practical work into extension teaching has been used for some years by the syndicate in cooperation with the Norfolk county council. A course of scientific lectures given in the winter at a center is supplemented by a practical laboratory course in the summer at Cambridge. Scholarships are offered by the syndicate and successful candidates have their traveling expenses paid by the county council. 35 teachers took a three weeks laboratory course at Cambridge on chemistry last August.

Referring to the formation of a book union the report says:

The substantial addition made to the syndicate's library a year ago by the generous gift of Miss Julia Kennedy has proved of great value to the local centers as well as to individual students. The resources of the

library, however, are seriously taxed to provide a number of copies of the books of reference required when several centers are simultaneously taking the same course of lectures. The syndicate on that account welcomed the formation during the past session by the united action of a number of local secretaries, of a book union. The object of the union is to encourage the formation by each local committee of a local library of the books necessary for the particular courses of lectures delivered at the center, and to facilitate the loan of these books in subsequent years to other centers. It is satisfactory to learn that the book union has concluded a successful year's work, and that it shows signs of vigor and expansion.

London. The society's report states that the total number of courses given in 1898-99 is the greatest on record. Figures follow :

	1897-98	1898-99
Courses	160	166
Entries of students.....	13 155	12 429
Certificates	1 756	2 184
Courses in sequence during two terms....	44	47
“ three “	36	41
Sessional certificates	301	543

Of the 543 students obtaining sessional certificates, 201 were qualified to enter for the sessional certificate in honors.

The work of the polytechnic institutions in stimulating adult evening instruction is referred to with appreciation. The work has been greatly aided by the grant made to the London society by the City parochial charities a few years ago for endowment of lecture courses on the humanities of these institutions. Attendance at these lectures is steadily increasing and 17 25-lecture sessional courses have been arranged for the coming year.

As a result of the report of the committee appointed by the education department to consider the pupil-teacher system, sessional courses have been given at five pupil-teacher centers. The returns from this work have been very satisfactory and the school board has arranged to continue the courses.

The pioneer courses in conjunction with the Technical education board were given at eight places, with a total attendance of 1898, the average at each lecture being over 200. Audiences were composed chiefly of workmen; many weekly papers were written and 193 certificates were given. In some cases these courses resulted in establishing centers for regular work.

Oxford. The report of the delegates for 1898-99 shows steady progress. The following table gives the exact figures :

	1897-98	1898-99
Centers active.....	108	119
Lecturers.....		34
Courses.....	145	155
Lectures.....	1 092	1 231
Aggregate average attendance.....	18 242	18 090
Average attendance a course.....	124.5	110.9
“ no. of exercises.....	1 407 5	1 647 5
Entries for examination.....	687	1 034
Examinations passed.....	339	508
“ passed with distinction.....	302	447
“ failed.....	46	79

Subjects were as follows: history 72, literature 42, natural science 20, fine art and architecture 15, economics and political science 4, geography 2.

Increase in number of courses was greater in the longer than in the shorter courses, six-lecture courses increasing 6 %, 12-lecture courses 10.5 %, 24-lecture courses more than 100 %. The increase in the number of examination candidates was partly due to special circumstances not likely to recur.

Referring to the decrease in aggregate average attendance attention is called to the fact that precise statistics are difficult to obtain. It is also suggested that the loss is apparent rather than real, the tendency toward longer courses probably reducing the apparent number of students, and the establishment of more centers in very small towns, where the average attendance is small, which has been a marked feature of recent years, also bringing down the average.

It is noted with satisfaction that all classes are represented at the lectures and statistics are given showing the large attendance in some of the industrial centers. Students associations, which meet for reading and discussion between the regular lectures, have become a valuable aid and their effect on the work done by the students is very noticeable.

As a result of conferences between the delegacy and the educational committee of the cooperative union the former has agreed to appoint class teachers in economics, industrial history and political science with a view to the improvement of teaching in those subjects. Joseph Owen has already been appointed as one such teacher.

Oxford summer meeting. Nearly 1100 persons attended this meeting as against about 850 in 1897. 93 Oxford and over 30 Cam-

bridge and London centers were represented. It is estimated that over 500 students came from these centers, this being a large increase over 1897. The number of foreigners present was also considerably larger, being 220 as against 143 for 1897. The *University extension journal* suggests that this rapid increase in foreign visitors will necessarily modify the character of the summer meetings and thinks that a very important international work may thus be achieved.

Reading college. In February 1899 the college was affiliated by degree of convocation to Oxford university, thus attaining rank next to that of a university college. It has also been recognized by the education department as a day training college. During the year there were 48 staff members and 925 registered students, exclusive of junior students and of students at the British dairy institute.

Victoria university. The following table gives statistics for 1897-98 and 1898-99:

	1897-98	1898-99
Courses	77	59
Lectures	728	473
Attendance	4 367	3 550
Examinations	552	387
Certificates of distinction	109	72
Passes	365	298
Failures	78	17

Pupil-teacher courses of 24 lectures each were given at four places and 363 sessional certificates were awarded, an increase of 36 over last year. The success at the Queen's scholarship examination for admission into training colleges, held in December 1897, of those who had previously obtained sessional certificates was again well marked.

The series of medical courses, the plan for which was outlined in the last report of the committee, was begun by a course on clinical bacteriology at the Chester infirmary.

The committee announce the founding of the Society for university extension in Liverpool and district. The Liverpool royal institution was largely instrumental in its organization. The cooperation of the lord mayor and a number of representative citizens gives promise of an active and successful career.

Spain

University of Oviedo. Work has been begun in three centers, Oviedo, Avilés and Langra. Subjects have included philosophy, economics, science and history.

Denmark

University extension association. This society, formed in April 1898 by combining already existing workingmen's and other educational associations, asked the University of Copenhagen for assistance. The university appointed a delegacy and work was begun at once in several centers. 19 courses of six lectures each were given by seven lecturers. Total attendance was 4648, 3111 men and 1537 women. About 1400 of the men were workingmen and about 360 of the women were teachers. A small state subsidy has now been secured, which will be used to help pay the expenses of the poorer centers.

Australia

Melbourne university. The university extension board offers to supply competent lecturers on application from local committees. Choice of lecturer and subject, the board supplying an ample list, time and place for delivery of lectures, methods of raising necessary funds, are left entirely to the local committees. The lecturer is freely accessible to all students for at least three quarters of an hour either before or after each lecture. Syllabuses are used and on payment of a small fee the student may be examined and receive from the board a certificate of the result.

University of Sydney. A board is appointed annually by the senate to have charge of university extension. Applications for lectures may be made by a public institution such as a school of arts, by a home reading circle or by a committee specially formed for the purpose. £30 is charged for a course of 10 lectures, £18 for six lectures, except in country towns, where the fee is £20 for 10 and £12 for six lectures. In both cases the lecturer's expenses must be added.

INSTITUTES

Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences. Work began September 29 and closed June 3. About 550 lectures, exhibitions, etc. were given to members. The prospectus for the year says: "The number of valuable courses of evening lectures and addresses that will be of very wide and general interest among the members will be greater than in any previous year, while the number of afternoon lectures has been increased."

Besides the regular work of the departments there were several series of addresses, part of them being under the joint auspices of the institute and other associations. Subjects of these courses are:

Subjects of great national interest

The old world in the new

The great European powers and their relations to the United States
The Spaniard and the Anglo-Saxon
The Spaniard and the American
Old historic towns and the early history of New England
Religious life of the Hebrews before the exile
Currency situation in the United States
Government of cities
General course
Power, wisdom and goodness of God as manifested in his work
The extension work of the institute is given under "Centers in New York."

New York: Cooper union. 690 pupils regularly attended the free night classes in science, a larger number than ever before. A farther advance in the standard of admission in algebra and geometry is recommended. This instruction is given in the evening high schools and a year's course in the institution can thus be saved and permit enlargement in other directions.

The free evening lectures have been continued, 45 having been given by the board of education, 17 by Columbia university and 53 by the People's institute.

Announcement was made in the report of the union for 1898-99 of the proposed experiment in regular university extension work. Five courses have been planned, one each in social science or civics, political economy, art, literature and mental and moral philosophy.

CORRESPONDENCE TEACHING AND READING CIRCLES

This report on correspondence teaching is supplementary to that given in extension bulletin 28 and schools described there are not mentioned here unless additional information of special interest has been received from them during the year or unless they publish a report of the year's work like that of the University of Chicago.

That schools are mentioned here for the first time does not necessarily mean that they have come into existence during the year, but that their circulars may have just reached us. We are now making a special effort to bring together as complete a collection as possible of circulars and other literature used by the schools and shall also try to obtain all available annual reports of their work.

The following list, together with that in extension bulletin 28, includes all schools of which we have information. No attempt has been made

to value them individually. Some are connected with universities and it is evident that their purpose is purely educational. Some are institutions established primarily to make money, yet they furnish high grade instruction and by wide and skilful advertising have secured a larger constituency than the universities, so that they can ask comparatively low fees, and are doubtless giving an equivalent return. Others, with no competent staff of teachers and no proper facilities for doing the work, are transiently in the field to make as much as possible out of the present call for correspondence teaching, regardless of whether the student receives any adequate return for his money. Mention of a school here is no evidence of its worth, as this is simply a list of correspondence schools in the country as far as we know them and is printed not to indicate inspection, approval or commendation but merely to show how widespread is the demand, which ought to be satisfactorily met, for teaching by correspondence.

SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK

Buffalo. *Bryant and Stratton correspondence school.* This is a department of the Bryant and Stratton Buffalo business school. It offers bookkeeping and other business subjects; also elementary courses preliminary to a business education and a few other subjects not directly allied, such as physiology and economics.

Chautauqua. *Literary and scientific circle.* The plan involves a course of reading and study covering the principal subjects of the college curriculum but omitting its drill in languages and mathematics. It aims to cover the entire ground each four years, giving the student an outlook over the field of learning and some acquaintance with literature, employing for this purpose handbooks and compendiums and referring to more extended works. A large part of the reading is in the *Chautauquan*, a monthly magazine published by Chautauqua and devoted to the interests of the C. L. S. C. and to education in general. Chautauqua also each year publishes numerous books specially prepared for reading circles on subjects under consideration at the time. The flexibility of the plan admits either individual or associated study.

Besides the home reading circles the work of Chautauqua includes summer schools and popular extension lectures. A letter from the vice-principal says: "We no longer give instruction by correspondence and have not since the endowed institutions have taken it up. They can carry it on to greater advantage than we were able to."

Ithaca. *Cornell university: college of agriculture.* The director's report says:

The university extension work throughout the state is organized under two bureaus, one of which comprises the nature study work and the farmers reading course, and the other the investigations. The work of both of these bureaus is supplemented by lectures given at farmers and teachers meetings and before the junior naturalist clubs. Personal help is also given to farmers who will undertake to cultivate small areas of land which may serve as object lessons, as well as for investigation.

My last year's report showed that 4800 farmers were enrolled in the farmers reading course; there are now upwards of 10,000 enrolled and at work. Instruction is conducted largely on the Chautauqua correspondence plan, supplemented wherever possible by personal instruction by some member of the staff. During the year five lessons were published and distributed, treating of: The soil, what is it?; Tillage and under-drainage, reason why; The fertility of the soil, what is it?; How the plant gets its food from the soil; and How the plant gets food from the air. Question papers were sent with each of these lessons; 600,000 pages in all have been printed and sent to pupils in the reading course.

There have been 7000 names added to the mailing list, by request, for teachers leaflets since my last report. The total number receiving the leaflets is now upwards of 25,000. During the year about 100 junior naturalist clubs have been formed, with a total membership of 2000.

New York city. *Electrical engineer institute of correspondence instruction (incorporated).* The school is divided into departments of electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, electro-therapeutics and chemistry. The catalogue gives full details of subjects covered in each course and charge for each. Over 20 different courses are given, most of them on special topics, with two or three more general ones. A list of references to some well-known men is given, headed by the name of Thomas A. Edison.

SCHOOLS OUTSIDE NEW YORK

Pennsylvania. *Philadelphia, Home correspondence school.* Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, German, literature, Latin, Greek, English, telegraphy, stenography and proofreading are offered. The proofreading course covers 14 weeks and aims to prepare the student for a position.

Neff college of oratory. The correspondence department gives instruction in oratory, personal psychology, mental development, literary interpretation, authorship, pedagogy. Tuition for 25 lessons, including book, \$11.

Washington, D. C. *Correspondence school of theology, Bible study and church history.* Three courses are offered, in theology, in Bible study and in church history. Instruction is also given in rhetoric and public

speaking and from the "department of specials" one may obtain information on any religious subject. This will be given him as a synopsis or in the form of a completed sermon. Each course of 42 exercises costs \$12 or the three courses \$30. Director, William Macon Coleman.

National correspondence institute (incorporated). This school, established in 1893, has departments of bookkeeping and business, shorthand and typewriting, civil service examinations, science and languages, engineering, journalism, English and law. The catalogue states that the institute is authorized under United States laws to confer degrees, and a four year course in graphic, historical, legal, library, linguistic, mathematical, mental, moral, natural and political science, leading to degree of bachelor of science is offered. Instruction in elementary and in college preparatory subjects is also given.

Florida. *De Land, Sletson university.* Courses are offered in all "studies which can be taught by means of correspondence." The fee for four weeks tuition in any study of academic grade is \$4, of collegiate grade \$6. Informal examinations by correspondence, involving no extra expense, are required of every student at intervals.

Occasional assistance may also be had by persons not taking a systematic course, the fee for which is determined by extent and importance of work.

Indiana. *Indianapolis, National correspondence schools (incorporated).* In the school of law several different courses are offered, varying as to purpose and length. Preparatory work in history and political economy is also given. Certificates are awarded on successful completion of courses or credit is allowed in Indianapolis college of law. To receive degree or diploma from this college, however, one third of the work must be done in residence. Fees run from \$10 for introductory course to \$50 a year for postgraduate work.

In the school of illustrating, newspaper sketching and magazine illustrating are taught.

Illinois. *Chicago, Chicago correspondence school of law.* This school, incorporated in 1892, offers a course of study of two years leading to the degree LL. B. and purposing to prepare the student to "pass an examination for admission to the bar of any state." A postgraduate course of one year leads to degree of LL. M. A business law course and a special course in which any branch may be taken are offered. Examinations are by correspondence, the student, to obtain diploma, being obliged to take oath that he has received no help. In Illinois diplomas

of law schools however do not admit to practice, an examination being necessary.

Chicago university, correspondence-study department. Statistics are as follows :

	1897-98	1898-99
Students holding over.....	411	488
New registrations.....	469	522
Lapsed courses renewed.....		39
Total registration.....	880	1049
Courses completed.....	181	282
Courses dropped.....	211	296
Instructors.....		71

Subjects

English language and literature.....	274
Semitic languages and literatures.....	94
Latin language and literature.....	90
Mathematics.....	84
History.....	70
Biblical and patristic Greek.....	63
Germanic languages and literatures.....	53
Pedagogy.....	46
Philosophy.....	42
Political science.....	41
New testament literature and interpretation.....	35
Sociology and anthropology.....	29
Botany.....	28
Romance languages and literatures.....	23
Greek language and literature.....	18
Old testament literature and interpretation.....	16
Political economy.....	13
Church history.....	12
Apologetics.....	5
Astronomy.....	4
Library economy and methodology.....	3
Homiletics.....	3
Comparative religion.....	1
Sanskrit.....	1
Geology.....	1

The director's report says :

The work of the correspondence-study department during the past year has shown gratifying increase both in total number of students enrolled and in better character of work and greater length of courses taken. One notes here as in other departments of the extension division that a great majority of the students are taking work because of their desire to get the help which comes from university supervision, and not at all because they care for university credit of any kind. This may

serve as an indication that the university would perhaps do a far more extensive, and from many points of view, more useful work if it could see its way to adapt the correspondence-study courses more immediately and directly to the needs of the people who desire such work. The somewhat rigid requirements set by the university in regard to length of courses, character of work, etc. combined with the high fees undoubtedly prevent very many people from taking advantage of the facilities which the university offers in this department.

There has been a steady improvement in quality of work done in this department from the beginning. The results accomplished have demonstrated the usefulness of the department, and the question may now be raised whether the time has not come for a considerable expansion of work. This is only possible, however, if the university should see its way clear to appoint a certain number of instructors who can give their whole time to this work. Thus far the instruction has been given entirely by members of the instructing staff, whose time is really mortgaged to other claims. They are not able, therefore, to give that careful and persistent attention to this department which is the condition of its highest usefulness. I recommend, therefore, the appointment of one or two instructors who shall give the major part of their time, or indeed all their time to the work of this department; and who shall see in it their most important occupation.

Michigan. *Battle Creek, School of applied art.* Courses are offered in all kinds of drawing including poster work and lettering and design. Fee for complete commercial course \$35; for commercial course in line \$25; in wash \$25; lettering and design \$12; teachers and general course \$16; preparatory course for color painting, architect's course and mechanical draftsman's course \$12 each. E. S. Pilsworth is art director.

Detroit, Pernin's shorthand institute. Teaches Pernin shorthand by mail. Regular course of 25 lessons costs \$15 including textbook and *Pernin stenographer* for one year. Fees for other special courses vary from \$10 to \$20.

Wyoming. *Laramie, University of Wyoming.* In addition to the regular university extension work a correspondence teaching department has been established. This, the catalogue says, is not intended to be a substitute for class work, but rather to offer to all interested in education an opportunity to review studies previously pursued or to take preliminary studies preparatory to completing the course at the university. The lecture courses can not reach all, since the scattered population of the state and the expense of travel render the formation of extension centers impossible in many places. The University of Wyoming therefore offers to teach certain studies by correspondence as nearly free as possible, to any one willing and competent to do good work.

A unit course includes 10 or more recitations and is equivalent to one term of resident work and will be recommended as such toward any

degree offered by the university ; it is provided however that not more than half the work required for a degree can be taken by correspondence. Examinations are conducted by responsible persons and certificates given.

Courses are offered in the various departments of the university and these may be supplemented by others chosen by the student. Fee for each course is \$5.

In addition to these formal courses the faculty are glad to assist private students or clubs by planning courses of reading, giving advice about books or furnishing other information needed by those who have not access to a complete library. Specimens of plants, insects and minerals sent to the university will be named and as far as possible questions asked in regard to them answered.

INDEX

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page in ninths; e. g. 658³ means page 658, beginning in the third ninth of the page, i. e. about one third of the way down.

- Albany university extension center, lecture courses, 634⁹-35².
- American society for the extension of university teaching, 648⁶-50².
- Australia, extension work, 658².
- Avilés (Spain), extension work, 657⁹.
- Battle Creek, correspondence teaching, 664⁵.
- Bevier, Louis, jr, lecturer, 629³.
- Bibliographies printed during year, 627⁶.
- Book union, Cambridge Eng., 654⁹-55².
- Boston, extension work, 647⁴-48². *See also* Lowell institute; Twentieth century club.
- Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences, extension work, 622⁶, 623², 6587-59²; lecture courses, 634⁵, 644³-45².
- Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., lecture courses, 634⁵, 645².
- Brown university, extension work, 648².
- Bryant and Stratton correspondence school, Buffalo, 660⁴.
- Buffalo, correspondence teaching, 660⁴.
- Bulletins printed during year, 627⁵.
- Burton, F. R., lecturer, 6297.
- California, extension work, 653²-54³.
- Cambridge (Eng.), extension work, 621⁹, 622¹, 654⁴-55²; laboratory courses, 654⁷.
- Catholic reading circle union, membership, 622⁹.
- Centers in New York, 634⁴-47³; registration, 626⁵, 627²; inspection, 627².
- Centers outside New York, 647³-587.
- Chautauqua literary and scientific circle, membership, 622⁹; correspondence teaching, 660⁵.
- Chicago, University of, *see* University of Chicago.
- Chicago correspondence school of law, 662²-631.
- Chicago record's home study circle, 623².
- Circulars printed during year, 627⁵.
- Cities, extension teaching, 628⁴, 634⁴.
- Colby college, extension work, 617⁴.
- Colorado, extension work, 653².
- Commons, J. R., lecturer, 630¹.
- Cooper union, extension work, 623¹, 659³; free lectures, 636⁵, 637⁹-39⁶, 646⁵.
- Cornell university, college of agriculture, extension work, 622², 661¹.
- Correspondence school of theology, Bible study and church history, 661¹-621.
- Correspondence teaching, 659⁴-65²; charges, 623⁷.
- Country districts, growth of extension teaching in, 628⁵.
- Course tickets, cost, 623⁵.
- Credit for extension work, 626²-27⁵.
- Denio, E. H., lecturer, 630⁶.
- Denmark, extension work, 628⁴, 658¹.
- Denver, University of, *see* University of Denver.
- Detroit, correspondence teaching, 664⁵.
- Dewey, Melvil, report as director, 621-28.
- Electrical engineer institute of correspondence instruction, 661⁵.
- Elkin, W. B., lecturer, 630⁸-311.
- England, extension work, 634²-57².
- Extension lecturers, *see* Lecturers.
- Extension teaching, encouraging features, 621⁵-22²; courses discontinued, 622²; future, 627²-28⁶. *See also* Lecture courses.
- Extension workers, training, 624⁶-25¹.
- Farmers institutes, 622⁹.
- Farmers reading course, 622², 661¹.
- Fees, 623⁵.
- Financial side of extension work, 623⁴-24².
- Florida, extension work, 650²-51¹; correspondence teaching, 662⁴.

Free lectures, 623¹; in Philadelphia, 649^a-50².
 Free lectures to the people, New York city, 621⁸, 622⁵, 636³, 636³-37⁸, 645^a-46⁴.
 Furst, Clyde, lecturer, 631³.
 Gloversville, lecture courses, 634⁶, 645⁴.
 Griggs, E. H., lecturer, 631⁵-32⁴.
 Hendrick, Welland, lecturer, 632⁵.
 Hollister (Cal.), extension work, 654³.
 Home correspondence school, Philadelphia, 661⁷.
 Home education institute, 624⁷.
 Illinois, extension work, 651⁴-52⁸; correspondence teaching, 662⁸-64⁴.
 Indiana, correspondence teaching, 662⁵.
 Indiana university, extension work, 651².
 Indianapolis, correspondence teaching, 662⁵.
 Inspection of centers, 627².
 Institutes, 658⁷-59⁶; for extension workers, 624⁶-25¹.
 Iowa, extension work, 653⁴.
 Johns Hopkins university, extension work, 650⁴.
 Kansas, extension work, 653⁵.
 Laboratory courses, Cambridge Eng., 654⁷.
 Langra (Spain), extension work, 657⁹.
 Lecture courses added during 1899, 629¹-58⁶.
 Lecturers, charges, 623⁵; training, 624⁶-25¹; added during 1899, 629²-34³.
 Leipziger, H. M., management of free lectures in New York city, 636³; report on free lecture course, 636³-37⁸.
 Liverpool, extension work, 621⁸; Society for university extension, 657⁹.
 London, extension work, 655⁸.
 London society, report, 621⁸.
 Low, Seth, quoted, 636¹.
 Lowell institute, extension work, 623¹, 647⁴.
 McClumpha, C. F., lecturer, 632⁷-33².
 MacVannel, J. A., lecturer, 633².
 Maine, extension work, 647⁴.

Maryland, extension work, 650⁴.
 Massachusetts, extension work, 647⁴-48².
 Melbourne university, extension work 658².
 Michigan, correspondence teaching, 664⁵.
 National correspondence institute, Washington, 662².
 National correspondence schools, Indianapolis, 662⁵.
 Neff college of oratory, Philadelphia, correspondence teaching, 661⁸.
 New Jersey, extension work, 650².
 New York cathedral library, lecture courses, 635³, 645⁴.
 New York city, extension work, 621⁸, 622⁵, 635³-44⁴; free lectures, 621⁸, 622⁵, 636³, 636³-37⁸, 645^a-46⁴; correspondence teaching, 661⁵. *See also* Cooper union; People's institute; People's university extension society; Teachers college.
 New York state, extension work, 634⁴-47³.
 Oviedo, University of, *see* University of Oviedo.
 Oxford (Eng.), extension work, 621²-22¹, 656¹-57²; summer meeting, 656³-57².
 Pennsylvania, extension work, 648^a-50²; correspondence teaching, 661⁷.
 People's institute, lecture courses, 637⁹-39⁹, 646⁵.
 People's university extension society, lecture courses, 639⁹-44³, 646⁵.
 Pernin's shorthand institute, Detroit, 664⁵.
 Phases of extension work, 622⁴-23⁴.
 Philadelphia, extension work, 648^a-50²; correspondence teaching, 661⁷.
 Printed guides, 625¹-26¹.
 Public libraries, establishing free lectures, 623¹.
 Publications, 627⁵.
 Pupil-teacher system, London, 655⁷.
 Reading circles, 659⁴-65³.
 Reading (Eng.) college, extension work, 628³, 657².

- Registration of centers, 626⁵, 627².
 Rhode Island, extension work, 648³.
 Rochester, lecture courses, 634⁷, 647².
 Rutgers college, extension work, 650².
St Bartholomew's lyceum, New York, free lectures, 636⁴.
 San Francisco, extension work, 653²-54¹, 654³.
 San Jose, extension work, 653², 654³.
 Santa Ana (Cal.), extension work, 654³.
 School of applied art, Battle Creek, correspondence teaching, 664⁵.
 Sing Sing, lecture courses, 634⁷, 647².
 Smith, C. S., report on People's institute, 638²-39².
 Society for university extension, Liverpool, 657⁸.
 Spain, extension work, 657⁹.
 Stanford university, extension work, 654¹.
 State aid for extension work, 628¹.
 Stetson university, extension work, 623³, 650⁹-51¹; correspondence teaching, 662⁴.
 Stockton (Cal.), extension work, 654³.
 Students, credit for extension work, 626²-27⁵.
 Students associations, Oxford Eng., 656⁷.
 Students' meetings, 624³.
 Study clubs, registered, 622⁸.
 Summer meetings, 624³.
 Sydney, University of, *see* University of Sydney.
 Syllabuses, 625¹-26¹; printed during year, 627⁵.
 Syracuse, lecture courses, 634⁸, 647².
 Tarrytown, lecture courses, 634⁸, 647².
 Teachers college, lecture courses, 635⁷-36², 646⁶-47².
 Technical education board, London, 655⁸.
 Training of extension workers, 624⁶-25¹.
 Traveling libraries, number sent out, 622⁸.
 Twentieth century club, Boston, extension work, 623¹, 647⁶-48².
 University credit for extension work, 626²-27⁵.
 University extension association, Denmark, 658¹.
 University extension college, *see* Reading college.
 University of California, extension work, 653²-54¹.
 University of Chicago, extension work, 621⁶, 622⁴, 651⁴-52⁸; correspondence teaching, 663¹-64⁴.
 University of Denver, extension work, 653².
 University of Iowa, extension work, 653⁴.
 University of Kansas, extension work, 653⁵.
 University of Oviedo, extension work, 657⁹.
 University of Sydney, extension work, 658⁵.
 University of Wisconsin, extension work, 652²-53³.
 University of Wyoming, extension teaching, 623³; correspondence teaching, 664⁷-65³. *See also* Wyoming university extension association.
 Van Siclen, G. W., lecturer, 633⁵.
 Victoria university, extension work, 657⁴; report on extension work, 622².
 Washington (D. C.), correspondence teaching, 661⁹-62³.
 Watrous, G. A., lecturer, 633²-34¹.
 Watsonville (Cal.), extension work, 654³.
 Whitney, J. E., on People's university extension society, 640³-44³.
 Wingate, C. F., lecturer, 634².
 Wisconsin, extension work, 652²-53³.
 Wyoming, correspondence teaching, 664⁷-65³.
 Wyoming, University of, *see* University of Wyoming.
 Wyoming university extension association, lecture courses, 653⁶.
 Young men's institute, New York, free lectures, 636⁵.
 Yuba (Cal.), extension work, 654³.

Home Edu. Department Index
of 1901
1901

University of the State of New York

Home Education Department

Bulletin 35

STUDY CLUBS 5

ANNUAL REPORT ON STUDY CLUBS 1899

	PAGE		PAGE
Introduction	673	Appendix (<i>continued</i>)	
Appendix		Publications	713
Registered study clubs	678	Outlines of study	713
Unregistered organizations	701	Index	720

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University of the State of New York

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Home Education Department

Bulletin 35

STUDY CLUBS 5

ANNUAL REPORT ON STUDY CLUBS 1899

To the regents of the University of the State of New York

I have the honor to report as follows for the year ending Sep. 30, 1899.

The number of registered clubs has now increased to 331, including 73 clubs added during the year. The subjects of study cover a wide field, but within each club the work is generally more restricted than in any previous year of our work. The publication of outlines of study in our reports has directly influenced the character of the work done by registered clubs. Not only are the outlines practically useful in suggesting topics but frequently clubs are encouraged to attempt consecutive study of a restricted subject after seeing the course followed by some other club.

As home study becomes a recognized method of modern culture, the aids for such work increase. 10 years ago it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to get a guide for reading and study on a particular subject without paying a large sum to have one specially prepared. Now not only is the number of such outlines and syllabuses legion and constantly increasing,

but many of them are excellently adapted to the needs both of clubs and of isolated students. In addition to these guides, lists of books are constantly being issued on various topics. Many large public libraries publish weekly or monthly bulletins containing selected lists and often supplementary guides for reading. Lists of slides and photographs are not yet so easy to obtain but this want is beginning to be so strongly felt that it will undoubtedly be met in the near future.

The permanent position of home study in the education of the individual is shown in an article by Miss L. Graham Crozier of Knoxville (Tenn.) on Women's clubs and education, in the *Educational review* for February 1899. Miss Crozier says:

Now that it is admitted that the condition of a progressive civilization is a system of education that is both scientific and general, is it not easily recognizable that the years devoted to the formal education must be prefaced and supplemented by systems quite as thorough and just as clearly defined as those that prevail during the school life of the individual? Of these supplementary systems the first must be initiated in the home, while the second can be carried forward only through the stimulus afforded by an intelligent and cooperative social spirit. The act of living is in itself the most important natural educational process with which the human body has to do, and since the life process is one continuous whole, certainly the forces directing this process must form one interrupted series—the breaks marking but the passage of one state into another.

That the ultimate success of all forms of constitutional government rests with the development of a citizenship that will represent a high average of thought and culture has become a platitude. The acquisition of knowledge may rest with the few and the responsibility for the technical training undoubtedly lies with the universities; but the diffusion of knowledge is not possible except through the goodwill and hearty cooperation of the body of the people. It is not enough that we put men of ability in charge of well equipped educational departments. The success of the system of universal education, on the establishment of which the wellbeing of our republic rests, does not depend on professor or teacher, but on the public, and until the general public, that is the body of the people, becomes informed of the purpose and plan of the system of public instruction it is not possible that the work be either rapid or thorough. The kindergarten, the primary, secondary, and high school, the normal and

university training must stand as one organic whole and must be recognized as such by those whom it is designed to serve, and furthermore, the years of the primal school life and the after life of the politico-social individual must be recognized as simply divisions of one continuous process.

This continuous education "through life" is the special mission of the study club, designed as it is to encourage and stimulate thought and study initiated by individual craving for mental activity. Educators frequently assert that the pupil's mind is naturally lazy. If this is true during school days, it must surely be expected when study is no longer the first business of life. For this reason, aids to more efficient study club work must be recognized as one of the most necessary and far reaching instruments for continuous mental development of individuals.

A position of importance educationally can of course be given only to clubs whose purpose is actual study. That not all clubs calling and believing themselves to be study clubs are organized for this purpose is evident to even the casual observer. It must be conceded however that very few clubs fail to fulfil some important function in individual education and culture and it is seldom that the distinctively study feature is not emphasized and developed as time passes. This progress and the permanent value of study clubs are pointed out in an article in the *Outlook* of June 25, 1898. The subject of the article is women's clubs but as the statements apply equally to all study clubs an extract is here reprinted:

It was a social philosopher who said—and he laid it to the cynic—that clubs and classes are for the accumulation of superficial information and for unloading it on others, without much individual absorption by anybody. The time is passing, it may be already passed, of which the cynic's remark is true. Classes of women are no longer coming together for the sake of the "superficial information" some one is going to "unload" upon them; instead they come together desiring the only thing of benefit that it is possible or desirable to give, an inspiration from contact with other minds, which shall be a stimulus to further individual effort. Perhaps it was inevitable that women should at first miss the true meaning of what they had created, and so in

their chase after facts, statistics, and arguments, quite overlook the modest opportunity in the event. It always seems necessary to go through the primary work of acquisition before an individual comes to the higher work of inspiration. The club is finding its own sphere, is relating itself gradually to other institutions, and will finally settle itself into its own niche of human progress. Looking back from that vantage ground, it will be easy to see what the meaning of this present enormous activity really has been. It will not then be surprising to find that all the work upon which so much stress is laid has little part in that final round-up. University extension lectures, humble papers by the literary members, kindergartens maintained, tired mothers relieved, works of art diffused, municipal intervention, and the hundred and one things that meant the club, have all been lost by the way, while the permanent, epoch-making work is not any tangible result, but a development and betterment of character.

As the importance of the study club becomes more generally recognized, conferences on methods of work are more carefully arranged. The topics discussed at a special meeting called during the past year by the ladies literary club of Grand Rapids (Mich.) is given here as containing valuable hints for similar discussions in New York clubs.

Conference on club methods

Organization

- Shall membership be limited
- Duties, advantages and disadvantages of membership committees
- Best method of electing officers
- Power of the department club

Auxiliaries

- For our sons and daughters
- Evening divisions for business women

Work

- Value and how to promote extemporaneous speaking
- How can clubs conduct successful lecture courses?

What womens clubs can do for

- Our public schools
- The promotion of art
- Municipal affairs
- The busy girls of our city
- Our sisters in the country

Social life

- How is it best cultivated?

The science of study club work is not yet clearly defined and probably will never be reducible to a set of hard and fast principles. It must win its adherents from a constituency already overburdened with other interests and must combine with technically correct methods, persuasive power and tactful assistance to the slow and labored efforts of minds untrained or grown sluggish from lack of continued disciplinary study. Observation of plans found successful in other organizations is a good method of improving club work. To provide means for such comparative study of registered clubs, a summarized report is given of those whose work during the past year has been reported.

Respectfully submitted

MELVIL DEWEY *Director*



APPENDIX

REGISTERED STUDY CLUBS

Albany, Amici in littera club. Organized 1897. Membership 16 women. 10 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Spanish history. **JANET T. WELSH**, *secretary*

Albany, Art for travelers club. Organized 1898. Membership 12 women. 16 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subjects: History of architecture, sculpture and painting. **MRS D. O. MEARS**, *secretary*

Albany, Council of Jewish women, Albany section. Organized 1895. Membership 74 women. 12 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subjects: Jewish history and the Bible. Two public lectures were given, the subjects of which were Hebrew contribution to civilization and the Three mothers congresses. **TEREZA W. BENDELL**, *secretary*

Albany, Missionary study club. Organized 1897. Membership 16 women. Meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Missions. **MARY F. BURT**, *secretary*

Albany, Pine Hills fortnightly club. Organized 1898. Membership 11 women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: United States history through the revolution. **MRS H. C. MERRIMAN**, *secretary*

Albion, Historical club. Organized 1873. Membership 60 men and women. 19 biweekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Persia. **ANNA E. SEARS**, *secretary*

Albion, Historical conversation club. Organized 1878. Membership 47 men and women. 20 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subjects: History of literature and current topics, to each of which one half of every meeting is devoted. **MRS W. G. SWAN**, *secretary*

Alexandria Bay, University extension club. Organized 1897. Membership 41 men and women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: American history, American literature and current events. A special program was arranged for one meeting to which nonmembers were invited. LILLIAN J. HOUGHTON, *secretary*

Angelica, Progress club. Organized 1894. Membership 22 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Italy. SOPHIA L. ATWATER, *secretary*

Antwerp, Fortnightly club. Organized 1896. Membership 21 women. 18 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: United States history. MARION HINSDALE, *secretary*

Attica, Authors club. Organized 1893. Membership 42 men and women. 27 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Authors of the 19th century, to each of whom an average of two meetings was devoted. The program was varied with quotations, debates, discussion of current events and music. MARTHA D. HUBER, *secretary*

Attica, Monday club. Organized 1896. Membership 45 men and women. 19 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subjects: *Romeo and Juliet*, *Richard 3*, Browning, Tennyson and Kipling. In the readings of plays characters were assigned to club members and readings and papers were followed by discussions. Every fifth meeting was in charge of the entertainment committee which prepared a program of light literature. MRS C. D. WING, *secretary*

Auburn, Art research club. Organized 1898. As several meetings were devoted to organization regular work did not begin till January 1899. Meetings biweekly Oct. to Ap. Subject: French art of the 19th century. Papers and discussions of individual artists were preceded by general papers on the schools of painting to which they belong. R. P. MEAKER, *secretary*

Auburn, Fortnightly club. Organized 1883. Membership 35 women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Scotland. SUSAN ALLEN, *secretary*

Aurora, Thursday club. Organized 1895. Membership 30 women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: France. MARY MORRELL, *secretary*

Baldwinsville, History club. Organized 1896. Membership 10 women. 45 weekly meetings. Subject: Spain. MARY M. HAMILL, *secretary*

Baldwinsville, University extension club. Organized 1896. Membership 50 women. 12 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Holland. EVA BURDICK, *secretary*

Bath, Art club. Organized 1898. Membership 15 women. 24 weekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: History of Italian art through the 16th century. Photographs and prints were used to illustrate the subject. KATHERINE RUTHERFORD, *secretary*

Bath on Hudson, Shakspearean society. Organized 1895. Membership 15 women. 13 biweekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: Ancient and modern Italy. Special topics: Roman kingdom, Roman republic, Roman empire, medieval Italy, Florence, Venice, Milan, Naples, Rome, and modern Italy. The club from its own resources has illustrated most of the subjects of study. FRANCES B. MERRIFIELD, *secretary*

Belfast, Hawthorne club. Organized 1895. Membership 23 women. 37 weekly meetings Sep. to June. Subjects: Greek history and literature. MRS J. H. CHAMBERLAIN, *secretary*

Belmont, Literary and historical society. Organized 1885. Membership 50 women. 38 weekly meetings Oct. to July. Subjects: Economics and home science. H. N. MATRONI, *secretary*

Belmont, Tourist club. Organized 1895. Membership 20 women. 30 weekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Victorian era. MRS C. W. CURTIS, *secretary*

Binghamton, Civic club. Organized 1898. 13 biweekly meetings. Subjects: Social science and political economy. FRANCES C. DOUBLEDAY, *secretary*

Binghamton, Every Saturday night club. Organized 1895. Membership 12 women. 31 weekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: French history. SUSAN G. INLOES, *secretary*

Binghamton, High school literary club. Organized 1893. Membership 41. 35 weekly meetings Sep. to June. Subjects: Stevenson, Barrie and Maclaren. MABELLE E. CARY, *secretary*

Binghamton, Ladies literary society of the First congregational church. Organized 1897. Membership 45. 26 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: English history. MRS JOHN MANIER, *secretary*

Binghamton, Priscilla club. Organized 1896. Membership 8 women. Weekly meetings. Subject: General history. SARAH M. WILLIAMS, *secretary*

Blauvelt, Reading circle. Organized 1893. Membership 18 men and women. 18 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. MRS D. F. MOODY, *secretary*

Bolivar, Sorosis. Organized 1895. Membership 25 women. 49 weekly meetings. Subjects: French history and general literature. MRS JENNIE NICHOLS, *secretary*

Brasher Falls, Literary club. Organized 1898. Membership 23 men and women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: American history and literature. W. W. WALLING, *secretary*

Brentwood, Travelers club. Organized 1896. Membership 20 men and women. 16 biweekly meetings beginning Oct. Subject: English history. HENRY H. HALL, *secretary*

Bronxville, Nondescript club. Organized 1896. Membership 15 women. 12 biweekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: Sociology. MISS BACON, *secretary*

Brooklyn art guild. Membership 53 men and women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. The sketch class only has met during the past year, with exception of regular business meetings of the guild. EDITH SAWYER, *secretary*

Buffalo, Council of Jewish women, Buffalo section, circle no. 3. Organized 1896. Membership 11. 14 biweekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: Bible. RAY R. MARKS, *secretary*

Buffalo, Gradgrind club. Organized 1895. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Italy. ANNA CARTER, *secretary*

Buffalo, Graduates association of the Buffalo seminary. Organized 1876. Membership 212 women. 20 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: 60 years of recent history. JOSEPHINE WILHELM, *secretary*

Buffalo, Highland Park literary club. Organized 1892. Membership 40 women. 25 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: English history and literature from 1714 to the present time. ELLA A. HOLMES, *secretary*

Buffalo, Literary club of the Church of the Messiah. Organized 1880. Membership 150 women. 21 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: The Balkan states. Papers are followed by an hour's discussion. STELLA M. CLARK, *secretary*

Buffalo, Monday class. Membership 29 women. 26 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Art, history and literature of modern Italy. MRS EUGENE CHAMBERLAIN, *secretary*

Buffalo, Saturday class. Organized 1876. Membership 25 women. 25 weekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: Growth of democracy in the 19th century. For program see p. 719. MRS JULIA A. NICHOLS, *secretary*

Buffalo, Teachers association of the Church of Our Father. Organized 1898. Membership 18 men and women. 18 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Old testament. Lectures by the president are followed by discussion and reports from the members on topics previously assigned. The work aims chiefly to aid the Sundayschool teachers by indicating problems involved, by instructing in methods of study and in use of materials and by reviewing higher criticism. FLORENCE R. HILL, *secretary*

Buffalo, Training class of Buffalo free kindergarten association. Organized 1891. Membership 20 women. Meets four times a week Sep. to June. Subjects: Kindergarten gifts, education, psychology, methods and principles, Homer's *Odyssey*, symbolic education, drawing and modeling, botany, songs, games and mother play. ELLA C. ELDER, *secretary*

Buffalo, Tuesday club. Organized 1894. Membership 7 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Browning's poems. FLORENCE R. HILL, *secretary*

Buffalo, Woman's investigating club. Membership 104. 24 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: A winter in Florence. MRS A. C. WERTIMER, *corresponding secretary*

Caledonia, Fortnightly club. Organized 1887. Membership 56 men and women. 14 biweekly meetings Nov. to May. Subjects: Spanish history, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Mexico, Cuba, Hawaii, Spanish war and universal peace. MARGARET A. CAMPBELL, *secretary*

Camden historical club. Organized 1884. Membership 18 women. 23 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subjects: American history, American literature and cathedrals of England. MRS E. C. CASE, *secretary*

Canajoharie, Colonial club. Organized 1898. Membership 35 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: History of colonies. MABEL W. SMITH, *secretary*

Canajoharie, Monday evening club. Organized 1893. Membership 30 women. 24 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: History and literature of England and current events. EMMA VOSBURGH, *secretary*

Canojoharie, Travelers club. Organized 1897. Membership 35 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Italy. MRS W. J. COYE, *secretary*

Canaseraga, Essential club. Organized 1897. Membership 26 women. 32 weekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Shakspeare. MRS W. J. GARWOOD, *secretary*

Canastota, Fortnightly club. Membership 40 men and women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subjects: *Othello, Romco and Juliet, King Lear* and the *Tempest*. JESSIE A. GROAT, *secretary*

Carthage, Shakespeare club. Organized 1891. Membership 12 women. 26 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: *As you like it, King Henry 6, Two gentlemen of Verona* and *Coriolanus*. MRS GEORGE SPICER, *secretary*

Castile, Wednesday club. Organized 1895. Membership 20 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Greece, her colonies, history, literature, art and philosophy. **MRS MARY TABOR**, *secretary*

Catskill, Monday club. Organized 1894. Membership 20 women. 20 weekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: England from James 1 to Victoria. **MRS ADELAIDE E. HARRIS**, *secretary*

Cayuga, Monday reading circle. Organized 1897. Membership 24 men and women. 25 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subjects: the *Tempest*, *Julius Caesar* and *Hamlet*. **E. L. JONES**, *president*

Charlton reading circle. Organized 1882. Membership 12 men and women. 24 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Constitutional history of the United States through the civil war. **MARY E. CALLAGHAN**, *secretary*

Chatham literary society. Organized 1878. Membership 61 men and women. 19 biweekly meetings Sep. to May. Subject: Shakspeare's historical plays, *King John*, *Richard 2* and *Henry 4*. The work has been under direction of Mrs H. A. Davidson of Albany, who prepared a syllabus of questions for each play, one section of which was used at each meeting. These syllabuses are distributed several weeks prior to the study of the subject and are used by the members as a basis of study. The work of the last two years under Mrs Davidson's direction has been found to be much more profitable than any undertaken in other ways. The system of papers has been abandoned and all members are free to study and read for themselves and to participate in all discussions at the meetings. **MRS S. MCK. SMITH**, *secretary*

Claverack, University association. Organized 1897. Club re-organized for 1898-99 and held eight meetings but as little interest was shown the work was given up. **A. F. HERMANOE**, *secretary*

Constantia literary club. Organized 1898. Membership 16 men and women. Weekly meetings Oct. to July. Subject: English literature of the 19th century. **JOSEPHINE BRYAN**, *secretary*

Copenhagen literary circle. Organized 1884. Membership 34 men and women. 18 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Russia. MRS ALICE GREENE, *correspondent*

Corning, Clionian circle. Organized 1881. Membership 25 women. 33 weekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: American history and literature. JEANNIE BRANCH, *secretary*

Cornwall on the Hudson, Ingleside club. Organized 1897. Membership 23 women. Weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: English poetry. MARGARET A. REVELEY, *secretary*

Cuba, Shakespeare amateurs. Organized 1889. Membership 18 women. 40 weekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Shakspere. FLORENCE ARNOLD, *secretary*

Cuba, Shakespeare club. Organized 1887. Membership 20 women. 24 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: Eastern nations. EUGENIA EATON, *secretary*

Delhi, Tourists club. Organized 1896. Membership 16 women. 18 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subjects: Russia and Greece. CARRIE L. SHAW, *secretary*

Dunkirk, Cardinal Newman reading circle. Organized 1892. Membership 16 men and women. 18 biweekly meetings from Sep. to June. Subject: English literature. ANNA L. HESSON, *secretary*

Dunkirk, Women's literary club. Organized 1885. 59 members. 27 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subjects: Italian history and literature. Special topics: Venice, Venetian colorists, Milan, Naples and Italian drama. MRS ADELINE K. BLOOD, *secretary*

East Aurora, Woman's club. Organized 1894. Membership 40. 30 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: History, art, literature and science of England. MRS CARRIE A. PECK, *secretary*

East Fishkill, Fortnightly club. Organized 1897. Membership 19 women. Biweekly meetings Sep. to May. Subject: Italy. NETTIE VAN WYCK, *secretary*

Ellington literary club. Membership 13 women. 16 biweekly meetings Sep. to Ap. Subject: English history. MRS OPHELIA DE VOE, *secretary*

Elmira, Current topic Chautauquans. Organized 1896. Membership 18 women. 32 weekly meetings Oct. to June. Subjects: English history, Europe in the 19th century and men and manners of the 18th century. MARY G. BROWN, *secretary*

Elmira, Home lights club. Organized 1889. Membership 30 women. 12 monthly meetings. Subject: Home missions. MRS CARLETON WILBOR, *secretary*

Elmira, Wednesday morning club. Organized 1891. Membership 51 women. 29 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: Education and history. MARY H. GOLDSMITH, *secretary*

Fairport, Ladies historical club. 28 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: German history and literature.

Fayetteville, Coterie. Organized 1885. Membership 31 women. 21 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: France. MIRIAM COLLIN, *secretary*

Fayetteville, Philomath. Organized 1885. Membership 30 women. 21 biweekly meetings Sep. to July. Subject: Greece. MRS H. M. RICE, *secretary*

Fillmore, Wide awake club. Organized 1895. Membership 20 women. 22 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: American literature. MARY ROTCHFORD, *secretary*

Flushing, Good citizenship league. 13 meetings Oct. to May. Subjects: Education and Italian literature.

Fort Edward, Fortnightly club. Organized 1893. 13 biweekly meetings. Subjects: American history from the revolution and Shakspeare. MRS GEORGE F. UNDERWOOD, *secretary*

Fort Plain, Saturday afternoon study class. Organized 1897. Membership 40 women. 27 weekly meetings Sep. to May. Subject: Great Britain. JESSIE R. TANNER, *secretary*

Franklinville, Olla podrida literary society. Organized 1897. Membership 12 women. 24 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: France. MRS G. N. G. FERRIS, *secretary*

Fredonia, Shakespeare club. Organized 1885. Membership 19 women. 23 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subjects: Victorian age and the poetic renaissance. MRS C. L. WEBSTER, *secretary*

Fredonia, Society for the study of art. Organized 1884. Membership 44 women. The club is divided into three sections, each meeting monthly Sep. to June. Subjects: Italian architecture. Dutch and German painting and Italian painting. Two special meetings were illustrated by lantern slides of English and American pictures. The outline of the work is based on Farrar's *Art topics*. EDITH N. CURTIS, *secretary*

Fulton reading circle. Organized 1876. Membership 25 women. 26 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: American literature. MRS ABRAM EMERICK, *secretary*

Geneva, Art circle. Organized 1893. Membership 18 women. 35 weekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: French art. KATHARINE I. McCAN, *secretary*

Glens Falls, Tuesday club. Organized 1896. Membership 22 women. 18 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: French painting. Interest has been increased by loan of photographs. GERTRUDE GOULDING, *secretary*

Gloversville, Clio circle. Organized 1895. Membership 16 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: American history from 1789 to 1829. MARGARET PHELPS, *secretary*

Gloversville, Monday afternoon study class. Membership 24 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Assyria and ancient Greece. MRS AGNES E. STEELE, *secretary*

Greendale, Tuesday afternoon study class. Organized 1898. Membership 15 women. 25 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Holland. LOUISE ALLEN, *secretary*

Greenwich, Daughters of the American revolution, Willard's Mountain chapter. 21 members. Monthly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Beginning of the American revolution. MRS J. S. STEWART, *secretary*

Groton, Columbian club. Organized 1892. Membership 20 women. 18 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subjects: Spain and Italy. Mrs E. E. BARNEY, *secretary*

Groton, Historical club. Organized 1899. 20 biweekly meetings. Subjects: Discovery of America, lands and people discovered and the discoverers. MABEL N. McNIEL, *secretary*

Hamilton, Fortnightly club. Organized 1894. Membership 32 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Elizabethan and puritan England. Mrs C. N. SPENCER, *secretary*

Haverstraw, Clio club. Organized 1898. Membership 22 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Norway, Sweden and Denmark. GEORGETTA SMITH, *secretary*

Haverstraw, Nineteenth century club. Organized 1894. Membership 16 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Holland. E. B. GURNER, *secretary*

Herkimer, Progressive club. Organized 1895. Membership 35 women. 18 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Roman history. ELIZABETH B. MAY, *secretary*

Honeoye Falls, Fortnightly club. Membership 34 women. Biweekly meetings Sep. to May. Subject: Spain. Miss FISH, *secretary*

Hornellsville, Macaulay club. Organized 1889. Membership 10 women. 16 biweekly meetings Sep. to May. Subjects: *King Lear*, *As you like it*, *Hamlet* and *Julius Caesar*. The text of the plays was the basis of the year's work, the aim of which was to make an intensive study of Shakspeare through the plays mentioned. To this end the club has studied the life of Shakspeare, the periods in which the plays were written, the historical events on which they are based and the sources of the plots. Part of a play was read at each meeting and at a subsequent meeting questions on the text were asked and their answers discussed. In the study of *King Lear* the following papers were read: Shakspeare, his mind and art, History of the play and source of the plot, Shakspeare's contemporaries (Bacon, Jonson and Spenser) and Cordelia. JESSIE D. SHARP, *secretary*

Hornellsville, Saturday club. Organized 1886. Membership 10 women. 10 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: History and literature. SUSAN G. ADSIT, *secretary*

Hudson, Daughters of the American revolution, Hendrick Hudson chapter. Membership 53 women. 14 meetings July to May. Subject: History. HARRIETTE A. FOLGER, *secretary*

Ilion, Historical club. Organized 1893. Membership 44 women. 22 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: American history through the revolution. KATHERINE JOERISSEN, *secretary*

Ilion, Monday music club. Organized 1898. Membership 21 women. Meets every three weeks Oct. to Ap. Subject: History of music. Special topics: Origin of music, rise of polyphony, musical instruments, church music from Palestrina to Bach and Handel, Handel, Bach, Handel and Bach compared. MRS CARL BURCH, *secretary*

Ilion, Travelers club. Organized 1891. Membership 52 women. 22 biweekly meetings Sep. to May. Subject: England's growth from the Saxons to the Stuarts. Special topics: The Saxons, the Normans, the Plantagenets, golden age of English literature and Shakspeare. MRS J. A. WHITFIELD, *secretary*

Islip, Winter night club. Organized 1898. Membership 15 men and women. 13 biweekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subjects: Spanish history and literature. H. C. HAFF, *secretary*

Ithaca, Woman's club. Organized 1894. Membership 58. 18 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Scandinavian history and woman's suffrage. MRS M. H. DAVIS, *secretary*

Jamestown, Fortnightly club. Organized 1894. Membership 65 women. 11 biweekly meetings Nov. to Mar. Subject: Scotland, its history and romance. MERTIE M. BROADHEAD, *secretary*

Jamestown, New century art club. Organized 1897. Membership 30. 13 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: English art and architecture. A lecture on art was given before the club by F. Hopkinson Smith. EVA M. GRIER, *secretary*

Johnstown, Fortnightly study club. Organized 1896. Membership 17 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subjects: *King John, As you like it* and *Macbeth*. MRS E. A. WELLS JR, *secretary*.

Johnstown, Heli study club. Organized 1890. Membership 24 women. 17 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Products, discoverers and noted people of America. MRS A. B. WASSUNG, *secretary*

Johnstown, Round table. Organized 1894. Membership 18 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Roman history to death of Julius Caesar. MARGARET STEWART, *secretary*

Jordan, Nineteenth century club. Organized 1894. Membership 27 women. 25 weekly meetings Sep. to Ap. Subject: History. MABEL L. PERRY, *secretary*

Keuka college, Interlaken literary club. Organized 1897. Membership 16 men and women. 14 biweekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: French history. MRS DORA WORDEN, *secretary*

Kinderhook, Monday afternoon club. Organized 1896. Membership 11 women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: English authors. In general one meeting is devoted to each author. A. H. WILCOXSON, *secretary*

Kingston, Monday club. Organized 1895. Membership 25 women. 29 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Literature of the 19th century. MRS G. D. B. HASBROUCK, *secretary*

Leroy, History of art club. Organized 1896. Membership 48 women. 21 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: Grecian art, history and literature. The work has covered the period from 1000 B. C. to the present time and has been presented through oral topics, discussions and special papers. Illustrations consisting of maps, engravings and photographs have been profitably used. JEANNETTE E. BARROWS, *secretary*

Leroy, Woman's club. Organized 1896. Membership 101 women. 25 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: English history, literature and art, and household economics. The last sub-

ject was studied at every fourth meeting under the topics, physical aspects of the home, intellectual conditions of the home, moral influences of the home, and economy. ALIDA M. RANDALL, *secretary*

Liverpool, Historical society. Organized 1894. Membership 20 women. 25 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subjects: French history, literature and art. HATTIE MELOLING, *secretary*

Livonia, Ladies literary club. Organized 1892. Membership 37. 20 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Present day American literature. About four recent books were reviewed at each meeting. Three meetings were partly social in character and the club held two open meetings. MRS F. M. DAVIS, *secretary*

Lockport, Saturday club. 12 biweekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Our country. HARRIET E. BUCK, *secretary*

Mamaroneck, Art club. Organized 1898. Membership five women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Italian and Spanish art. ANNIE K. MOORE, *secretary*

Manlius, Monday evening club. Organized 1895. Membership 16 women. 30 weekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: United States. JESSIE H. HERMANS, *secretary*

Marcy, Grange study club. Organized 1899. Membership 65 men and women. Biweekly meetings. Subject: United States history. G. R. WRIGHT, *secretary*

Massena, Ladies literary club. Organized 1894. Membership 34. 13 biweekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: History of France from Louis 14 to banishment of Napoleon. HELEN M. ANDREWS, *secretary*

Middletown, Art club. Organized 1892. Membership 10 women. 25 biweekly meetings. Subject: American art and history. Besides the regular work the club has had three lectures on Italian art. MRS D. W. WEBSTER, *secretary*

Middletown, Historical club. Organized 1896. Membership 8 women. 26 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Roman history. MRS F. E. WISNER, *secretary*

Middletown, Monday art club. Organized 1891. Membership 20 women. 14 biweekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: Italian cathedrals and art. For program see p. 715. NELLIE C. PURDY, *secretary*

Middletown, The tourists. Organized 1889. Membership 12 women. 17 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subjects: Turkey and the Holy Land. ELIZABETH ELMER, *secretary*

Middletown, Travelers club. Organized 1889. Membership 10 women. 30 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Greece. At the close of the year the club unites with other clubs in the town in an annual meeting at which each club presents a paper. This year Prof. W. C. Lawton of Brooklyn lectured on Kipling. FRANCES M. BOAK, *secretary*

Middleville, Literary union. Organized 1898. Membership 29 men and women. 18 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subjects: American literature, minor poets, American orators and musicians. J. S. ELSALL, *secretary*

Mohawk study club. Organized 1898. Membership 30 women. 11 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: American literature. MRS D. D. SPENCER, *secretary*

Moravia, Philomath. Organized 1886. Membership 23 women. 28 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. SARA R. CHANDLER, *secretary*

Moravia, Round table. Organized 1896. Membership 11 women. 15 biweekly meetings Sep. to Ap. Subject: American history. ELLA A. PHELPS, *secretary*

Mt Morris, Literary and musical society. Organized 1899. Meetings biweekly. Subject: American colonial history and travel. REV. L. STILES, *secretary*

Mt Morris, Monday club. Organized 1896. Membership 30 women. 27 weekly meetings from Oct. to May. Subject: Holland. MARTHA J. GALBRAITH, *secretary*

Mt Vernon, Westchester woman's club. Organized 1894. Membership 142. 20 biweekly meetings Oct. to Sep. MRS C. H. STECKER, *secretary*

Nassau, Philomathean society. Organized 1896. Membership 40 men and women. 12 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Our government. MRS F. C. SHELDON, *secretary*

New York, Alcala club. Organized 1898. Membership 10 women. 12 biweekly meetings Nov. to June. Subject: Spain. SARAH E. WRIGHT, *secretary*

New York, Mary Arden club. Organized 1895. Membership 18 women. 12 biweekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Shakspeare. MRS H. M. NESMITH, *secretary*

New York, Neighborhood civic club. Organized 1893. Membership 35 young men. The club is under direction of a resident of the Rivington street settlement. Weekly meetings throughout the year but no study from June to Sep. Subjects: Civil government, municipal administration and biographies of eminent Americans. There has been given a course of six illustrated lectures on the city departments of New York, a course of six talks on the biographies of noted Americans, and lectures on education and English composition. After each of these lectures the members of the club took part in a general discussion. BENJAMIN REICH, *secretary*

New York, Seton circle. Organized 1895. Membership 97 women. Meets three times a month Oct. to May. Subjects: History of catholic missions to the Indians, and English novelists. A course of six lectures by Henry Austin Adams on the English novelists, and four lectures on other subjects were given. S. RODIER, *secretary*

New York, Society for study of child nature, chapter 1. Organized 1896. Membership 21 women. 21 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Child-study. Among the works which were read and discussed are Rousseau's *Émile*, Locke's *Education*, Prof. Adler's lectures on punishment and his *Moral instruction of children*. The study is supplemented by occasional lectures and by frequent talks by the president. MRS E. L. MEIERHOF, *secretary*

Newark, Twentieth century club. Organized 1898. Membership 17 men. 35 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Social economy based on Ely's *Outlines of economics*. STEPHEN E. COMSTOCK, *secretary*

Niagara Falls, Monday club. Organized 1894. Membership 15 women. 27 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: The Netherlands. ANNA A. THOMPSON, *secretary*

North Tonawanda, Forum club. Organized 1897. Membership 12 men. 18 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subjects: Municipal, national and sociologic questions. Each sixth meeting is a general debate. MASON M. SMITH, *secretary*

Ogdensburg, Martha Palmer university extension club. Organized 1894. Membership 25 women. 29 weekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: Italy. HARRIET FRANK, *secretary*

Ogdensburg, University extension club, Alpha branch. Organized 1895. Membership 25 women. 20 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Travel in the Americas. STELLA L. BEST, *secretary*

Olean, Daughters of the revolution, Olean chapter. Organized 1897. Membership 53. 11 monthly meetings beginning Oct. Subject: Colonial and American history. BERTHA E. RUSSELL, *secretary*

Olean, Fortnightly club. Organized 1897. Membership 16 women. 14 biweekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Greece. The club was organized for the study of art but most of the past year was spent on Greek history and mythology. MRS F. H. OAKLEAF, *secretary*

Olean, Travelers club. Organized 1887. Membership 30 women. 17 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: France. MARY E. HORNER, *corresponding secretary*

Oxford, Round Robin reading club. Organized 1895. Membership 15 women. 12 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: Thackeray, George Eliot, Tennyson, Carlyle and Ruskin. ADELAIDE W. BULL, *secretary*

Penfield, Study club. Organized 1898. Membership 13 women. 12 biweekly meetings Jan. to June. Subject: American literature. FLORENCE HUNT, *secretary*

Penn Yan, Fin de siècle club. Organized 1896. Membership 17 women. 16 biweekly meetings Sep. to May. Subject: Painting based on Radcliffe's *Schools and masters of painting*. The exercises are conducted as a class, the leader asking questions of the different members in succession. The works of the artists are studied from prints and Perry pictures. EMMA H. G. HOLDSWORTH, *secretary*

Penn Yan, History class. Organized 1876. Membership 12 women. 26 weekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: English history and literature from 1713 to 1748, using as textbooks Morris's *Early Hanoverians* and Gosse's *History of English literature in the 18th century*. The regular exercises consist of a recitation of from 60 to 90 minutes based on the lesson in the textbook and other collateral works, followed by illustrative reading and half hour discussions. MRS H. K. ARMSTRONG, *secretary*

Perry, Reading club. Organized 1898. Membership 21 men and women. 15 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: Shakspeare and Germany. W. H. ADAMS, *secretary*

Pike, Emersonian reading club. Organized 1879. Membership 27 women. 19 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Southern authors. MRS C. C. LATHROP, *secretary*

Plattsburg, Clio club. Organized 1898. Membership 15 women. 14 biweekly meetings from Oct. to Ap. Subject: American history from the revolution to the civil war. MINNIE J. REID, *secretary*

Plattsburg, Ladies literary club. Organized 1895. Membership 26 women. 12 biweekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: Italy, its art, literature and five largest cities. ELLEN A. HEWITT, *secretary*

Plattsburg, Tuesday club. Organized 1897. Membership 20 women. 18 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Spain. VENA S. GILLILAND, *secretary*

Port Jefferson, Woman's literary club. Organized 1892. Membership 15 women. 17 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Germany. SARAH I. SKINNER, *secretary*

Portville, Caledonian club. Organized 1894. Membership 10 women. Biweekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: French history and literature from the revolution to the third republic. MRS E. A. H. BARNES, *secretary*

Potsdam, Fortnightly club. Organized 1889. Membership 50 men and women. 18 biweekly meetings Sep. to May. Subject: American history. Seven parlor lectures were given on the subjects Aztecs, Colonial literature, Oliver Cromwell, Jesuit missions, Hawthorne's colonial tales, Sir William Phipps and Colonial architecture. MRS MARY B. STOWELL, *secretary*

Poughkeepsie, Santa Maria reading circle. Organized 1896. Membership 17 women. 17 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subjects: *Julius Caesar, Merchant of Venice, Henry 8, Richard 3, As you like it* and *King Lear*. Discussions are in charge of two members who prepare arguments on both sides of the question. After these have been given the discussion becomes general. HARRIETTE R. HORSFALL, *secretary*

Rensselaer county farmers club. Organized 1889. Membership 130 men and women. Monthly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: Agriculture. OSCAR J. LEWIS, *secretary*

Ripley, Literary club. Organized 1892. Membership 36 women. Weekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: France. M. E. COLLINS, *secretary*

Rochester, Catholic reading circle. Organized 1889. Membership 50 women. 14 biweekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Spanish history. 10 meetings, two lectures and one illustrated talk were devoted to this subject. EMILY L. KEHON, *secretary*

Rochester, College woman's club. Organized 1897. Membership 98 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Holland. Lectures are given by nonmembers qualified to speak on the subject studied. MRS W. A. LOCKWOOD, *secretary*

Rochester, Composition club. Organized 1897. Membership 7 women. 32 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subjects: Fundamental principles in composition. Special topics: Decorative and pictorial treatment of a subject, proportion, balance, rhythm, opposition, repetition, transition, subordination and radiation. The study is illustrated by photographs or drawings. ANNA P. SCOTT, *secretary*

Rochester, Greek art course. Organized 1898. Membership 12 women. Semiweekly meetings. Subject: Greek art. MRS W. R. TAYLOR, *secretary*

Rochester, Unity club. Organized 1889. Membership 126 men and women. The club is divided into three sections, Browning class, Novel class and Social topics class. The Browning and Social topics classes meet biweekly and the Novel class monthly Oct. to May. The subjects of study are indicated by the names of the sections. IRENE ROTHCHILD, *secretary of Browning class*

Rome, Wednesday morning club. Organized 1892. Membership 100 women. 26 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: *Midsummer night's dream*, *Richard 3*, *As you like it* and *Hamlet*. A lecture or reading from Shakspeare was given once a month. EUGENIE STEVENS, *acting secretary*

Salamanca, Salmagundi society. Organized 1890. Membership 30 men and women, 25 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: Ancient Greece. LUCIA E. WEBER, *secretary*

Salamanca, Twentieth century club. Organized 1898. Membership 20 women. 26 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: History. MRS FRANK GRANT, *secretary*

Saratoga Springs, Travelers at home club. Organized 1892. Membership 20 women. 23 weekly meetings Oct to Ap. Subject: Travel. ELIZABETH P. SHACKELFORD, *secretary*

Saugerties, Household economic association. Organized 1898. Membership 11 men and women. Subject: Household economics. ANNE F. COLE, *secretary*

Schuylerville, Saturday club. Organized 1894. Membership 26 women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: English history and literature. MARY E. C. GOW, *secretary*

Seneca Falls, Fortnightly club. Organized 1887. Membership 22 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: France in the 17th century. LOUISE E. LATHROP, *secretary*

Seneca Falls historical society. Organized 1896. Membership 65 men and women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: Administrations of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison. HERMON A. CARMER, *secretary*

Sherman, East Side study club. Organized 1890. Membership eight women. 20 weekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: America. MRS J. G. BLY, *secretary*

Sherman, Minerva club. Organized 1896. Membership 45 women. 20 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: American travel. MRS J. H. THAYER, *secretary*

Sing Sing, Friday evening Shakspeare club. Organized 1899. Membership 18 men and women. Weekly meetings. Subject: Shakspeare. EDGARDA WILLIAMS, *secretary*

Springville, Monday club. Organized 1888. Membership 20 women. 35 weekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Art. ISADORA M. NORRIS, *secretary*

Stillwater, Fortnightly club. Organized 1897. Membership 36 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: American history and literature. MRS A. S. PACK, *secretary*

Syracuse, Ladies historical club. Organized 1894. Membership 20. 26 weekly meetings from Oct. to Ap. Subject: France. MRS W. B. HALL, *secretary*

Syracuse, Onaway club. Organized 1895. Membership 25 women. 25 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: American literature. Four lectures were given before the club by Rev. J. B. Kenyon. MRS W. W. TABER, *secretary*

Syracuse, Wednesday club. Organized 1886. Membership 35 women. 18 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Russia. MRS J. F. COCKINGS, *secretary*

Tonawanda, New century league. Organized 1898. Membership 18 women. 16 biweekly meetings Sep. to May. Subject: Ethics. LAZZIE VAN LONE, *secretary*

Tonawanda, Upsilon Tau Delta club. Organized 1898. Membership 14 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. MAUD M. LITTLE, *secretary*

Troy, East Side study class. Organized 1889. Membership 12 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Spain and medieval Rome. CHARLOTTE E. HARRISON, *secretary*

Troy, Literary association. Organized 1899. Membership 70 men and women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Authors and their works. MRS MARGARET GREAVES, *secretary*

Union Springs, Leisure hour club. Membership 22 women. Bi-weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: The social spirit in America. Four lectures were given during the year. MRS G. W. HOXIE, *secretary*

Utica, Park Chautauqua circle. Organized 1894. Membership 38 men and women. 33 weekly meetings Oct. to June. Subjects: English history, English literature and Shakspeare. CLARA A. RODELL, *secretary*

Waterford, Study club. Organized 1897. Membership 22 women. 35 weekly meetings. Subject: George Eliot and *Romola*. The work is assigned by the leader, Mrs Davidson. Several illustrated lectures are generally added to the regular course of study. ANNA R. MOONEY, *secretary*

Watertown, Daughters of the revolution, Le Ray de Chaumont chapter. Organized 1895. Membership 65. 10 monthly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: History. BERTHA E. WOOD, *secretary*

Watertown, Wednesday literary club. Organized 1894. Membership 27 women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. H. I. TREADWELL, *secretary*

Watertown, Wednesday morning art club. Organized 1893. Membership 21 women, 30 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Art. Charles S. Farrar's *Art topics* is used by the club. Special topics: The Venetian school, the great colorists, modern realists, the eclectic and naturalistic schools of Italy, and painting in Flanders. The work has been supplemented by loans of photographs. MRS A. H. SAWYER, *president*

Waterville, Every Saturday night club. Organized 1886. Membership 18 women. 30 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Ancient Semitic history and civilization. For program see p. 716. PAULINE M. BIGELOW, *secretary*

Waterville, Home study circle. Organized 1895. Membership 16 women. 28 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: American history and literature. MRS A. C. CLARKE, *secretary*

Waterville, Travellers club. Organized 1893. Membership 20 women. 30 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: United States. For program see p. 0. CLARA A. JONES, *secretary*

Watervliet, Friday study club. Organized 1899. Membership 15 women. 10 weekly meetings. Subject: Italy. MARY G. VAN O'LINDA, *secretary*

Watkins, Woman's club. Organized 1897. Membership 35. 25 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: English history. LORETTA C. GILLET, *secretary*

Waverly, Tourists club. Organized 1898. Membership 30 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: History of France. DORELLA E. SNOOK, *secretary*

West New Brighton, Deems literary club. Organized 1899. Membership 47 men and women. 10 monthly meetings Sep. to June. Subjects: Literature and psychology and the child. A. T. DOREMUS, *secretary*

Westfield, Monday club. Membership 46 women. 30 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Italy. ALICE C. KENT, *secretary*

Wolcott, American literature club. Organized 1897. Membership 27 men and women. 18 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell and Bryant. K. E. BRADSHAW, *secretary*

Worcester, Fortnightly club. 28 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap.
Subject: European cities.

Yonkers, Tuesday club. Organized 1899. Membership 16 women. Weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Architecture. The president's weekly lecture is illustrated by plates and Perry pictures which the members mount in note books. KATHARINE L. HERMANOE, *secretary*

UNREGISTERED ORGANIZATIONS

Maine federation of women's club. The educational committee outlines its policy for the year, as follows:

We desire to cooperate with the state superintendent of schools in furthering the principles laid down in his pamphlet entitled *School improvement league of Maine*, whose mission is: a) better physical surroundings; b) best books for all; c) art in the schoolroom. We desire for this year to lay special stress on placing casts in the schools; and we advise that a careful study of the catalogue of P. P. Caproni & Co., Boston, be made to that end. We wish to encourage the training of the powers of observation in children through nature study; the establishment and maintenance of kindergarten and manual training schools; the formation of mothers clubs. The committee desires that clubs shall be informed in regard to the purpose of the traveling library, and lend their influence to secure state legislation on its behalf. Attention should be called to the need in many secondary schools of more exact methods of study, more scientific training in English, and in articulation, enunciation, and the modulation of the voice. That our Maine students do not speak clearly nor sustain their tones, is a criticism often made by those who examine their work. Those who take part in the public meetings of women's clubs should instruct by example in the manner of speaking. There is great need of inspiring students in secondary schools with a high ideal of morals and manners. We desire to arouse an interest and a pride in our own colleges of Maine, to cooperate with them for the higher education of our young men and women, to encourage them where they are strong, to detect and to remedy any weakness; in short, to make them such that our own sons and daughters need not be sent to other states for their college course. It is most desirable that club members visit schools and take every legitimate means to inform themselves in regard to the educational system of Maine from the

kindergarten to the university, and to compare it with the systems of other states. To this end, we advise the appointment of an educational committee in each club in Maine, and the setting apart of a portion of time to educational programs at club meetings.

Traveling libraries. The movement to secure state traveling libraries originated with the Dial club of Fairfield, and at the midwinter meeting of the directors in Augusta in 1896 it was voted that the Maine federation of women's clubs indorse the work. The library committee of the legislature reported a bill with an appropriation of \$1500, but it failed of passage.¹ Two traveling libraries are now owned by the Maine federation, the gift of the George Eliot club of Portland.

Georgia federation of women's clubs. At the annual meeting in November the first session was administrative in character and of the remaining four, two were devoted to miscellaneous topics and the other two were confined to special subjects. The first, on the educational outlook in Georgia, had the following program:

- 1 Report of education committee
- 2 Five phases of the problem
 - a Kindergarten
 - b The country school: pupil, patron and teacher
 - c City school systems
 - d The university
 - e Our private schools

The second special meeting was on libraries and the topics discussed were:

- 1 Report of library committee
- 2 Relation of the library to the educational work of Georgia
- 3 Traveling libraries; a new aid in education

New York state federation of women's clubs. The fifth annual convention of the New York state federation of women's clubs was held in Rochester, Nov. 7-10, 1899. The questions for discussion were:

¹A traveling library bill was passed the following year largely through the efforts of the Maine federation.

Legal education for women; Is law an expression of ultimate right?

1 How far can legislative enactment remedy existing wrongs? 2 How can educated public opinion influence legislation? 3 Does the law command what is right and prohibit what is wrong? 4 Are lawyers responsible for the imperfections of law?

Woman in business; The business woman from her own standpoint.

1 Trials and temptations of the business woman. 2 The business woman from a business standpoint. 3 The business woman from a social standpoint. 4 Benefit of organizations among business women. 5 The business woman as mother and homemaker.

Literature; The combination of race elements in American literature.

1 Effect of the romantic German lyric. 2 Influence of French translations. 3 German thought. 4 The Japanese tale. 5 Folklore of the south. 6 The American historical novel. 7 Sidney Lanier as a representative American poet.

Patriotic, historical and genealogic societies.

1 Women's patriotic societies in America. 2 Our naval wars. 3 Genealogic societies and their work. 4 The patriotic inheritance we leave our children.

Educational and industrial unions.

1 Philanthropic phases. 2 Educational phases. 3 Social phases.

Music.

1 Is the "new romanticism" to be the music of the future, and is Russia the coming musical nation? 2 What does the Wagner renaissance imply? The debt America owes to Anton Seidl. 3 The art of vocal music less understood by the so-called musical public. What can be done to cultivate a standard? 4 Progress of music at the close of the 19th century; American composers.

Art.

What encouragement have American art and artists received during the past year? Will our art be national or international?

Hospitals and trained nurses.

1 What has been the effect of the ability to perform surgical operations without loss of blood in hastening the recovery of patients? 2 How has the death rate resulting from surgical operations been affected by antiseptic treatment? 3 What practical result of having women on boards of management? 4 Is there a profitable field awaiting trained nurses willing to work for prices lower than those now prevailing? 5 Is it advisable for congress when it reorganizes the army to create a regular department of female trained nurses?

Child study.

1 By a mothers club. 2 As applied in pedagogy. 3 As pursued by a normal alumnae association. 4 As an aid to intelligent philanthropy. 5 An experiment in practical philanthropy.

Household science.

1 What is household science and its application to the needs of the people? 2 What our public schools are doing for this science. 3 Advantage of a knowledge of household science for the average woman. 4 To what extent is our tenement population benefiting by a discussion on the subject? 5 Results accomplished by philanthropic and educational organizations. 6 Place of household science in the curriculum of women's colleges.

Political study.

1 Development of democratic ideals in government. 2 Needed legislation for the women of the state. 3 Awakening of the civic conscience through political study. 4 Responsibilities of women as citizens. 5 Political study for mothers and teachers.

Ethical culture, progress of ethical ideals; "Everything good in man leans on what is higher."

1 Ethics of home life. 2 Social life. 3 Civic life.

The press.

1 Comparative standards of foreign and American journalism. 2 Impressions given by the press of the proceedings of women's clubs. 3 What constitutes a first-class news report? 4 The qualifications of a first-class reporter.

Philanthropy.

1 Philanthropic work among women by women. 2 Educational and industrial unions. 3 The woman's exchange. 4 Philanthropic side of the woman's club. 5 Philanthropic possibilities of working girls clubs.

Esthetics in civics.

1 How may beauty be introduced into the daily life of the people? 2 What have public parks, playgrounds, botanical gardens, museums and outdoor sports done for the physical and social elevation of the population of our crowded cities?

Western New York federation of literary and educational organizations. The reciprocity bureau of this federation publishes the following outline of work:

1 Each club shall send to the chairman of reciprocity bureau, programs, calendars, year book, order of exercises at special meetings, and all tabulated statements of club work. The club shall report all special efforts along lines philanthropic, civic, economic or otherwise, outside of regular club work.

2 a) The corresponding secretary of the federation shall furnish each club in the federation with a list of all the federated clubs.

b) Each federated club having a printed or written program shall furnish a copy of the same to all other clubs on the list.

c) Any club desiring a paper or discussion on a given topic from another federated club can apply to the president or secretary of said club.

d) Any club inviting an essayist or speaker to appear before it shall provide for the expenses of such essayist or speaker, unless otherwise provided for.

3 a) The secretary of each club shall be instructed to send to the chairman of the reciprocity bureau a semiannual report of best paper or talk, or such as may have received marked favor-

able mention by the home club, given by any of its members before the club during the preceding half year; and shall give name of person, subject of paper or discussion, and forward manuscript where possible.

Each club shall decide what constitutes the excellence of such paper or talk, namely: literary merit; power of thought; effect on audience; or adaptation to club studies.

b) The secretary of the local club shall make report semi-annually to chairman of reciprocity bureau, of speakers and papers from other clubs, with names and subjects, that have been presented before the club during the preceding half year, with such other facts as may be of general interest pertaining thereto.

4 It shall be the duty of the chairman of the reciprocity bureau to make semiannual reports to local federated clubs of the work done by said clubs during the preceding half year; such reports to be compiled from the foregoing required reports of the local secretaries.

5 a) The semiannual reports of the local clubs shall be forwarded to the chairman of the reciprocity bureau on or before the following dates, namely: January 10, May 10 of each year.

b) The chairman shall forward reports to the local secretaries within two weeks after the above named dates. Reports not received on or before required dates may be omitted by chairman in the summary of semiannual club reports.

6 a) The secretary of each club shall make request of the chairman of reciprocity bureau for such helps or suggestions, or for such papers or speakers from other clubs in the federation as the work of the local club may need or find to be desirable.

b) It shall be the duty of the chairman to comply with such requests so far as possible; to direct clubs to sources of information, and to suggest desirable visiting club members and speakers.

7 It shall be the duty of chairman of the reciprocity bureau to present at the annual meeting of the federation a report of the work of the year compiled from the foregoing required reports of the local secretaries and the semiannual reports of the chairman to the local clubs.

8 The federated clubs shall at each meeting give five minutes to the discussion of the same topic throughout the federation; the required topic shall be some question of social, economic or civic conditions; the list of topics and time assigned to each shall be under the supervision of the executive council.

9 a) The chairman of the reciprocity bureau shall appoint an assistant in each council within the limits of the federation, who shall be known as the county chairman of correspondence of said county.

b) It shall be the duty of such chairman to encourage and assist in the organization of local clubs where none exist; to inform and to interest so far as possible both federated and non-federated clubs in her county in the reciprocity work of this federation, and thereby stimulate and create interest in practical club work and in the advantages of federated club organization.

c) Said chairman shall make quarterly reports to chairman of reciprocity bureau.

10 It shall be the aim of this bureau to establish a fund which may be known as the visiting fund, whereby visiting members may be sent to smaller clubs without expense to either club or speaker.

11 To facilitate the immediate work of this bureau the secretaries of the local clubs shall be instructed to send such reports as may be practicable concerning the work of this present year, with mention of valuable papers of last year's work, giving names of writers and subjects to the chairman of this bureau on or before the tenth day of November next. Programs and other tabulated statements to be forwarded immediately.

In a farther report of the reciprocity bureau, adopted by the federation in June 1898, the following organization of its departments for study of special subjects is announced:

1 *Successive departments.* Organize departments successively. Bring subject of each department before the clubs of the federation, and put the department in working order before proceeding to organize another department.

2 *Methods.* a) Subject of department is brought before the clubs through the semiannual federation topics sent out by reciprocity bureau.

b) Committee selects for such topics, questions and topics which involve fundamental principles or latest theories of subject of the department to be organized. Time assigned for discussion of topics one half club year.

3 *Single subject meeting.* Single subject meeting of federation immediately following time assigned for such discussion shall be limited to subject of given federation topics. The discussions of this single subject meeting shall be presided over by the head of said department.

4 *Full organization.* The department is then fully inaugurated and the head of department named will assume direction of department and perfect organization as she may see fit, subject to the supervision of chairman of reciprocity bureau. Such department is an integral part of, and auxiliary to the work of the reciprocity bureau.

5 Delay in organization. The above methods will necessarily prolong the work of a full organization of the several departments; but the committee are assured that there will be a compensating gain in the permanency and practical efficiency of the departmental work of the federation.

On request of the 19th century club of Hamburg and in anticipation of special legislation, the subject for five minute discussion in all federated clubs during the past year was Free and traveling libraries. The topics were:

- 1 Some great libraries of the world
- 2 History of establishment of public libraries in America
- 3 Library work
 - Helps to readers
 - Use and abuse of aids to readers
- 4 Library groups: Origin; methods; use
 - a* Circulating or reference. Large; small; club; college; technical; scientific
 - b* Traveling libraries
- 5 Libraries in small towns
 - Importance; character; maintenance; educational value
- 6 Library legislation. History of national and New York state libraries
 - Basis of distribution of state moneys among libraries
- 7 The club and library
 - Relation of library to club and through club to the home

In accordance with the plan outlined, these topics were discussed during several months by each club in the federation, and in January a meeting was held in Hamburg at which they formed the basis of the program. As every attendant had had the subject under consideration for several months, the meeting was particularly interesting and suggestive.

Allegany co. federation of women's literary clubs. The fifth annual meeting was held at Wellsville Oct. 20, 1899. A discussion on helps and hindrances in club life was of much practical value to members.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT CLUBS

Buffalo, Trinity house, 258 Elk st. Conducts kindergarten, sewing school, library and various classes in manual training and domestic science.

Buffalo, Westminster house. The settlement maintained by Westminster church at 424 Adams st. is in four cottages. It conducts a social science club for men; housekeepers club and mothers meetings for women; working girls club, cooking class, dressmaking class, physical culture class and reading circle for young women; manual training club for boys and sewing school for girls. There are also boys brigades, penny provident society and girls kitchengarden.

New York, East side house. Founded in 1891 at foot of East 76 st. New York. The buildings are an old time country residence and a three story brick building built in 1894, containing Webster free circulating library of 7858 volumes, reading room, kindergarten and lecture hall. The open ground of half an acre comprises a small park, running track, summer house, swings and bath houses. The clubs grouped as educational are 1) Mens school extension class, the members of which are principally working men anxious to continue their education while busy at their trades; 2) Fellow-citizenship association, an organization for study of social problems and promotion of purity in politics; 3) Young women's art class, under direction of Mr George S. Kellogg of Teachers college art department. The class is not for technical instruction, but to cultivate the perceptions by study of the history and interpretation of art; 4) Women's literary class, meeting fortnightly; class in voice culture, meeting weekly with a teacher; 5) Mothers Bible class, for study of Bible history. In addition there are various clubs for social enjoyment.

Friendly aid house. The Friendly aid society took rented rooms on E. 33 st. in 1892, and began work for the social welfare of the locality by establishing a kindergarten and a mothers meeting. From this beginning grew clubs and classes for both sexes and all ages. Two years later the location was transferred to

248 E. 34 st. which has been enlarged and improved as needs of the settlement increase. In addition to social clubs there is a Civic club for discussion of social problems; a Woman's club, meeting weekly with miscellaneous programs; Goodwill club and Holly club, both composed of young girls, meeting weekly for discussion of miscellaneous topics, and several boys clubs for informal investigation of topics of interest.

Union settlement. The following summary is reprinted from an official pamphlet:

The district. The district about the settlement lies between 96 and 110 streets, east of Lexington av., 50 blocks, containing nearly 100,000 people, largely English speaking, living for the most part in crowded tenement houses. There are four saloons to every block, no public library except that of the settlement, and no places of wholesome amusement. Public schools are good, but too few in number. There are three churches just outside the district, but in the district itself there is not a church building; the two "people's tabernacles" located in storerooms, and the settlement hall, are the only available places of worship.

Centers of work. The settlement residence, 237 E. 104 st.; the workingmen's club house, 241 E. 104 st.; the hall for religious services and the kindergarten rooms and gymnasium, 248 E. 104 st.; the athletic club house and gymnasium, 235½ E. 100 st.; the playground and athletic field, 101 st. between 2d and 3d avenues.

Kindergarten. 54 children enrolled; average attendance, 46; 50 families represented.

Mothers meetings. Kindergartners in charge, assisted by the committee of the women's auxiliary. Music, talks to the mothers, kindergarten work explained; light refreshments. Attendance, 35.

Little mothers. Girls 8 to 12 years of age. Attendance, 25. Kitchengarden work.

Library. Open for adults Monday evenings, and for children, Tuesday and Friday afternoons, 3 to 5, at 237 E. 104 st. Number of volumes, 1228; circulation six months 1265. Library has been put in excellent condition by the committee.

Union club. Young men 18 to 20 years old; meeting for social and literary programs.

Young ladies union club. 20 girls 16 to 18 years old; meeting for social, literary and industrial work.

Acorn club. 12 young ladies 18 to 20 years old; meeting for social, literary and industrial work.

Physical culture classes. One class, of 16 members of the Acorn club and their friends, meeting Tuesday evening in the gymnasium; a second class of 22 girls, from 12 to 14 years old, meeting Tuesday afternoon at 4.

Cooking class. 12 mothers, Miss Dennis of the New York cooking school in charge; meeting Tuesday afternoons at 3 o'clock at 241 E. 104 st. for lessons in plain cooking, and study of foods.

Manhattan union. Young men 18 to 30; number of members 30; lectures and social meetings.

Workingmen's club. 50 men; the headworker, president. Club house open every evening, with rooms for games, reading, lectures, etc. Business meetings the first and third Mondays; entertainments every Friday evening.

Chicago university settlement. The annual report describes the club work as follows:

Unity club. Early in 1894 a group of young ladies formed themselves into a literary and social organization known as the Banyan club. A little later 30 young men established a Civic club, the purpose of which was to study questions relating to good citizenship. Last October the two clubs joined forces taking the name Unity club. Its various sections have specific interests, literary, dramatic, economic or social. By occasional open meetings, informal social gatherings, and unfailing kindness and sympathetic cooperation this large club of young men and women has done much to carry forward the settlement idea of true neighborliness.

Agassiz club. This club meets Friday evenings in the Lookout rooms, where the boys have a cabinet filled with botanic and geologic specimens. In the summer it makes observation trips to the country or to city parks or museums. The expedition is usually under care of some one from the university who can teach the boys how to take notes on new things they see. Meetings at which observations thus made are reported, are often of great interest.

Ivy leaf club. Composed of 25 young girls who meet once a week for games, singing, and physical culture. The Agassiz club and the Ivy leaf club often unite on the evenings devoted to social purposes.

Excelsior club. Made up of boys who divide their time about equally between athletics and debates. The first newspaper of the settlement, the *Bulletin*, is conducted by the Excelsior club.

Young citizens, Columbian guards, Kingsley and Young Americans are clubs of boys whose purpose is in the main the development of ideas of good citizenship with special practical reference to the neighborhood of the settlement. They make a point of conducting their meetings in orderly fashion, and feel incumbent on them a loyal guardianship of the good name and honor of the settlement.

Culture club. Made up of girls from a large department store. Long hours and few holidays make it difficult for these girls to find either time or strength for outside work of any sort. The meetings are largely social in character, but the name chosen by the club indicates the ambition that started it, and this thought is not lost sight of in the various talks and readings given.

Monday evening club. Composed of young men and women who have weekly meetings for study of poetry. Longfellow has been chosen for this winter.

Melody club. Composed of children (boys and girls) who are studying music. The aim is to give them ideals of music as a larger, truer thing than a mere amusement or accomplishment. They meet Wednesday from 5 to 6 in the hall.

Children's hour. Made up of girls from 9 to 13. They meet afternoons for stories and talks. Characters from Dickens and tales of Greek heroes have been the subjects this winter.

Woman's club. Organized last January. In the full and prompt response which it met there was manifest the strong though hidden longing for friendliness and neighborly greeting. Eight nationalities are represented. At weekly meetings reports are given of the various sorts of work done by women. These are often followed by stirring discussion of needs of the settlement district, and the best methods of practical work.

The latest club to be formed is one for men. This club is but a month old. Its purpose is the free discussion of living issues. The interest is keen and well sustained.

A congress of clubs, meeting the last Wednesday of each month has revealed the leavening, unifying influence of club life. Thought has been quickened; lives have been broadened by contact one with another. The club is, in fact, "just a settlement" in miniature. It is a company of people united by common interests and seeking to advance not merely their own welfare but that of the community at large.

Northwestern university settlement. This settlement was established in Chicago in 1892. It maintains a library, open two afternoons a week; a kindergarten; a day nursery; a penny provident bank; a school of domestic science, giving instruction in sewing, dressmaking, kitchen gardening, cooking and sanitary science. Lectures are given on hygiene, and sanitary science. The Home culture club for young women, Columbian women's club and the Men's club meet weekly for discussion of literary topics.

PUBLICATIONS

Syllabuses. During the year two syllabuses published by the home education department were added to the 77 previously reported, all of which are planned for 10 weeks study. A complete list with prices may be had on application. The two new syllabuses are:

S78 Curtis, Mrs J. K. *Romeo and Juliet.* 32p. Jan. 1899.
Price 5 cents.

S79 — *Coriolanus.* 36p. Oct. 1899. *Price 5 cents.*

Bibliographies. Within the year two bibliographies in the state library series of bibliography bulletins have been added to those already reported. (*See Home education bulletin 29, p. 143-44 or Handbook 6*)

Bibliography 19. *College libraries in the United States.* 52p. Dec. 1899. *Price 10 cents.*

— **20.** *House decoration and furnishing.* 20p. Dec. 1899.
Price 5 cents.

OUTLINES OF STUDY

From the large number of programs filed during the past year we reprint a few as suggestive for topics not previously covered.

The chief purpose in printing these programs is to enable every club to utilize the experience and studies of other clubs. It is always considered a compliment to have one's program copied in whole or in part. The only stipulation is that those who find material in our bulletins for their programs shall send two copies as soon as printed for our files, so that we may pass on to others any new ideas which seem to promise usefulness.

Subj. no. 640

THE HOME; ITS EVOLUTION

*New York household economic association***Construction of the house**

- 1 Location; soil; drainage; sewerage
- 2 Architecture; lighting; heating; ventilation
- 3 Plumbing; decoration; furnishing

Hygiene; history

- 1 Air; water; ice; sunlight; heat
- 2 Cleanliness; dirt and disease; odors; mildew
- 3 Infection and disinfection; bacteriology

Physical economics

- 1 Physiology; anatomy
- 2 Digestion; sleeping; bathing
- 3 Exercise; work; fatigue; rest; nursing
- 4 Child-study, development and training

Dress; textiles

- 1 History and evolution; manufacture
- 2 Influence of dress on mind and health
- 3 Propriety of appearance; taste; durability

Foods; history

- 1 Food products of the world; foods of various nations
- 2 Chemical constituents; nutritive values
- 3 Chemistry of nutrition; relative digestibility
- 4 Purchasing; serving; relation of food waste to sanitation
- 5 Adulteration; dietaries

Cookery; history and evolution

- 1 Chemistry; hygienic value of boiling, baking, roasting, broiling, frying
- 2 Chafing dish; Aladdin oven
- 3 Preserving; drying

Meats

Relative values; cooking; serving

Milk foods

- 1 Milk and its products
- 2 Bacteria in cheese and butter making

Sea foods

Nutritive value of fish and shell-fish

Vegetables

- 1 Cereals; legumes; tubers; fungi
- 2 Vegetarianism; salads

Fruits and nuts

Nutritive value and digestibility; medicinal value

Bread

- 1 History; chemistry of bread making
- 2 Rationale of whole wheat; Graham
- 3 Macaroni and pastes

Sugars

- 1 Heat and working force
- 2 Food value of starches and fats

Beverages

- 1 Tea; coffee; cocoa
- 2 Manufacture; adulterations

Herbs and spices

Oriental, ancient and modern use

Housekeeping

- 1 Evolution; primitive methods; modern living and the demands of 19th century civilization
- 2 Foreign housekeeping; American possibilities

Domestic service

- 1 Trained and untrained help
- 2 American problems
- 3 What has been done toward a solution; university and schoolwork; domestic service in public institutions
- 4 Business methods; wages; dress

Subj. no. 726.6**ITALIAN CATHEDRALS**

Monday art club, Middletown N. Y.

1898-99

Assisi

Church of St Frances
Early fresco painting
Cimabue and Giotto

Pisa

History and architecture
Leaning tower
Baptistery; Nicolo Pisano
Campo Santo

Siena and Orvieto

Siena cathedral
Orvieto cathedral
Giovanni and Andrea Pisano

Florence, Santa Croce

History; Taddeo Gaddi
Dante

Florence, Santa Maria del fiore

History and architecture

Arnolfo; Brunelleschi

Luca della Robbia

Campanile

Baptistery; Ghiberti

Florence, San Marco

The monastery

Savonarola

Fra Angelico

The Plagnoni painters: Fra Bartolommeo, Botticelli, and Lorenzo di Credi

Florence, Church of the Carmine

Masaccio; Filippino Lippi

History and architecture of Prato cathedral

Filippo Lippi; Donatello

Palermo cathedral

Monreale cathedral

Rome, St Peter's

History

Architecture: Bramante, Michelangelo

Church of Rome

Sistine chapel

The Vatican; Raphael

Venice, San Marco

History and architecture of cathedral of Venice

Venetian mosaics

Patron saints of Venice: St Mark and St Theodore

Venetian painters

The Bellini

Titian

Paul Veronese

Milan

History and architecture

Leonardo da Vinci

Subj. no. 935**ANCIENT SEMITIC HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION***Every Saturday night club, Waterville N. Y.*

1898-99

Out of monuments, names, wordes, proverbs, traditions, private recordes and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of bookes, and the like we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time. *Bacon*

CHALDEA**1 Valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates**

Early inhabitants and their language

- 2 Chaldean history and civilization to the Elamite conquest
- 3 Elamite dynasty
- 4 Shushan (Susa) Excavations of its ruins
Explorers of buried cities and their hardships

ASSYRIA

- 5 First Assyrian empire
Earliest kings of Asur
Tiglath-Pileser 1
- 6 Shalmaneser 1
Shalmaneser 2
Nineveh
- 7 Neighbors of Asur
- 8 Second Assyrian empire Tiglath-Pileser 2
Sargon
- 9 Sargonides Fall of Asur
- 10 Byron's *Sardanapalus*
- 11 Babylonian history from the close of the Chaldean period (1300
B. C.)
Nabopolassar
- 12 Nebuchadnezzar
Persian conquest and fall of Babylon
- 13 Babylon
- 14 Religion, arts, and culture of Assyria and Babylon
- 15 Phenicia
- 16 Syria
- 17 Arabia

THE HEBREWS

- 18 Patriarchal age. The judges. Social and domestic life of the period
- 19 King Saul. David, poet and king. Browning's *Saul*
- 20 King Solomon
Division of the empire
- 21 Kings of Israel and Judah
Babylonian captivity and restoration
- 22 Hebrew religion and literature
- 23 Present condition of ancient Semitic lands and peoples

Subj. no. 917.8

A STUDY OF THE WEST

Travelers club, Waterville N. Y.

1898-99

- 1 "The temper of the West." Bryce, *American commonwealth*, v. 2
Across the continent to San Francisco. Phillips Brooks's *Letters of travel*
- 2 Chicago; historical sketch
Its parks and buildings
Eugene Field
"The western art movement." *Century*, Aug. 1886

- 3 Twin cities of the West: St Paul and Minneapolis
 - Omaha and its recent exposition
 - Great libraries of the United States
- 4 Grand canon of the Colorado (Arizona)
 - The American Sahara
 - A forest of agate
 - The petrified forest
 - Montezuma's well and castle; the great natural bridge at Arizona
- 5 A trip into New Mexico; life, homes and industries
 - Cave and cliff dwellers
 - Santa Fé, the oldest city in the United States
 - Ancient silver mines of Zacatecas
- 6 Colorado
 - Its incomparable climate
 - Its scenic beauty; canons; Pike's peak; Garden of the gods
- 7 Denver: Historical sketch
 - Manitou springs
 - Leadville
 - Mines
 - Pueblo and its furnaces
- 8 Utah
 - Mineral wealth
 - Salt Lake City
 - Mormonism
 - Visit to a coal mine
- 9 Yellowstone national park: discovery and history
 - Geography and geology
 - Geysers and hot springs
 - Tour of the park
- 10 Montana, a land of wonder
 - Pyramid park and its scenery
 - Idaho
 - Shoshone falls
- 11 The Indian of today
 - Location of tribes
 - Reservation life
 - Schools
 - Helen Hunt Jackson and her work for the Indians
- 12 Portland and its sea beaches
 - Tacoma and Seattle
 - Oregon
 - Ranch life in the far West
- 13 Rocky mountains and their scenery
 - Vancouver, the Glasgow of the Northwest
- 14 California
 - Climate and irrigation
 - Mineral wealth
 - Industries
 - Our Italy or southern California

- 15 San Francisco
 - Chinatown
 - Lick observatory
 - Stanford university and its founder
- 16 Missions of California
 - Floral beauty and the fiestas of California
 - Yosemite valley and its marvels of nature
- 17 Picturesque Alaska
 - Its purchase by the United States
 - Gold fields and seal fisheries
 - Indians and Eskimos
 - Sheldon Jackson, Alaska's apostle and pioneer

GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY IN THE 19th CENTURY

Subj. no. 940.9

Saturday class, Buffalo N. Y.

1898-99

Industrial reformation and English reform bill of 1832
 1846 on the continent
 English reform bills, 1867-98
 Gladstone
 Labor legislation
 Two great philanthropists: Lord Shaftesbury and George Peabody
 Morris, Ruskin, and the socialists
 Pre-Raphaelites
 Democracy and art
 Democracy and education
 Development of the novel
 Rise of the newspaper
 Victorian lyrics
 The modern essayist
 The artist, Tennyson
 The philosopher, Browning
 The democrat, Kipling
 The conservative, John Henry Newman
 The revolutionist, Darwin
 Arthur Hugh Clough
 Herbert Spencer and John Fiske
 Influence of the church in modern life
 Trades unions
 Decline of war
 America and the 20th century

INDEX

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page in ninths; e. g. 678^a means page 678, beginning in the third ninth of the page, i. e. about one third of the way down.

- Adams, W. H.**, report of Reading club, Perry, 695^a.
Adsit, S. G., report of Saturday club, Hornellsville, 689^a.
Alcala club, New York, 693^a.
Albany, Amici in littera club, 678^a.
Albany, Art for travelers club, 678^a.
Albany, Council of Jewish women, 678^a.
Albany, Missionary study club, 678^a.
Albany, Pine Hills fortnightly club, 678^a.
Albion, Historical club, 678^a.
Albion, Historical conversation club, 678^a.
Alexandria Bay, University extension club, 679^a.
Allegany county federation of women's literary clubs, 706^a.
Allen, Louise, report of Tuesday afternoon study class, Greendale, 687^a.
Allen, Susan, report of fortnightly club, Auburn, 680^a.
American literature club, Wolcott, 700^a.
Amici in littera club, Albany, 678^a.
Andrews, H. M., report of Ladies literary club, Massena, 691^a.
Angelica, Progress club, 679^a.
Antwerp, Fortnightly club, 679^a.
Armstrong, Mrs H. K., report of history class, Penn Yan, 695^a.
Arnold, Florence, report of Shakespeare amateurs, Cuba, 685^a.
Art circle, Geneva, 687^a.
Art club, Bath, 680^a.
Art club, Mamaroneck, 691^a.
Art club, Middletown, 691^a.
Art for travelers club, Albany, 678^a.
Art research club, Auburn, 679^a.
Art, *see also* Italian cathedrals.
Assyria, outline of study, 717^a.
Attica, Author's club, 679^a.
Attica, Monday club, 679^a.
Atwater, S. L., report of Progress club, Angelica, 679^a.
Auburn, Art research club, 679^a.
Auburn, Fortnightly club, 680^a.
Aurora, Thursday club, 680^a.
Authors club, Attica, 679^a.
Bacon, Rosalie, report of Nondescript club, Bronxville, 681^a.
Baldwinsville, History club, 680^a.
Baldwinsville, University extension club, 680^a.
Barnes, Mrs E. A. H., report of Caledonian club, Portville, 696^a.
Barney, Mrs E. E., report of Columbian club, Groton, 688^a.
Barrows, J. E., report of History of art club, Leroy, 690^a.
Bath, Art club, 680^a.
Bath on Hudson, Shakespearean society, 680^a.
Belfast, Hawthorne club, 680^a.
Belmont, Literary and historical society, 680^a.
Belmont, Tourist club, 680^a.
Bendell, T. W., report of Council of Jewish women, Albany section, 678^a.
Best, S. L., report of University extension club, Alpha branch, Ogdensburg, 694^a.

- Bibliographies, 713^a.
 Bigelow, P. M., report of Every Saturday night club, Waterville, 700^a.
 Binghamton, Civic club, 680^a.
 Binghamton, Every Saturday night club, 681^a.
 Binghamton, High school literary club, 681^a.
 Binghamton, Ladies literary society of the First congregational church, 681^a.
 Binghamton, Priscilla club, 681^a.
 Blauvelt, Reading circle, 681^a.
 Blood, Mrs A. K., report of Women's literary club, Dunkirk, 685^a.
 Bly, Mrs J. G., report of East Side study club, Sherman, 698^a.
 Boak, F. M., report of Travelers club, Middletown, 692^a.
 Bolivar, Sorosis, 681^a.
 Bradshaw, K. E., report of American literature club, Wolcott, 700^a.
 Branch, Jeannie, report of Clionian circle, Corning, 685^a.
 Brasher Falls, Literary club, 681^a.
 Brentwood, Travelers club, 681^a.
 Broadhead, M. M., report of Fortnightly club, Jamestown, 689^a.
 Bronxville, Nondescript club, 681^a.
 Brooklyn art guild, 681^a.
 Brown, M. G., report of Current topic Chautauquans, Elmira, 686^a.
 Bryan, Josephine, report of Constantia literary club, 684^a.
 Buck, H. E., report of Saturday club, Lockport, 691^a.
 Buffalo, Council of Jewish women, 681^a.
 Buffalo, Gradgrind club, 682^a.
 Buffalo, Graduates association of the Buffalo seminary, 682^a.
 Buffalo, Highland Park literary club, 682^a.
 Buffalo, Literary club of the church of the Messiah, 682^a.
 Buffalo, Monday class, 682^a.
 Buffalo, Saturday class, 682^a; outline of study, 719^a.
 Buffalo, Teachers association of the church of Our Father, 682^a.
 Buffalo, Training class of Buffalo free kindergarten association, 682^a.
 Buffalo, Trinity house, 709^a.
 Buffalo, Tuesday club, 683^a.
 Buffalo, Westminster house, 709^a.
 Buffalo, Woman's investigating club, 683^a.
 Bull, A. W., report of Round Robin reading club, Oxford, 694^a.
 Burch, Mrs Carl, report of Monday music club, Ilion, 689^a.
 Burdick, Eva, report of University extension club, Baldwinsville, 680^a.
 Burt, M. F., report of Missionary study club, Albany, 678^a.
 Caledonia, Fortnightly club, 683^a.
 Caledonian club, Portville, 696^a.
 Callaghan, M. E., report of Charlton reading circle, 684^a.
 Camden historical club, 683^a.
 Campbell, M. A., report of Fortnightly club, Caledonia, 683^a.
 Canajoharie, Colonial club, 683^a.
 Canajoharie, Monday evening club, 683^a.
 Canajoharie, Travelers club, 683^a.
 Canaseraga, Essential club, 683^a.
 Canastota, Fortnightly club, 683^a.
 Cardinal Newman reading circle, Dunkirk, 685^a.
 Carmer, H. A., report of Seneca Falls historical society, 696^a.
 Carter, Anna, report of Gradgrind club, Buffalo, 682^a.
 Carthage, Shakespeare club, 683^a.
 Cary, M. E., report of High school literary club, Binghamton, 681^a.
 Case, Mrs E. C., report of Camden historical club, 683^a.

- Castile, Wednesday club, 684¹.
 Cathedrals, *see* Italian cathedrals.
 Catholic reading circle, Rochester, 696⁷.
 Catskill, Monday club, 684².
 Cayuga, Monday reading circle, 684².
 Chaldea, outline of study, 710⁶-17².
 Chamberlain, Mrs Eugene, report of Monday class, Buffalo, 682⁴.
 Chamberlain, Mrs J. H., report of Hawthorne club, Belfast, 680⁷.
 Chandler, S. R., report of Philomath, Moravia, 692⁸.
 Charlton reading circle, 684⁴.
 Chatham literary society, 684².
 Chicago university settlement, 711¹²-12⁹.
 Civic club, Binghamton, 680⁹.
 Clark, S. M., report of Literary club of the Church of the Messiah, Buffalo, 682⁴.
 Clarke, Mrs A. C., report of Home study circle, Waterville, 700⁴.
 Claverack, University association, 684².
 Clio circle, Gloversville, 687².
 Clio club, Haverstraw, 688².
 Clio club, Plattsburg, 695⁷.
 Clionian circle, Corning, 685².
 Cockings, Mrs J. F., report of Wednesday club, Syracuse, 699⁴.
 Cole, A. F., report of Household economic association, Saugerties, 697².
 College libraries in the United States, bibliography, 713².
 College woman's club, Rochester, 696².
 Collin, Miriam, report of Coterie, Fayetteville, 686².
 Collins, M. E., report of Literary club, Ripley, 696⁷.
 Colonial club, Canajoharie, 683⁴.
 Columbian club, Groton, 688¹.
 Composition club, Rochester, 697¹.
 Comstock, S. E., report of Twentieth century club, Newark, 694².
 Constantia literary club, 684².
 Copenhagen literary circle, 685².
 Coriolanus, syllabus by Mrs J. K. Curtis, 713².
 Corning, Clionian circle, 685².
 Cornwall on the Hudson, Ingleside club, 685².
 Coterie, Fayetteville, 686².
 Coye, Mrs W. J., report of Travelers club, Canajoharie, 683².
 Crozier, L. G., quoted, 674²-75².
 Cuba, Shakespeare amateurs, 685².
 Cuba, Shakespeare club, 685².
 Current topic Chautauquans, Elmira, 686².
 Curtis, Mrs C. W., report of Tourist club, Belmont, 680².
 Curtis, E. N., report of Society for the study of art, Fredonia, 687².
 Curtis, Mrs J. K., Romeo and Juliet, syllabus, 713²; Coriolanus, syllabus, 713².
 D. A. R., Hendrick Hudson chapter, Hudson, 689².
 D. A. R., Le Ray de Chaumont chapter, Watertown, 699².
 D. A. R., Olean chapter, 694².
 D. A. R., Willard's mountain chapter, Greenwich, 687².
 Davis, Mrs F. M., report of Ladies literary club, Livonia, 691².
 Davis, Mrs M. H., report of Woman's club, Ithaca, 689².
 Deems literary club, West New Brighton, 700⁷.
 Delhi, Tourists club, 685².
 Democracy in the 19th century, outline of study, 719².
 De Voe, Mrs Ophelia, report of Ellington literary club, 685².
 Dewey, Melvil, report as director, 673-77.

- Domestic economy, outline of study, 714-15^a.
- Doremus, A. T., report of Deems literary club, West New Brighton, 700^r.
- Doubleday, F. C., report of civic club, Binghamton, 680^a.
- Dunkirk, Cardinal Newman reading circle, 685^a.
- Dunkirk, Women's literary club, 685^a.
- East Aurora, Woman's club, 685^r.
- East Fishkill, Fortnightly club, 685^a.
- East Side study class, Troy, 690^a.
- East Side study club, Sherman, 696^a.
- Eaton, Eugenia, report of Shakespeare club, Cuba, 685^a.
- Elder, E. C., report of Training class of Buffalo free kindergarten association, 682^a.
- Ellington literary club, 685^a.
- Elmer, Elizabeth, report of The tourists, Middletown, 692^a.
- Elmira, Current topic Chautauquans, 686^r.
- Elmira, Home lights club, 686^a.
- Elmira, Wednesday morning club, 686^a.
- Elsall, J. S., report of Literary union, Middleville, 692^a.
- Emerick, Mrs Abram, report of Fulton reading circle, 687^a.
- Emersonian reading club, Pike, 695^a.
- Essential club, Canaseraga, 683^r.
- Every Saturday night club, Binghamton, 681^a.
- Every Saturday night club, Waterville, 700^a; outline of study, 716-17^a.
- Fairport, Ladies historical club, 686^a.
- Farmers club, Rensselaer county, 696^a.
- Fayetteville, Coterie, 686^a.
- Fayetteville, Philomath, 686^a.
- Ferris, Mrs G. N. G., report of Olla podrida literary society, Franklinville, 686^a.
- Fillmore, Wide awake club, 686^a.
- Fin de siecle club, Penn Yan, 695^a.
- Fish, ———, report of Fortnightly club, Honeoye Falls, 688^a.
- Flushing, Good citizenship league, 686^r.
- Folger, H. A., report of D. A. R., Hendrick Hudson chapter, Hudson, 689^a.
- Fort Edward, Fortnightly club, 686^r.
- Fort Plain, Saturday afternoon study class, 686^a.
- Fortnightly club, Antwerp, 679^a.
- Fortnightly club, Auburn, 680^a.
- Fortnightly club, Caledonia, 683^a.
- Fortnightly club, Canastota, 683^a.
- Fortnightly club, East Fishkill, 685^a.
- Fortnightly club, Fort Edward, 686^r.
- Fortnightly club, Hamilton, 688^a.
- Fortnightly club, Honeoye Falls, 688^a.
- Fortnightly club, Jamestown, 689^a.
- Fortnightly club, Olean, 694^a.
- Fortnightly club, Potsdam, 696^a.
- Fortnightly club, Seneca Falls, 696^a.
- Fortnightly club, Stillwater, 696^a.
- Fortnightly club, Worcester, 701^a.
- Fortnightly study club, Johnstown, 690^a.
- Forum club, North Tonawanda, 694^a.
- Frank, Harriet, report of Martha Palmer university extension club, Ogdensburg, 694^a.
- Franklinville, Olla podrida literary society, 686^a.
- Fredonia, Shakespeare club, 687^a.
- Fredonia, Society for the study of art, 687^a.
- Friday evening Shakespeare club, Sing Sing, 698^a.
- Friday study club, Watervliet, 700^a.
- Fulton reading circle, 687^a.

- Galbraith, M. J., report of Monday club, Mt Morris, 692¹.
- Garwood, Mrs W. J., report of Essential club, Canaseraga, 683¹.
- Geneva, Art circle, 687¹.
- Georgia federation of women's clubs, 702¹.
- Gillett, L. C., report of Woman's club, Watkins, 700¹.
- Gilliland, V. S., report of Tuesday club, Plattsburg, 695¹.
- Glens Falls, Tuesday club, 687¹.
- Gloversville, Clio circle, 687¹.
- Gloversville, Monday afternoon study class, 687¹.
- Goldsmith, M. H., report of Wednesday morning club, Elmira, 686¹.
- Good citizenship league, Flushing, 686¹.
- Goulding, Gertrude, report of Tuesday club, Glens Falls, 687¹.
- Gow, M. E. C., report of Saturday club, Schuylerville, 698¹.
- Gradgrind club, Buffalo, 682¹.
- Grand Rapids (Mich.), Ladies literary club, conference on methods, 676¹.
- Grange study club, Marcy, 691¹.
- Grant, Mrs Frank, report of Twentieth century club, Salamanca, 697¹.
- Greaves, Mrs Margaret, report of Literary association, Troy, 699¹.
- Greek art course, Rochester, 697¹.
- Greendale, Tuesday afternoon study class, 687¹.
- Greene, Mrs Alice, report of Copenhagen literary circle, 685¹.
- Greenwich, D. A. R., Willard's Mountain chapter, 687¹.
- Grier, E. M., report of New century art club, Jamestown, 689¹.
- Groat, J. A., report of Fortnightly club, Canastota, 683¹.
- Groton, Columbian club, 688¹.
- Groton, Historical club, 688¹.
- Gurnee, E. B., report of Nineteenth century club, Haverstraw, 688¹.
- Haff, H. C., report of Winter night club, Islip, 689¹.
- Hall, H. H., report of Travelers club, Brentwood, 681¹.
- Hall, Mrs W. B., report of Ladies historical club, Syracuse, 698¹.
- Hamill, M. M., report of History club, Baldwinsville, 680¹.
- Hamilton, Fortnightly club, 688¹.
- Harris, Mrs A. E., report of Monday club, Catskill, 684¹.
- Harrison, C. E., report of East Side study class, Troy, 699¹.
- Hasbrouck, Mrs G. D. B., report of Monday club, Kingston, 690¹.
- Haverstraw, Clio club, 688¹.
- Haverstraw, Nineteenth century club, 688¹.
- Hawthorne club, Belfast, 680¹.
- Hebrews, outline of study, 717¹.
- Hell study club, Johnstown, 690¹.
- Hendrick Hudson chapter, D. A. R., Hudson, 689¹.
- Herkimer, Progressive club, 688¹.
- Hermance, A. F., report of University association, Claverack, 684¹.
- Hermance, K. L., report of Tuesday club, Yonkers, 701¹.
- Hermans, J. H., report of Monday evening club, Manlius, 691¹.
- Hession, A. L., report of Cardinal Newman reading circle, Dunkirk, 685¹.
- Hewitt, E. A., report of Ladies literary club, Plattsburg, 695¹.
- High school literary club, Binghamton, 681¹.
- Highland Park literary club, Buffalo, 682¹.
- Hill, F. R., report of Teachers association of the Church of Our Father, Buffalo, 682¹; report of Tuesday club, Buffalo, 683¹.

- Hinsdale, Marion, report of Fort-nightly club, Antwerp, 679^o.
 Historical club, Albion, 678^o.
 Historical club, Groton, 688^o.
 Historical club, Ilion, 680^o.
 Historical club, Middletown, 691^o.
 Historical conversation club, Albion, 678^o.
 Historical society, Liverpool, 691^o.
 Historical society, Seneca Falls, 698^o.
 History class, Penn Yan, 695^o.
 History club, Baldwinsville, 680^o.
 History of art club, Leroy, 690^o.
 Holdsworth, E. H. G., report of Fin de siecle club, Penn Yan, 695^o.
 Holmes, E. A., report of Highland Park literary club, Buffalo, 682^o.
 Home, its evolution, outline of study, 714^o-15^o.
 Home lights club, Elmira, 686^o.
 Home study, aids, 673^o-74^o; position in education of the individual, 674^o.
 Home study circle, Waterville, 700^o.
 Honeoye Falls, Fortnightly club, 688^o.
 Hornellsville, Macaulay club, 688^o.
 Hornellsville, Saturday club, 689^o.
 Horner, M. E., report of Travelers club, Olean, 694^o.
 Horsfall, H. R., report of Santa Maria reading circle, Poughkeepsie, 696^o.
 Houghton, L. J., report of University extension club, Alexandria Bay, 679^o.
 House decoration and furnishing, bibliography, 713^o.
 Household economic association, New York, outline of study, 714^o-15^o.
 Household economic association, Saugerties, 697^o.
 Hoxie, Mrs G. W., report of Leisure hour club, Union Springs, 690^o.
 Huber, M. D., report of Authors club, Attica, 679^o.
 Hudson, D. A. R., Hendrick Hudson chapter, 689^o.
 Hunt, Florence, report of Study club, Penfield, 695^o.
 Ilion, Historical club, 689^o.
 Ilion, Monday music club, 689^o.
 Ilion, Travelers club, 689^o.
 Ingleside club, Cornwall on the Hudson, 685^o.
 Inloes, S. G., report of Every Saturday night club, Binghamton, 681^o.
 Interlaken literary club, Keuka college, 690^o.
 Islip, Winter night club, 689^o.
 Italian cathedrals, outline of study, 715^o-16^o.
 Ithaca, Woman's club, 689^o.
 Jamestown, Fortnightly club, 689^o.
 Jamestown, New century art club, 689^o.
 Joerissen, Katherine, report of Historical club, Ilion, 689^o.
 Johnstown, Fortnightly study club, 690^o.
 Johnstown, Heli study club, 690^o.
 Johnstown, Round table, 690^o.
 Jones, C. A., report of Travellers club, Waterville, 700^o.
 Jones, E. L., report of Monday reading circle, Cayuga, 684^o.
 Jordan, Nineteenth century club, 690^o.
 Kehon, E. L., report of Catholic reading circle, Rochester, 696^o.
 Kent, A. C., report of Monday club, Westfield, 700^o.
 Keuka college, Interlaken literary club, 690^o.
 Kinderhook, Monday afternoon club, 690^o.
 Kingston, Monday club, 690^o.

- Ladies historical club, Fairport, 686^a.
- Ladies historical club, Syracuse, 698^a.
- Ladies literary club, Grand Rapids (Mich.), conference on methods, 676^a.
- Ladies literary club, Livonia, 691^a.
- Ladies literary club, Massena, 691^a.
- Ladies literary club, Plattsburg, 695^a.
- Ladies literary society of the First congregational church, Binghamton, 681^a.
- Lathrop, Mrs C. C., report of Emersonian reading club, Pike, 695^a.
- Lathrop, L. E., report of Fortnightly club, Seneca Falls, 698^a.
- Leisure hour club, Union Springs, 699^a.
- Le Ray de Chaumont chapter, D. A. R., Watertown, 690^a.
- Le Roy, History of art club, 690^a.
- Le Roy, Woman's club, 690^a-91^a.
- Lewis, O. J., report of Rensselaer county farmers club, 696^a.
- Literary and historical society, Belmont, 680^a.
- Literary and musical society, Mt Morris, 692^a.
- Literary association, Troy, 690^a.
- Literary club, Brasher Falls, 681^a.
- Literary club, Ripley, 696^a.
- Literary club of the Church of the Messiah, Buffalo, 682^a.
- Literary union, Middleville, 692^a.
- Little, M. M., report of Upsilon Tau Delta club, Tonawanda, 699^a.
- Liverpool, Historical society, 691^a.
- Livonia, Ladies literary club, 691^a.
- Lockport, Saturday club, 691^a.
- Lockwood, Mrs W. A., report of College woman's club, Rochester, 696^a.
- Macaulay club, Hornellsville, 688^a.
- McCan, K. I., report of Art circle, Geneva, 687^a.
- McNiel, M. N., report of Historical club, Groton, 688^a.
- Maine federation of woman's clubs, 701^a-2^a.
- Mamaroneck, Art club, 691^a.
- Manier, Mrs John, report of Ladies literary society of the First congregational church, Binghamton, 681^a.
- Manlius, Monday evening club, 691^a.
- Marcy, Grange study club, 691^a.
- Marks, R. R., report of Council of Jewish women, Buffalo section, circle no. 3, 681^a.
- Martha Palmer university extension club, Ogdensburg, 694^a.
- Mary Arden club, New York, 693^a.
- Massena, Ladies literary club, 691^a.
- Mattoni, H. N., report of Literary and historical society, Belmont, 680^a.
- May, E. B., report of Progressive club, Herkimer, 688^a.
- Meaker, R. P., report of Art research club, Auburn, 679^a.
- Mears, Mrs D. O., report of Art for travelers club, Albany, 678^a.
- Meierhof, Mrs E. L., report of Society for study of child nature, chapter 1, New York, 693^a.
- Meloling, Hattie, report of Historical society, Liverpool, 691^a.
- Merrifield, F. B., report of Shakespearean society, Bath on Hudson, 680^a.
- Merriman, Mrs H. C., report of Pine Hills fortnightly club, Albany, 678^a.
- Middletown, Art club, 691^a.
- Middletown, Historical club, 691^a.
- Middletown, Monday art club, 692^a; outline of study, 715^a-16^a.

- Middletown, The tourists, 692².
 Middletown, Travelers club, 692².
 Middleville, Literary union, 692⁴.
 Minerva club, Sherman, 698⁴.
 Missionary study club, Albany, 678².
 Mohawk, Study club, 692².
 Monday afternoon club, Kinderhook, 690².
 Monday afternoon study class, Gloversville, 687¹.
 Monday art club, Middletown, 692¹; outline of study, 715²-16¹.
 Monday class, Buffalo, 682².
 Monday club, Attica, 679².
 Monday club, Catskill, 684².
 Monday club, Kingston, 690².
 Monday club, Mt Morris, 692².
 Monday club, Niagara Falls, 694¹.
 Monday club, Springville, 698².
 Monday club, Westfield, 700².
 Monday evening club, Canajoharie, 683¹.
 Monday evening club, Manlius, 691¹.
 Monday music club, Ilion, 689².
 Monday reading circle, Cayuga, 684².
 Moody, Mrs D. F., report of Reading circle, Blauvelt, 681⁴.
 Mooney, A. R., report of Study club, Waterford, 699¹.
 Moore, A. K., report of Art club, Mamaroneck, 691⁴.
 Moravia, Philomath, 692².
 Moravia, Round table, 692².
 Morrell, Mary, report of Thursday club, Aurora, 680².
 Mt Morris, Literary and musical society, 692².
 Mt Morris, Monday club, 692².
 Mt Vernon, Westchester woman's club, 692².
 Nassau, Philomathean society, 693¹.
 Neighborhood civic club, New York, 693².
 Nesmith, Mrs H. M., report of Mary Arden club, New York, 693².
 New century art club, Jamestown, 689².
 New century league, Tonawanda, 690².
 New York, Alcala club, 693².
 New York, East side house, 709².
 New York, Friendly aid house, 709²-10².
 New York household economic association, outline of study, 714¹-15².
 New York, Mary Arden club, 693².
 New York, Neighborhood civic club, 693².
 New York, Seton circle, 693².
 New York, Society for study of child nature, chapter 1, 693².
 New York state federation of women's clubs, 702²-5².
 Newark, Twentieth century club, 694¹.
 Niagara Falls, Monday club, 694¹.
 Nichols, Mrs J. A., report of Saturday class, Buffalo, 682².
 Nichols, Mrs Jennie, report of Sorosis, Bolivar, 681².
 Nineteenth century club, Haverstraw, 688².
 Nineteenth century club, Jordan, 690².
 Nondescript club, Bronxville, 681².
 Norris, I. M., report of Monday club, Springville, 698².
 North Tonawanda, Forum club, 694².
 Northwestern university settlement, 713¹.
 Oakleaf, Mrs F. H., report of Fortnightly club, Olean, 694².
 Ogdensburg, Martha Palmer university extension club, 694².
 Ogdensburg, University extension club, Alpha branch, 694².
 Olean, Fortnightly club, 694².
 Olean, Travelers club, 694².

- Olean chapter D. A. R., 694⁴.
 Olla podrida literary society, Franklinville, 686⁷.
 Onaway club, Syracuse, 698².
 Outlines of study, 713¹-19²; usefulness, 673¹.
Outlook, extract from, 675⁴-76⁴.
 Oxford, Round Robin reading club, 694².
 Pack, Mrs A. S., report of Fortnightly club, Stillwater, 698¹.
 Park Chautauqua circle, Utica, 699².
 Peck, Mrs C. A., report of Woman's club, East Aurora, 685¹.
 Penfield, Study club, 695¹.
 Penn Yan, Fin de siècle club, 695².
 Penn Yan, History class, 695².
 Perry, M. L., report of Nineteenth century club, Jordan, 690⁴.
 Perry, Reading club, 695¹.
 Phelps, E. A., report of Round table, Moravia, 692⁴.
 Phelps, Margaret, report of Clio club, Gloversville, 687⁴.
 Philomath, Fayetteville, 686⁵.
 Philomath, Moravia, 692².
 Philomathean society, Nassau, 693¹.
 Pike, Emersonian reading club, 695⁴.
 Pine Hills fortnightly club, Albany, 678¹.
 Plattsburg, Clio club, 695¹.
 Plattsburg, Ladies literary club, 695¹.
 Plattsburg, Tuesday club, 695².
 Port Jefferson, Woman's literary club, 696¹.
 Portville, Caledonian club, 696¹.
 Potsdam, Fortnightly club, 696¹.
 Poughkeepsie, Santa Maria reading circle, 696⁴.
 Priscilla club, Binghamton, 681⁴.
 Programs, 713¹-19².
 Progress club, Angelica, 679².
 Progressive club, Herkimer, 688².
 Publications, 713².
 Purdy, N. C., report of Monday art club, Middletown, 692¹.
 Randall, A. M., report of Woman's club, Leroy, 690²-91¹.
 Reading club, Perry, 695⁴.
 Registered study clubs, reports, 678²-701².
 Reich, Benjamin, report of Neighborhood civic club, New York, 693².
 Reid, M. J., report of Clio club, Plattsburg, 695¹.
 Rensselaer county farmers club, 696².
 Reveley, M. A., report of Ingleside club, Cornwall on the Hudson, 685².
 Rice, Mrs H. M., report of Philomath, Fayetteville, 686².
 Ripley, Literary club, 696¹.
 Rochester, Catholic reading circle, 696¹.
 Rochester, College woman's club, 696².
 Rochester, Composition club, 697¹.
 Rochester, Greek art course, 697².
 Rochester, Unity club, 697².
 Rodell, C. A., report of Park Chautauqua circle, Utica, 699².
 Rodier, S., report of Seton circle, New York, 693⁴.
 Rome, Wednesday morning club, 697².
 Romeo and Juliet, syllabus by Mrs J. K. Curtis, 713¹.
 Rotchford, Mary, report of Wide awake club, Fillmore, 686².
 Rothchild, Irene, report of Unity club, Rochester, 697².
 Round Robin reading club, Oxford, 694².
 Round table, Johnstown, 690².
 Round table, Moravia, 692².

- Russell, B. E., report of Olean chapter D. A. R., 694^a.
- Rutherford, Katherine, report of Art club, Bath, 680^a.
- Salamanca**, Salmagundi society, 697^a.
- Salamanca**, Twentieth century club, 697^a.
- Salmagundi society, Salamanca, 697^a.
- Santa Maria reading circle, Poughkeepsie, 696^a.
- Saratoga Springs, Travelers at home club, 697^a.
- Saturday afternoon study class, Fort Plain, 686^a.
- Saturday class, Buffalo, 682^a; outline of study, 719^a.
- Saturday club, Hornellsville, 689^a.
- Saturday club, Lockport, 691^a.
- Saturday club, Schuylerville, 698^a.
- Saugerties, Household economic association, 697^a.
- Sawyer, Mrs. A. H., report of Wednesday morning art club, Watertown, 700^a.
- Sawyer, Edith, report of Brooklyn art guild, 681^a.
- Schuylerville, Saturday club, 698^a.
- Scott, A. P., report of Composition club, Rochester, 697^a.
- Sears, A. E., report of Historical club, Albion, 678^a.
- Semitic history and civilization, outline of study, 716^a-17^a.
- Seneca Falls, Fortnightly club, 698^a.
- Seneca Falls, historical society, 698^a.
- Seton circle, New York, 693^a.
- Shackelford, E. P., report of Travelers at home club, Saratoga Springs, 697^a.
- Shakespeare amateurs, Cuba, 685^a.
- Shakespeare club, Carthage, 683^a.
- Shakespeare club, Cuba, 685^a.
- Shakespeare club, Fredonia, 687^a.
- Shakespeare society, Bath on Hudson, 680^a.
- Sharp, J. D., report of Macaulay club, Hornellsville, 688^a.
- Shaw, C. L., report of Tourists club, Delhi, 685^a.
- Sheldon, Mrs. F. C., report of Philomathean society, Nassau, 693^a.
- Sherman, East Side study club, 698^a.
- Sherman, Minerva club, 698^a.
- Sing Sing, Friday evening Shakespeare club, 698^a.
- Skinner, S. I., report of Woman's literary club, Port Jefferson, 696^a.
- Smith, Georgetta, report of Clio club, Haverstraw, 688^a.
- Smith, M. M., report of Forum club, North Tonawanda, 694^a.
- Smith, M. W., report of Colonial club, Canajoharie, 683^a.
- Smith, Mrs. S. McK., report of Chat-ham literary society, 684^a.
- Snook, D. E., report of Tourists club, Waverly, 700^a.
- Social settlement clubs, 700^a-13^a.
- Society for study of child nature, chapter 1, New York, 693^a.
- Society for the study of art, Fredonia, 687^a.
- Sorosis, Bolyar, 681^a.
- Spencer, Mrs. C. N., report of Fortnightly club, Hamilton, 688^a.
- Spencer, Mrs. D. D., report of Study club, Mohawk, 692^a.
- Spicer, Mrs. George, report of Shakespeare club, Carthage, 683^a.
- Springville, Monday club, 698^a.
- Stecker, Mrs. C. H., report of Westchester woman's club, Mt Vernon, 692^a.
- Steele, Mrs. A. E., report of Monday afternoon study class, Gloversville, 687^a.
- Stevens, Eugenie, report of Wednesday morning club, Rome, 697^a.
- Stewart, Mrs. J. S., report of D. A. R., Willard's mountain chapter, Greenwich, 687^a.

- Stewart, Margaret, report of Round table, Johnstown, 690^a.
- Stiles, Rev. L., report of Literary and musical society, Mt Morris, 692^a.
- Stillwater, Fortnightly club, 698^a.
- Stowell, Mrs M. B., report of Fortnightly club, Potsdam, 696^a.
- Study club, Mohawk, 692^a.
- Study club, Penfield, 695^a.
- Study club, Waterford, 699^a.
- Study clubs, conference on methods, 676^a; special mission, 675^a; number, 673^a; progress and permanent value, 675^a-76^a; registered, reports, 678^a-701^a; unregistered, reports, 701^a-13^a.
- Swan, Mrs W. G., report of Historical conversation club, Albion, 678^a.
- Syllabuses, 713^a.
- Syracuse, Ladies historical club, 698^a.
- Syracuse, Onaway club, 698^a.
- Syracuse, Wednesday club, 699^a.
- Taber, Mrs W. W., report of Onaway club, Syracuse, 698^a.
- Tabor, Mrs Mary, report of Wednesday club, Castile, 684^a.
- Tanner, J. R., report of Saturday afternoon study class, Fort Plain, 686^a.
- Taylor, Mrs W. R., report of Greek art course, Rochester, 697^a.
- Teachers association of the Church of Our Father, Buffalo, 682^a.
- Thayer, Mrs J. H., report of Minerva club, Sherman, 698^a.
- Thompson, A. A., report of Monday club, Niagara Falls, 694^a.
- Thursday club, Aurora, 680^a.
- Tonawanda, New century league, 699^a.
- Tonawanda, Upsilon Tau Delta club, 699^a.
- Tourist club, Belmont, 680^a.
- Tourists, Middletown, 692^a.
- Tourists club, Delhi, 685^a.
- Tourists club, Waverly, 700^a.
- Training class of Buffalo free kindergarten association, 682^a.
- Travelers at home club, Saratoga Springs, 697^a.
- Travelers club, Brentwood, 681^a.
- Travelers club, Canajoharie, 683^a.
- Travelers club, Ilion, 689^a.
- Travelers club, Middletown, 692^a.
- Travelers club, Olean, 694^a.
- Travellers club, Waterville, 700^a; outline of study, 717^a-19^a.
- Traveling libraries in Maine, 702^a.
- Treadwell, H. I., report of Wednesday literary club, Watertown, 699^a.
- Troy, East Side study class, 699^a.
- Troy, Literary association, 699^a.
- Tuesday afternoon study class, Greendale, 687^a.
- Tuesday club, Buffalo, 683^a.
- Tuesday club, Glens Falls, 687^a.
- Tuesday club, Plattsburg, 695^a.
- Tuesday club, Yonkers, 701^a.
- Twentieth century club, Newark, 694^a.
- Twentieth century club, Salamanca, 697^a.
- Underwood, Mrs G. F., report of Fortnightly club, Fort Edward, 686^a.
- Union settlement, 710^a-11^a.
- Union Springs, Leisure hour club, 699^a.
- Unity club, Rochester, 697^a.
- University association, Claverack, 684^a.
- University extension club, Alexandria Bay, 679^a.
- University extension club, Alpha branch, Ogdensburg, 694^a.

- University extension club, Baldwinsville, 680^a.
- Unregistered organizations, reports, 701^a-13^a.
- Upsilon Tau Delta club, Tonawanda, 699^a.
- Utica, Park Chautauqua circle, 699^a.
- Van Lone**, Lizzie, report of New century league, Tonawanda, 699^a.
- Van O'Linda**, M. G., report of Friday study club, Watervliet, 700^a.
- Van Wyck**, Nettle, report of Fortnightly club, East Fishkill, 685^a.
- Vosburgh**, Emma, report of Monday evening club, Canajoharie, 683^a.
- Walling**, W. W., report of Literary club, Brasher Falls, 681^a.
- Wassung**, Mrs A. B., report of Hell study club, Johnstown, 690^a.
- Waterford**, Study club, 699^a.
- Watertown**, D. A. R., Le Ray de Chaumont chapter, 699^a.
- Watertown**, Wednesday literary club, 699^a.
- Watertown**, Wednesday morning art club, 700^a.
- Waterville**, Every Saturday night club, 700^a; outline of study, 716^a-17^a.
- Waterville**, Home study circle, 700^a.
- Waterville**, Travellers club, 700^a; outline of study, 717^a-19^a.
- Watervliet**, Friday study club, 700^a.
- Watkins**, Woman's club, 700^a.
- Waverly**, Tourists club, 700^a.
- Weber**, L. E., report of Salmagundi society, Salamanca, 697^a.
- Webster**, Mrs C. L., report of Shakespeare club, Fredonia, 687^a.
- Webster**, Mrs D. W., report of Art club, Middletown, 691^a.
- Wednesday** club, Castile, 684^a.
- Wednesday** club, Syracuse, 699^a.
- Wednesday** literary club, Watertown, 699^a.
- Wednesday** morning art club, Watertown, 700^a.
- Wednesday** morning club, Elmira, 686^a.
- Wednesday** morning club, Rome, 697^a.
- Wells**, Mrs E. A. jr, report of Fortnightly club, Johnstown, 690^a.
- Welsh**, J. T., report of Amici in littera club, Albany, 678^a.
- Wertimer**, Mrs A. C., report of Woman's investigating club, Buffalo, 683^a.
- West**, outline of study on, 717^a-19^a.
- West New Brighton**, Deems literary club, 700^a.
- Westchester** woman's club, Mt Vernon, 692^a.
- Western New York** federation of literary and educational organizations, 705^a-8^a.
- Westfield**, Monday club, 700^a.
- Whitfield**, Mrs J. A., report of Travelers club, Ilion, 689^a.
- Wide awake** club, Fillmore, 686^a.
- Wilbor**, Mrs Carleton, report of Home lights club, Elmira, 686^a.
- Wilcoxson**, A. H., report of Monday afternoon club, Kinderhook, 690^a.
- Wilhelm**, Josephine, report of Graduates association of the Buffalo seminary, 682^a.
- Willard's Mountain** chapter, D. A. R., Greenwich, 687^a.
- Williams**, Edgarda, report of Friday evening Shakspeare club, Sing Sing, 698^a.
- Williams**, S. M., report of Priscilla club, Binghamton, 681^a.
- Wing**, Mrs C. D., report of Monday club, Attica, 679^a.
- Winter night** club, Islip, 689^a.
- Wisner**, Mrs F. E., report of Historical club, Middletown, 691^a.

Wolcott, American literature club,
700^a.

Woman's club, East Aurora, 685^a.

Woman's club, Ithaca, 689^a.

Woman's club, Leroy, 690^a-91^a.

Woman's club, Watkins, 700^a.

Woman's investigating club, Buffalo, 683^a.

Woman's literary club, Port Jefferson, 696^a.

Women's literary club, Dunkirk,
685^a.

Wood, B. E., report of D. A. R., Le
Ray de Chaumont chapter, Water-
town, 699^a.

Worcester, Fortnightly club, 701^a.

Worden, Mrs Dora, report of Inter-
laken literary club, Keuka col-
lege, 690^a.

Wright, G. R., report of Grange
study club, Marcy, 691^a.

Wright, S. E., report of Alcala club,
New York, 693^a.

Yonkers, Tuesday club, 701^a.

Home Education Department

Bulletin 36 September 1900

Extension Teaching Division

SUMMER SCHOOLS 1900

	PAGE		PAGE
Introduction.....	3	Chicago institute.....	22
New York schools.....		Bayview summer university.....	22
Chautauqua.....	9	Benton Harbor college and normal.....	22
Silverlake assembly.....	11	Kindergarten training school.....	22
Brooklyn institute biologic laboratory.....	11	University of Michigan.....	23
Roundlake summer meetings.....	11	Columbian catholic summer school.....	23
Natural science camp.....	11	Bayview assembly.....	24
Champlain summer school.....	12	Bayview summer university school of oratory.....	24
Central N. Y. summer school.....	12	Secretarial institute and training school.....	24
Lakeside assembly.....	12	Summer school of library science.....	24
New York school of art.....	12	University of Wisconsin.....	25
New York university.....	12	University of Minnesota.....	25
New York state library school.....	13	Summer library school.....	25
New York state summer institutes.....	14	Western normal college.....	26
Cornell university.....	14	Iowa state normal college.....	26
Columbia university.....	14	Buena Vista college summer school and county institute.....	26
Long Island college hospital.....	15	University of the state of Missouri.....	26
Rochester Athenaeum and mechanics institute.....	15	Kansas state normal school.....	27
Teachers summer school.....	15	Nebraska state normal school.....	27
Other American schools.....		University of Nebraska.....	27
Chautauqua-by-the-sea for eastern New England.....	15	University of Utah.....	27
Harvard university.....	16	Pacific Grove Chautauqua assembly.....	28
Sauveur summer school of languages.....	16	University of California.....	28
Marthas Vineyard summer institute.....	16	Foreign schools.....	
Northfield conferences.....	16	Summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces of Canada.....	28
Massachusetts institute of technology.....	17	Lectures to clergy.....	29
American institute of normal methods, eastern session.....	17	Ferienkurse in Jena.....	29
New school of methods, eastern session.....	18	Griefswalder ferienkursus.....	29
Rhode Island summer school for nature study.....	18	Alliance française.....	29
Neff college of oratory.....	18	University of Geneva.....	29
Berlitz summer school of languages.....	18	Conferences and conventions of 1900.....	
Mountain Chautauqua.....	18	Massachusetts.....	30
University of Virginia.....	18	New York.....	30
Virginia summer school of methods.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	30
Southern student conference.....	19	New Jersey.....	30
University of North Carolina.....	19	Washington D. C.....	31
Kentucky Chautauqua.....	19	Virginia.....	31
Wooster university summer school of science.....	19	South Carolina.....	31
Defiance college summer school.....	20	Ohio.....	31
Cleveland summer school of library science.....	20	Indiana.....	31
Island Park assembly.....	20	Michigan.....	31
Indiana university.....	20	Wisconsin.....	31
Rock River assembly.....	20	Minnesota.....	32
American institute of normal methods, western session.....	21	Iowa.....	32
University of Chicago.....	21	Canada.....	32
Chicago normal summer school.....	21	Nova Scotia.....	32
New school of methods, western session.....	21	England.....	32
University of Illinois.....	22	France.....	32
		Statistics of 1899.....	33
		Index.....	47

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Home Education Department

Bulletin 36 September 1900

Extension teaching division

SUMMER SCHOOLS 1900

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York

The marked tendency of recent years continues without change. The summer school has won its place as a permanent factor in American education. In proportion as the old and strong endowed colleges and universities adopt it, it becomes necessary for the worthy educational pioneers, to whom we are greatly indebted, as well as for the speculators in education, who have been "making money" out of the intellectual needs of the people, to give way before the better facilities which can now be had at less cost. It was so with the private school, which has been so largely displaced by the tax-supported high school and a few of the best endowed academies. It was so with the circulating and proprietary libraries of a generation ago, now mostly replaced with that magnificent modern institution, the free public library. A similar process is going on in the business school, where charlatans and impostors, mere educational quacks, have coined money out of the gullibility of those whom it graduated from an alleged college or university in six weeks with a flamboyant diploma and a contempt for real education or learning as mere pedantry. The universities and best high schools are offering business courses with better teachers and facilities, and the public is learning to look to educational, not speculative, institutions when it wishes real education or special training in any subject.

Thus the summer school gains in dignity and merit year by year and justifies the prophecies of those of us who had to con-

tend against the prejudice of many who are now helping to utilize the system.

We each year recognize in this report a class of meetings which are not called summer schools but which are so closely allied in work and methods that they find proper place in this bulletin. When any body of men or women come together for several days of the summer vacation for instruction, inspiration and the help to be had only by contact with others with the same special intellectual interests we have the elements of what we call a summer school. The École internationale de l'exposition to be held in Paris during the coming summer is a fine illustration of this affiliated class. We are watching this experiment with great interest and shall record its first year's work fully in the next report.

The ideal summer school will be one of the regular terms of a well-equipped university, giving the same proportionate credit for work actually done in its summer courses as for corresponding work done in the rest of the year. It should be centrally located and must have climate and environment favorable to work during warm weather. The instructors will be mostly members of the university faculty and the term will be short enough to allow both teachers and students time for a reasonable vacation during the most trying weather. It will be supported wholly or partly by the state, as it will chiefly serve the great body of public school teachers and others who can obtain these needed facilities only by such assistance as the theory of our government and our American system of education teaches us we must render from the public funds.

The tendency of recent years is strongly in these directions. Nearly a score of our universities, among them Harvard, Cornell, New York university and the University of Chicago, have taken up the work and this year Columbia also enters the field. Established in such institutions as these the summer school has the advantages of the university plant, buildings, libraries, laboratories, museums, observatories, gardens and special collections as well as its historical associations.

The necessity is being recognized of making the work a part of the university year, greater dignity being thus given it, larger value attaching to credit allowed and more inspiration coming to the student who feels himself an integral part of a great institution. The University of Chicago was the first to make its summer work a regular university quarter of the same length as and coordinate with its other sessions. The Universities of West Virginia, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Illinois have since followed her example except as to length of term, which they have made six weeks, and this year no less than three make a similar change, the Universities of North Carolina, Indiana and Michigan. The Universities of Wisconsin and North Carolina still continue also their summer schools for teachers.

The summer school faculty is almost always composed of members of the university faculty. The term averages about six weeks and follows the closing of the usual school year. Both students and teachers are therefore able to work continuously for a somewhat longer year than usual and still have time for a moderate vacation before the work of the next year begins. The University of Chicago however makes its summer quarter 12 weeks, the same length as its other sessions, dividing it into two terms. Here the regular student of the university may choose any three sessions he wishes or take all of them, thus being able to finish his course in shorter time. To do this of course a larger faculty is necessary to allow time for vacations. The University of North Carolina also makes its summer term 12 weeks.

Fees vary from a merely nominal charge to the regular tuition of the institution. In some schools where state aid is available tuition is entirely or practically free; in others it runs from \$5 to \$20 a course, or \$10 to \$40 for the entire session.

Several normal schools do summer work, among them the Chicago normal and Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska state normals. The Nebraska school charges no fee and Iowa only \$4 for 6 weeks; Kansas has not yet been able to secure from the state an appropriation for the summer school. Chicago institute, with that veteran educator Col. Francis W. Parker at its head, holds

its first summer school this year. It issues a monthly periodical called the *Chicago institute course of study*, the June number of which contains a detailed syllabus of the summer school. Schools of observation and practice are maintained in connection with most work intended specially for teachers.

Our own state is doing a great and beneficent work in its free summer schools for teachers, who may get the best available instruction at the same time that they enjoy the natural charms of the Thousand islands and Chautauqua.

In almost all university schools general and popular lectures are given besides the regular work, often by men outside the university faculty, usually from other universities, distinguished in special lines of work; in some cases these outside men give some of the courses.

Another feature showing the practical nature of the work is that of historical excursions taken in connection with certain courses. Harvard leads here, preparing a number of these excursions each year, arranging all details in advance and outlining them in the catalogue.

Harvard has made another innovation this year by arranging with the various publishing houses for a textbook library for the use of teachers in its summer school. This collection is in charge of a university attendant and opportunity is had to examine and compare the merits of recent textbooks, but no books are sold or orders taken.

Cornell offers in its college of agriculture a specially strong course in nature study. As the work is supported by a state fund for the extension of agricultural knowledge tuition is free to all New York teachers. Nature study in insect life, plant life and on the farm is covered and each student electing the work is allowed to take no other courses. It is characteristic of the best schools that students are urged to take one or two rather than more subjects, in order to insure thoroughness.

A proof of the fact that universities are more and more recognizing the needs of those unable to spend the whole year in study and an instance of what may be done by the earnest teacher is

brought out in the Indiana university arrangement of its terms. Many public schools close April 1, and for the benefit of the teachers of these schools the spring term is begun April 3; following it is the summer term beginning June 20 and ending July 31. The student of science can then do the work of the second term of the session at the biologic station connected with the university, beginning July 30 and ending August 24. This gives the teacher who is so fortunate as to be free the first of April opportunity for 20 weeks of continuous university work.

The various religious conferences continue their work, those at Northfield (Mass.) Lake Geneva (Wis.) and Asheville (N. C.) being most prominent. The combination of study and recreation at these places makes them specially attractive to Y. M. C. A. members and college students. Special provision is made for athletics, and on the Lake Geneva grounds a championship meet of the central section of the Athletic league of North America is held.

A remarkable proof of the growth of the true university extension spirit is shown in Harvard's unparalleled gift to the Cuban teachers this summer of instruction in a school specially arranged for the purpose together with entertainment during their stay. The government has added free transportation to and from Cuba. 1450 of the mentally and physically strongest teachers of Cuba will be given this privilege and each of these will go back to Cuba prepared to pass on what he has learned to the rest of the 3500 now teaching there. \$70,000 was necessary to carry out this work and was raised by the president and fellows of the university, who besides freely give their own services in the school.

In Cuba some summer work by teachers is made practically compulsory by a decree dated Dec. 6, 1899, providing that salaries will be paid teachers during vacation, only if they have attended normal schools or teachers meetings or followed other courses of instruction approved by the superintendent of schools.

While our hope for this summer work rests largely in the universities and normal schools because of their greater facilities for

instruction, their disinterestedness and their position as natural distributors of state funds for educational purposes, many of the smaller schools are doing excellent work and helping earnest students who for some reason can not reach the university schools. These private enterprises seem neither to increase nor decrease. Every year a few are added and some drop out. Reports for 1899 work were received from 110 schools as against 106 for 1898.

In 1901 this publication will be distributed before June 1. It will include besides report of 1900 schools as full announcements of those to take place in 1901 as can be obtained at that time. Special effort will be made to have this list as complete as possible, schools not yet having issued catalogues being asked to submit as comprehensive an outline of their proposed work as possible, so that the student wishing to attend some summer school not yet decided on, may have at hand a full list of the various schools with statement of the ground covered by each.

This bulletin will hereafter be in charge of Miss Harriet Hawley, director's assistant in the extension teaching division, to whose careful work the excellence of the present bulletin is due. With a better organization of the department we may hope for still more efficient work in the future.

The following accounts of summer courses supplement previous bulletins and include mainly announcements for 1900. States after New York are in the usual great groups, since it is more useful to study development by sections than to follow the alphabet. Schools under each state are in order of founding, where date is known; those for which date is unknown are given last. When no other authority is assigned the facts are taken from official circulars and announcements.

Following the accounts of summer schools is an index to the educational conferences now announced for 1900 arranged under the state or country in which the meeting is held. Appended to the fuller accounts are statistics compiled from the reports of last year's work at the various schools, tabulated under the headings of the report blank.

NEW YORK SCHOOLS

CHAUTAUQUA 1874

Chautauqua. 7 July-17 August. Fees, schools of language, literature, science, pedagogy, full course \$5, half course \$3, three courses \$10; religious teaching, full course \$1.50, half course \$1, three courses \$3; music, full course \$10, one week (all classes) \$2, six weeks (one class) \$5; fine arts, lectures two weeks \$3.50, one week \$2, instruction six weeks \$25, one week \$5; expression normal course \$50, shorter time in proportion; physical education, normal course, junior \$30, senior \$40, single classes in proportion; domestic science, normal course, first year \$40, second year \$5, cookery, six weeks \$15, three weeks \$9. Following is an outline of courses offered by the various schools.

English language and literature. Dr H. B. Sprague, Herbert Bates and Prof. H. C. Penn will give courses in rhetoric, composition, Shakspeare, Milton and Browning.

Modern languages. 14 courses in French, German and Spanish, including two for children, are offered, besides illustrated lectures, rehearsals of comedies and conversation classes.

Classical languages. Besides the usual beginning classes in Latin and Greek, Prof. F. J. Miller will give two special courses in advanced training to teachers of Latin and will devote one hour a week to conferences with teachers of this subject.

Mathematics and science. Prof. William Hoover, J. H. Montgomery, H. L. Batchelder and others give 17 courses in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics, geology, botany, forestry, biology and zoology. Laboratory work accompanies most of the classes and a special course in general chemistry is offered for teachers.

Social sciences. Prof. Arthur Yager offers one course on the American colonies and one on the 19th century in Europe.

Psychology and pedagogy. Courses on current educational problems and educational psychology are to be given by Prof. John Dewey. Among other courses are one on development of selfhood by James L. Hughes, one on school management, one on

elementary experimental science, five on nature study and six specially for kindergartners.

Religious pedagogy. Several courses in method are given, three or four in Sundayschool work, one in religious psychology and some in study of the Bible.

Music. Courses in harmony, vocal culture and chorus practice, a teachers club and a young peoples model singing class are included in this school. In addition private lessons in instrumental and vocal music will be available. There will be the usual extensive program of musical entertainments for the benefit of Chautauquans.

Fine arts. Courses in drawing and painting, art history, wood carving and keramic art are offered; informal talks will be given Saturday mornings by different members of the art faculty.

Expression. S. H. Clark and Mrs Emily M. Bishop offer courses in vocal expression, gesture and interpretation with one course in practice. Miss Alice Brown will have a special class for children.

Physical education. Classes will be formed in gymnastics for adults, children and teachers. A course will also be given in athletics and one in Americanized Delsarte culture.

Domestic science. Mrs Alice Peloubet Norton has general direction of the school and Miss Anna Barrows is in charge of the department of cookery. The work is specially for teachers, and a regular normal course embracing two years work and including chemistry, physics, physiology, bacteriology, pedagogy and administration of institutions will be given.

Practical arts. Courses in parliamentary law, shorthand and typewriting, business training and mycology. Parliamentary law includes training, normal and advanced classes, and business training gives one course in teaching methods.

In connection with the school of psychology and pedagogy will be held the New York state free summer institute, July 7-27, open to teachers of the state and those intending to teach here in 1900-1; a free nature study course, July 7-27, open to all residents of New York; and a vacation school, July 7-August 7, given by

three teachers of the University of Chicago elementary school, under the direction of Prof. John Dewey.

Among the lecturers who will give courses in connection with the schools are G. Stanley Hall, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Moses Coit Tyler, John Dewey, Bliss Perry, Edward Howard Griggs, Graham Taylor and F. M. Warren. Addresses will also be given by Bishop J. M. Thoburn, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Mrs Maude Ballington Booth, Miss Jane Addams, Dr A. E. Winship and others.

SILVERLAKE ASSEMBLY 1887

Silverlake Assembly. 24 July-16 August.

Courses include conference studies, the English Bible, and languages. Several prominent speakers will give lectures.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE BIOLOGIC LABORATORY 1890

Cold Spring Harbor L. I. 2 July-25 August. Fee \$20.

Courses are offered in zoology, botany, microscopic methods and nature study. The objects are to give general biologic instruction and to offer to advanced students opportunity for investigation. The laboratory is well equipped, its location being particularly favorable to the work given, and a biologic club, popular evening lectures, and collecting excursions add to the interest.

ROUNDLAKE SUMMER MEETINGS 1890

Include Biblical assembly, Newman preachers institute, Summer school of art (2 July-8 September), Normal summer school (17 July-8 August), Summer school of physical training. Courses in other subjects are also given and united meetings held.

NATURAL SCIENCE CAMP 1890

Canandaigua. 27 June-29 August. Fee \$76.50 including board.

For boys of all ages. Instruction in military organization, geology, entomology, music, taxidermy, photography, swimming, athletics, horseback riding and boating, with weekly lectures on such subjects as How to read the lessons in the rocks; Our glen and its history; Springs and wells; How the ice goes out. No

textbooks used and no studying required unless desired by parents.

A hardy outdoor life is encouraged and the system of study is based on "walks and talks with the instructors".

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL

CHARTERED AS THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA 1893

Cliff Haven. 2 July-31 August. Fee \$9-\$12 including board.

The principal object of this gathering is a reunion of Roman catholics during the summer months. Special courses will be given in Shakspeare, Dante, Latin, music and art besides the usual extended program of lectures by men prominent in religious and educational work.

CENTRAL N. Y. SUMMER SCHOOL 1892

Assembly Park. 9-27 August.

Music, oratory, parliamentary drill and modern languages are some of the subjects taken up this year and in addition a Chautauqua round table and a W. C. T. U. school of methods are held. A number of entertainments are also provided for.

LAKESIDE ASSEMBLY 1895

Findley Lake. 29 July-28 August. Fee \$2.

Assembly schools and entertainments.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ART 1895

New York. 28 May-15 September. Fee \$2-\$8 a month.

Studio, out-of-door, Saturday criticism and sketch classes. A scholarship of free tuition during winter term will be given student doing best work this summer.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY 1895

New York. 9 July-17 August. Fee \$25.

Courses are offered in Latin, Greek, Semitics, English, Germanic languages, philosophy, education, history, economics, mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology; given mainly by university professors.

University credit is given for work equivalent to corresponding courses in university college, school of applied science, and school of pedagogy, and certificates are granted for satisfactory completion of one or more courses.

For part of the work the board of education of New York allows partial or complete exemption from examinations for certain licenses.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL 1896

Albany. 31 May-11 July. Fee \$20 to all except New York librarians.

This was the largest and in every way most successful summer session yet held. The course of study and general plan were given in the last report p. 5-9. Each year the course is strengthened and the facilities improved. By an early session the summer students are brought for a month in contact with the regular state library school and have opportunity to hear several of its best lecturers. They have the advantages of the great state library of 430,000 volumes and chiefly the collections unequalled in extent and value made during the past 25 years to illustrate every phase of library management. The sessions are held in the best part of New York's \$25,000,000 capitol, which because of its vast bulk of granite is much cooler than small buildings.

This year there was a reunion of library school students, with large delegations from the other library schools at Pratt institute, Brooklyn, Drexel institute, Philadelphia, and the University of Illinois. Considerably over one hundred were present during the two days.

This summer school is peculiar in limiting attendance to those actually engaged in library work, in order to utilize its resources solely for those likely to do most for the profession, and to keep out those who are "so fond of books" and who, failing in everything else, hope to pose as trained librarians because they have spent six weeks at a summer library school. It is most hopeful that so large a portion of these earnest students admitted to the short summer course succeed later in coming back to take the full two year course.

NEW YORK STATE SUMMER INSTITUTES 1896

Chautauqua and Thousand Island Park. 9-27 July. Free to residents of state.

Philip M. Hull is the conductor at Chautauqua and Charles A. Shaver at Thousand Island Park. Each institute comprises two departments, professional training, and drill and review. The former includes courses in psychology, principles and history of education, child study, nature study, methods and school organization and management; in the latter, preparation may be made for state or uniform examinations or for the better teaching of certain subjects. Prof. John Dewey gives two courses in pedagogy at Chautauqua. At Thousand Island Park the State teachers association holds its annual meeting July 5-7.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY 1899

Ithaca. 5 July-16 August. Fee \$25 to all except New York teachers taking nature study.

Courses are given in Greek, Latin, German, romance languages, English, education, psychology, ethics, history, civics, mathematics, natural science, drawing and designing, mechanic arts and nature study.

Neither entrance examinations nor special qualifications are required. The school however is intended primarily to help high school and academic teachers. The high school curriculum is covered, and some graduate courses are offered. Credit is given for undergraduate and graduate work to students of the university.

The course in nature study given by the college of agriculture is a special feature, and includes nature study in insect life, in plant life and on the farm. It is hoped through this means to introduce the work into the schools, New York teachers being offered the special inducement of free tuition.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY 1900

New York. 2 July-10 August. Fee \$30.

Columbia holds its first summer session with an administrative board of Pres. Low, Nicholas Murray Butler and James E. Russell.

Instruction is given by the regular faculty of the university and includes courses in education, psychology, philosophy, botany, English, history, manual training, mathematics and physical training.

Proper university credit is given for part of the work and satisfactory completion of certain courses will exempt in whole or in part from examinations required for certain teachers licenses.

The university library, the Bryson library, the laboratories and the Bronx park botanic garden will be open to students, and a school of observation and practice will be maintained in connection with the courses in education.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL

New York. 17 May-28 July. Fee \$30.

Courses in practice of medicine, laboratory diagnosis, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, materia medica, anatomy, histology and allied subjects. Opportunity will be given to visit various hospitals and dispensaries.

ROCHESTER ATHENEUM AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE

Rochester. 9 July-4 August. Fee \$4-\$20 a course.

Subjects include manual training, drawing, painting, sewing and dressmaking.

TEACHERS SUMMER SCHOOL

Middleburg. 16 July-9 August. Fee \$6.

Courses in all subjects required for 1st, 2d and 3d grade certificates, for state certificates, and for entering the normal schools of the state.

OTHER AMERICAN SCHOOLS

CHAUTAUQUA-BY-THE-SEA FOR EASTERN NEW ENGLAND 1881

Oceanpark F. B. assembly and summer school

Oceanpark, Old Orchard Me. 25 July-1 September.

The usual Chautauqua assembly topics are covered in the C. L. S. C. portion, and the assembly and summer schools fur-

nish many lectures and courses in Bible study, oratory, physical culture, etc.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY 1869

Cambridge Mass. 5 July-15 August. Fee \$20 a course.

The courses are given by members of the Harvard faculty and are adapted specially to teachers. Prof. N. S. Shaler is chairman of the committee in charge of the school of arts and sciences. Special features are a series of evening lectures by members of the faculty and others, excursions to places of interest in connection with the history courses, a textbook library containing all recent textbooks, the freedom of the college library and the several museums as well as the botanic garden and the mineralogic collection.

Harvard is to furnish instruction to about 1450 Cuban school teachers during the summer. This school however will be entirely separate from the regular summer session.

SAUVEUR SUMMER SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES 1876

Amherst Mass. 9 July-17 August. Fee \$20 for languages; other subjects \$12-\$25.

Courses in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Hebrew and modern and ancient Greek, English, composition, library economy, chemistry and mathematics. Instruction in languages is given in the natural method, and a specialty is made of learning rapidly to speak French and German.

MARTHAS VINEYARD SUMMER INSTITUTE 1878

Cottage City Mass. 10 July-? August. Fee \$15 a course.

The majority of those who attend are teachers but the work is interesting and helpful to any student. The courses include, besides normal topics, painting, photography, vocal music, physical culture, shorthand, etc. W. A. Mowry, Edward H. Griggs and William G. Ward are among the instructors.

NORTHFIELD CONFERENCES

Y. M. C. A. encampment, Northfield Mass. Student conference, 29 June-8 July; founded 1886. Y. W. C. A. conference,

13-23 July; founded 1893. General conference of Christian workers, 2-20 August; founded 1880. Special Bible lectures 25 July-1 August; 20 August-1 September.

Bible study, training in methods of work, conferences on special subjects, general lectures and personal interviews make up the summer's work. The Y. M. C. A. encampment will be open from 28 June-1 September.

Student conference sessions are held morning and evening and include platform meetings, Bible classes and association and missionary conferences. The principal work is Bible study, special courses being Life of Christ, Acts and epistles, and Old testament characters. A preparatory course provides for beginners.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY 1888

Boston Mass. June and July. Fee \$25 each course.

Courses in mathematics, mechanical drawing, shopwork, English, modern languages, chemistry, physics, surveying, mechanism and mechanical engineering drawing, architecture and geology are offered by institute instructors. The work is intended primarily for present and prospective students of the institute, and credit is given in most subjects. It is however also open to outsiders.

Several of the departments hold summer schools outside of Boston in places specially adapted to their work. Last year's civil engineering school was held in Cherryfield (Me), the school of metallurgy in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and the summer students of architecture took a European tour of several weeks.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF NORMAL METHODS 1891

Eastern session

Boston Mass. 10-27 July. Fee \$15-\$25.

Courses include vocal music, piano, drawing, penmanship and reading. The aim of the department of vocal music is to train directors of public school music, seven courses, including one for postgraduates only, being given. The session will be held at the New England conservatory of music.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

NEW SCHOOL OF METHODS 1894

Eastern session

Hingham Mass. 16-27 July.

Departments of music, drawing, physical culture, penmanship pedagogy and philosophy are maintained.

RHODE ISLAND SUMMER SCHOOL FOR NATURE STUDY 1899

Kingston R. I. 5-20 July. Fee \$5 except to Rhode Island teachers.

For teachers of nature study in primary and secondary schools.

NEFF COLLEGE OF ORATORY 1893

Philadelphia Pa. 5 July-3 August. Fee \$25. Atlantic City N. J. 2-30 June. Fee \$25.

Courses in oratory, elocution, reading, mental development, personal psychology, and voice and physical culture.

BERLITZ SUMMER SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES 1888

Asbury Park N. J. 4 June-3 September. Fee \$5 a week or \$37 for full course.

Regular course includes French and German; special courses may be had in Spanish, Italian, Latin or Greek. The Berlitz method is used and special stress is laid on learning to speak as well as read the languages taught.

MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA 1883

Mountain Lake Park Md. 1-28 August. Fee \$2.50-\$4.

Lectures will be given by prominent educators and courses include the usual Chautauqua topics.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

FIRST CLASS ORGANIZED 1870

Charlottesville Va. July and August. Fee \$20-\$40.

Courses in anatomy, chemistry, law and Latin given by members of the university faculty.

VIRGINIA SUMMER SCHOOL OF METHODS 1888

Roanoke Va. 25 June-20 July. Fee \$3.

Courses for teachers in methods and an academic department for other students. Evening lectures and other entertainments will be given.

SOUTHERN STUDENT CONFERENCE 1898

Asheville N. C. 15-24 June. Fee \$6.

Held under the direction of the student department of the international committee of Young Men's Christian associations with the special purpose of training young men for leadership in Christian work. Mornings and evenings are given to classes, lectures and similar work and afternoons to recreation. Special emphasis will be laid on Bible study and methods of work.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA 1900

Chapelhill N. C. Summer term, 12 June-4 September. Fee \$25.

Summer session of regular university work, instituted this year. 20 courses are given and each is arranged to cover a half or a whole year's work and credit allowed accordingly.

Summer school for teachers. Founded 1894. 12 June-7 July. Fee \$6.

Besides special courses in history and method of education, many common branches are taken up and students are allowed to attend any courses of the regular university summer term. Library and laboratories are also open to them.

KENTUCKY CHAUTAUQUA 1897

Lexington Ky. 26 July. Fee \$3.

Instruction in Chautauqua assembly topics, lectures and entertainments.

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE 1886

Wooster O. 19 June-10 August. Fee \$10.

Courses include pedagogy, psychology, nature study, science, languages, elocution, music, physical culture and art, besides teachers classes in common branches.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK**DEFIANCE COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL 1896**

Defiance O. 11 June-3 August. Fee \$6-\$30.

Courses in pedagogy, psychology, natural science, business, mathematics, English, civics, painting and drawing, and music.

CLEVELAND SUMMER SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE 1898

Cleveland O. 23 July-1 September. Fee \$15.

School is conducted by the Cleveland public library and is intended principally for those already engaged in library work. Instruction is given in all the branches of library science, part of the time being used for lectures and part for practice work.

ISLAND PARK ASSEMBLY 1878

Rome City Ind. 25 July-16 August. Fee \$2.50.

Chautauqua topics including Bible study, drawing, physical culture, kindergarten work. Lectures, musicales and other entertainments will be numerous.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY 1890

Bloomington Ind. 20 June-31 July. Fee \$6.

Summer session takes place of summer school, regular university work with appropriate credit being given by faculty. Courses include Greek, Latin, French, German, English, history, social science, pedagogy, mathematics, science, nature study and law. Some courses are specially arranged for teachers. Library, laboratories and other university facilities are at the disposal of students.

Biologic station. Winona Lake Ind. 26 June-24 August. Fee \$15 a term (four weeks); \$25 full session.

Zoology, botany and bacteriology, elementary and advanced, are given, with university credit. Field, laboratory and text work are combined and research is specially encouraged. Laboratories are equipped with university apparatus.

ROCK RIVER ASSEMBLY 1887

Dixon Ill. 31 July-15 August.

Chautauqua topics, lectures and entertainments are principal features. Classes in Bible, health, physical culture and music.

Summer normal music school for teachers and prospective teachers is in session from July 16 to August 11, and includes piano and vocal instruction, lectures and recitations.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF NORMAL METHODS 1891

Western session

Evanston Ill. 17 July-3 August. Fee \$15-\$25.

Courses same as in eastern session (*see* p. 17). Work done in Northwestern university.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO 1891

Chicago Ill. 1 July-21 September. Fee \$45.

The regular work of the university is carried on through the summer quarter, the courses being given by the university faculty. They include philosophy and pedagogy, political science, history, comparative religion, dead and modern languages, science, public speaking and physical culture.

The divinity school is open during same time. Students are charged no tuition, matriculation and other incidental fees amounting to \$10. Courses are offered in Old testament literature by Pres. Harper and others, in New testament literature, systematic theology, church history and public speaking.

The English theological seminary is for students without collegiate education and is intended for pastors, candidates for the ministry and religious workers. Courses include Bible literature and interpretation, systematic theology, church history, homiletics, sociology and public speaking.

CHICAGO NORMAL SUMMER SCHOOL 1893

Chicago Ill. 2-23 July. Fee \$12.

Members of the Chicago normal school faculty give the courses, which include methods, child study, nature study, kindergarten work, art expression and a school of observation. Dr E. Benjamin Andrews will give a series of afternoon lectures.

NEW SCHOOL OF METHODS 1895

Western session

Chicago Ill. 20-31 August.

Same courses as in Hingham (Mass.) branch (*see* p. 18).

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS 1896

Urbana Ill. 18 June-27 July. Fee \$10.

The work includes courses in pedagogy, psychology, administration and supervision of schools, and languages, with special emphasis on English literature, rhetoric and composition; in natural and physical sciences, with special study of laboratories, and in mathematics. Each department is in the hands of the head or a leading professor of that department in the university, and university credit is given. A general lecture is given each day, the lecturers including Hon. Alfred Bayliss, Pres. John W. Cook, Pres. Arnold Tompkins and other prominent educators. The university library and observatory are available to students.

CHICAGO INSTITUTE 1900

Chicago Ill. 2 July-10 August. Fee \$20.

All departments of the institute are represented and courses are in charge of the institute faculty. Col. Francis W. Parker presents courses in psychology and pedagogy, and Wilbur S. Jackman in nature study. History, mathematics, physical training and kindergarten work are among the other courses offered, and a model school affords opportunity for observation. Three courses of popular lectures will be given by members of the faculty.

BAYVIEW SUMMER UNIVERSITY 1885

Bayview Mich. 11 July-15 August. Fee varies.

Courses are given in French, German and Latin language and literature, school methods, Bible study, music, oratory, physical culture, art, kindergarten training and sloyd.

BENTON HARBOR COLLEGE AND NORMAL 1887

Benton Harbor Mich. 19 June-27 July. Fee \$6.

Courses in science, literature, pedagogy, music, art, languages, English, elocution and Delsarte.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL 1891

Grand Rapids Mich. 5 July-30 August. Fee \$2 a week, \$8 a month, \$15 two months.

Classes include beginning and advanced work in kindergarten subjects and daily actual practice may be had if wished. There are besides, classes in physical culture, music, and primary methods. Special lectures will be given by Edward H. Griggs, late of Stanford university, Laura Fisher, principal kindergarten department Boston normal school, Caroline T. Haven, president International kindergarten union, and other well-known educators.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN 1894

Ann Arbor Mich. Literature department, 2 July-11 August, fee \$15; law department 2 July-26 August.

The former summer school has been made the regular summer session of the university. The courses offered may be classified as preparatory, advanced, and special courses for teachers, the pedagogic side being specially emphasized. Courses in nature study are arranged with special reference to public school work, and are free to Michigan teachers.

The advanced courses are for university students and others who wish to do work in a special line or toward a degree. Personal assistance in direction of work and reading courses will be available from instructors. Libraries, museums and laboratories are open to all students.

There will be special lectures bearing on the history and teaching of several branches offered in the summer session and one course of free lectures of more general interest.

For farther information concerning the department of law address E. F. Johnson, secretary of the faculty, Ann Arbor Mich.

COLUMBIAN CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL 1894

Detroit Mich. 12 July-1 August. Fee, season tickets to stockholders \$5; any 10 lectures \$2.

Circular states that the purpose of the school is to provide Roman catholics with a means of reunion during the summer months and the social side is given special prominence. Lectures in history, law, science, art, literature, education, social problems and religion are given by well-known scholars in these subjects.

BAYVIEW ASSEMBLY

Bayview Mich. 18 July-15 August. Fee, season ticket admitting to everything on grounds except two entertainments, \$3.

Lectures will be given by Bishop Galloway, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, E. P. Brown and other educators. Numerous concerts by the symphony orchestra and the chorus, and other entertainments including readings and illustrated lectures will be given.

BAYVIEW SUMMER UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ORATORY

Bayview Mich. 11 July-15 August. Fee \$6-\$12.

Courses in elocution and oratory, literary appreciation and interpretation, and pulpit and platform oratory will be given under the direction of Grant Stewart of Albion college school of oratory.

SECRETARIAL INSTITUTE AND TRAINING SCHOOL 1884

Y. M. C. A. camp, Lake Geneva Wis.

Student conference, 15-24 June. Instruction in the Bible and in methods of college and missionary work will be given together with addresses on the Christian life and work.

Y. W. C. A. 29 June-9 July. Usual religious topics will be taken up.

Conference of volunteer workers, 13-22 July. The program will be similar to that of the student conference except that emphasis will be laid on the work among city, town and railroad men.

Summer school for secretaries and physical directors, 26 July-26 August. Instruction will be given in the usual subjects pertaining to various phases of association work in these departments.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE 1895

University of Wisconsin, Madison Wis. 9 July-31 August. \$15.

Courses given are: 1) Wisconsin course, for librarians of small libraries; 2) regular course, including in addition to course 1 reference work, bibliography and more technical work; 3) teachers course, six special lectures on the care of school libraries; 4) course of 15 lectures on children's literature and children's work in libraries. For fuller information address Wisconsin free library commission, Madison Wis.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN 1899

Madison, Wis. 2 July-10 August. Fee \$15. Includes summer school for teachers, founded 1887.

This regular summer session of the university, established last year, includes but does not take the place of the summer school for teachers. It has a broader scope than that school and will provide elementary, advanced and graduate instruction in the subjects usually covered by the faculty of letters and science. Special opportunity in equipment and individual guidance is given for special, advanced or research work.

Special courses of lectures will be given by the faculty of the summer school and by men from other universities, among them Moses Coit Tyler, Kuno Francke, Franklin H. Giddings, H. Morse Stephens.

The nine libraries of Madison, four general and five special, are open to students, as are the university museums and laboratories and the Washburn observatory.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA 1891

Minneapolis Minn. 30 July-24 August. Fee \$1 to Minnesota teachers, \$6 to others.

This summer school is permanently organized under the authority and supervision of the department of public instruction for graded and high school teachers of the state. The university buildings, library, museum and laboratories, are available to the students. One section provides special and graduate work in several university subjects, given by members of the faculty or under their supervision, for which university credit may be had. It is intended specially for principals and high school teachers. A second section provides instruction in subject-matter and methods of teaching for teachers of grades below the high school.

SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

Minneapolis Minn. 30 July-24 August. Fee \$5.

A course of elementary library science, given in connection with University of Minnesota summer school under the direction

of the state library commission, and intended for librarians of small libraries, open only to those who expect to teach or do library work in Minnesota.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE 1882

Shenandoah Ia. 12 June-1 August. Fee, including board, \$23.50.

Common branches, teachers training classes, commercial courses and music.

IOWA STATE NORMAL COLLEGE 1897

Cedarfalls Ia. 16 June-27 July. Fee \$4.

The regular work of the school is continued through the summer term and credit given accordingly, making it possible for a student to graduate from the school by attending the summer sessions alone. The usual normal subjects are covered, and special lectures and conferences on methods are given afternoons and Saturdays.

BUENA VISTA COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL AND COUNTY INSTITUTE

Storm Lake Ia. Summer school 2-27 July, fee \$4; institute 30 July-10 August, fee \$1.

Special attention is given to preparing for teachers examinations. In addition there will be lectures on educational and popular themes.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI 1895

Columbia Mo. 4 June-25 August. Fee \$5.

This school is the outgrowth of the summer school of science and is intended for teachers, for university undergraduates and for those wishing to enter the university but not fully prepared. Courses will include agriculture, horticulture, biology, chemistry, languages, mathematics, physics, shopwork and drawing. University credit is given for work satisfactorily completed and grades made by experienced teachers will be accepted by state superintendent of public schools in place of an examination.

KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL 1891

Emporia Kan. 7 June-8 August. Fees \$10 one subject; \$13 two or more subjects.

All subjects except physical training are represented in the normal department while subnormal and preparatory classes in the elements of the common branches provide for those unable to meet entrance requirements.

NEBRASKA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Peru Neb. 8 June-2 August. Fee (first enrolment only) \$5.

The usual normal subjects are taken up and teachers find every opportunity for work in the library and laboratories. The courses include art, music, drawing and elocution, and popular lectures are added. The study of methods in all the work taken up is a special feature.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Lincoln Neb. 3 June-20 July. Fee \$2.

The regular summer session has developed from the previous university summer schools and earlier state institutes and is conducted primarily for teachers, principals and superintendents. Courses are offered in 10 representative departments of the university and a few others in high school subjects. General university lectures by distinguished specialists are given and conferences with heads of departments arranged for from time to time.

The Lancaster county teachers institute is held at the university during the second and third weeks of the summer session. It is in reality a school of methods and practice in elementary and graded school work, and takes up some subjects not included in the summer session.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH 1894

Salt Lake City U. 25 June-27 July. Fee \$5 each course.

Courses may be generally classified as: for teachers, in professional and scholastic lines; for undergraduates, in preparatory studies; for those who wish to specialize or do work counting toward a degree. The instruction is given by members of the uni-

versity faculty, and the university library, laboratories and museums will be open to students. Sup't Frank B. Cooper will deliver a course of 10 lectures on educational problems.

PACIFIC GROVE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY 1880

Pacific Grove Cal. 16-28 July. Fee \$2.50.

The usual Chautauqua subjects will be taken up and the general program will include several prominent lecturers and musicians. The oratorio of St Paul will be given by the San Jose oratorio society. Nature study will be one of the special courses and will include conchology, marine zoology and entomology, botany, land and marine.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA 1880

Berkeley Cal. 25 June-3 August. Fee \$10.

Courses will be offered in the departments of philosophy, pedagogy, history, political science, Greek, Latin, English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany. The university faculty will be strengthened by several lecturers from outside, among whom are Dr Frederic L. Burk, president of the San Francisco state normal school, Dr C. C. Van Liew, president of Chico state normal, Prof. E. C. Sanford of Clark and Clyde A. Duniway of Stanford. Every facility in the way of library and laboratories is offered and university credit given for work satisfactorily completed.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS

SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE FOR THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES OF CANADA

Bear River N. S. 26 July-10 August. Fee \$2.50.

Three classes of subjects are taught: physical sciences, biologic sciences, literature and music and including psychology, education and expression. It is arranged specially for teachers but other students will not find this a disadvantage. The work is taken up in lectures, discussions, laboratory and field practice and excursions.

LECTURES TO CLERGY

Cambridge Eng. 16-28 July. Fee one week 15s, two weeks £1.

The lectures are arranged on lines similar to those of previous summer gatherings in Oxford, Cambridge, Durham and London and are open to all clergymen. Lecturers include Prof. Mason, Prof. Ryle, Dr Watson, Rev. W. E. Collins and Dr M. R. James. Conferences will be held on clerical studies and on foreign missions.

St David's college, Lampeter, S. Wales. 10-15 September. Fee 10s.

Lecturers, Rev. Dr Sanday, Oxford, Rev. W. E. Collins, London, and a third not yet appointed.

FERIENKURSE IN JENA

Jena Ger. 6-25 August.

Courses are given in botany, geology, physiology, religion, several in pedagogy and two in the German language and literature for foreigners. Classes are specially arranged for teachers.

GRIEFSWALDER FERIENKURSUS

Greifswald Ger. 16 July-4 August. Fee 20 marks.

The school is specially for teachers but includes courses in German and American literature, modern languages and history and syntax of German language, besides those in the strictly educational field. It is under direction of Dr Bernheim, Dr Credner, Dr Seeck and Dr Siebs.

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

Paris France. 1 July-31 August. Fee, one month 60 fr; two months 100 fr.

Language, literature, arts, institutions and manners are taken up. On the language side grammar and pronunciation are treated; the courses in literature cover the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; 10 lectures are given on institutions and 10 on art.

UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA

Geneva Switzerland. 17 July-28 August. Fee 40 fr.

Literature, classic and modern, rhetoric, French institutions and customs, and applied psychology and pedagogy are among

the subjects treated. The six weeks course or any part of it may be taken. The school is under direction of a committee of members of the university faculty, headed by Bernard Bouvier, professor of the faculty of letters and social science.

CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS OF 1900

MASSACHUSETTS

American fisheries society. Woodsholl, 18-20 July.

American ornithologists union. Cambridge, 13-15 November.

Eastern art teachers. Boston, 24-26 May.

NEW YORK

American association for the advancement of science. New York, June.

American bar association. Saratoga Springs, 29-31 August.

American electro-therapeutic association. New York, 25 September.

Society of naval architects and marine engineers. New York, November.

Society of superintendents of training schools for nurses. New York, 1-3 May.

State library association. Lake Placid club, Morningside, 26-28 September.

State teachers association. Thousand Island Park, 5-7 July.

University convocation. Albany, 25-27 June.

PENNSYLVANIA

American institute of electrical engineers. Philadelphia, 16 May. Adjourns to meet in Paris on August 16 with the British institution of electrical engineers.

Association of medical officers of American institutions for feeble-minded. Polk, 29-31 May.

German teachers association. Philadelphia, 5-9 July.

NEW JERSEY

American academy of medicine. Atlantic City, June.

American medical association. Atlantic City, 5-8 June.

National eclectic medical association. Atlantic City, 19-21 June.

WASHINGTON D. C.

- American climatological association. 1-3 May.
- American institute of architects. December.
- American institute of homeopathy. 6 June.
- American surgical association. 1-3 May.
- Association of American physicians. 1-3 May.
- Women's Christian temperance union. 30 November.

VIRGINIA

- American medico psychological association. Richmond, 22-25 May.
- National dental association. Old Point Comfort, 26-29 June.
- National geographic society of Washington. Norfolk, 28 May.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- National educational association. Charleston, 7-13 July.

OHIO

- American society of mechanical engineers. Cincinnati, 15-18 May.
- National shorthand reporters association. Put in Bay, 14-17 August.

INDIANA

- American public health association. Indianapolis, 1-5 October.
- Association of assistant physicians of hospitals for the insane. Indianapolis, September.

MICHIGAN

- American economic association. Detroit, December.
- American historical association. Detroit, December.
- American veterinary medical association. Detroit, 4-6 September.

WISCONSIN

- General federation of women's clubs. Milwaukee, 4-9 June.
- International mining congress. Milwaukee, 17-22 June.

MINNESOTA

American academy of railway surgeons. St Paul, 5 September.

IOWA

Music teachers national association. Des Moines, 19-22 June.

National congress of mothers. Des Moines, 21 May.

CANADA

American library association. Montreal, 6-17 June.

NOVA SCOTIA

American institute of instruction. Halifax, 7-11 July.

ENGLAND

American society of civil engineers. London, July.

FRANCE .

British institution of electrical engineers. Paris, 16 August.

The ideal scheme of extension or home education toward which we are steadily moving will include the university session for six weeks or longer during the summer vacation; the rest of the year extension courses will be held at convenient points by certified teachers or lecturers and will include lectures, syllabuses, classes, clubs, paper work, guided reading and examinations of such grade and so protected that the universities can safely give proper recognition to the resulting credentials. Correspondence teaching will also be conducted under supervision of the universities by men specially trained for the work, and will be so protected by examinations and other safeguards that it may also count as a regular part of the home education system. All this should be wholly or partly supported by the state and therefore of necessity under state supervision.

Toward this ideal New York is making more rapid progress than any other state. Its leadership is being followed and the excellence of its methods recognized on all sides. We in turn

constantly learn from the experience of others how to improve our own great work, greater because our state has a wider field, more people, more wealth and a just and growing pride in its educational opportunities. Not to lead in this great work would clearly be doing less than our plain duty.

Respectfully submitted

MELVIL DEWEY

Director

Albany N. Y. 30 June 1900

STATISTICS 1899

In the column headed Subjects of study "Chautauqua assembly topics" means the subjects commonly taught at the various Chautauquas; e. g. physical culture, elocution, art, music, W.C.T.U. methods, Sundayschool normal subjects, kindergarten, cooking, with sometimes the addition of lectures on literature or science. Schools which give instruction in the common branches usually include courses in methods of teaching each subject. A normal course is a course specially for teachers and includes method work and subjects commonly taught at normal schools.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

? preceding statement's means approximately

biol=biology
 chem=chemistry
 econ=economics
 educ=education
 eloc=elocution
 Fr=French
 Ger=German
 hist=history
 inst=institute
 kind=kindergarten
 lang=language
 lib. econ=library economy

lit=literature
 math=mathematics
 mus=music
 norm=normal
 phys=physical
 ped=pedagogy
 psych=psychology
 s. m=summer meeting
 s. s=summer school
 sci=science
 soc=social

Statistics of

No.	Name	Place	Year organized	DATE OF	
				Opening	Closing
1	Amer. inst. norm. meth. east. sess.	Babylon N. Y.	1891	11 Jl	28 Jl
2	western session.	Evanston Ill.	1891	18 Jl	4 Ag
3	Art academy	Cincinnati O.	1869	19 Je	26 Ag
4	Asheville conf. internat. Y. W. C. A.	Asheville N. C.	1895	16 Je	26 Ag
5	Atlantic prov. of Can. s. s. of sci.	Campbellton N. B.	1886	25 Jl	9 Ag
6	Bayview summer university	Bayview Mich.	1885	12 Jl	16 Ag
7	Berlitz summer school of languages	Asbury Park N. J.	1888	1 Je	12 S
8	Brooklyn inst. biologic laboratory	Coldspring Harbor N. Y.	1890	2 Jl	3 Ag
9	California univ.	Berkeley Cal.	1899	29 My	8 Jl
10	Catholic s. s. of America	Cliff Haven N. Y.	1892	10 Jl	25 Ag
11	Central N. Y. s. s. and Chaut. assem.	Assembly Park N. Y.	1892	16 Jl	19 Ag
12	Chautauqua college of liberal arts.	Chautauqua N. Y.	1874		
13	Chicago university	Chicago Ill.	1891		
14	Clark university	Worcester Mass.	1892	13 Jl	26 Jl
15	Cleveland s. s. of library science	Cleveland O.	1898		
16	Columbian catholic summer school.	Detroit Mich.	1894	1 Jl	28 Jl
17	Cook county normal school.	Chicago Ill.	1893	3 Jl	21 Jl
18	Cornell university	Ithaca N. Y.	1899	5 Jl	16 Ag
19	Cours de vacances de l'alliance franç	Paris France	1894	11 Jl	31 Ag
20	Delaware school of methods.	Dover Del.	1892	9 Jl	27 Jl
21	Denver normal and prep. school.	Denver Col.	1894	11 Je	10 Jl
22	Drake university	Des Moines Ia.	1890	1	1
23	Eagles Mere Chautauqua	Eagles Mere Pa.	1896	25 Jl	22 Ag
24	Eastern New England Chautauqua	Oceanpark Me.	1881	26 Jl	3 S
25	Edinburgh s. s. of modern lang.	Edinburgh Scot	1886	1 Ag	26 Ag
26	Fryeburg school of methods.	Fryeburg Me.	1898	27 Jl	10 Ag
27	Geneva university	Geneva Switzerland	1892	16 Jl	21 O
28	Grand Rapids kind'g'rten training s	Grand Rapids Mich.	1891	5 Jl	30 Ag
29	Greeley summer school.	Greeley Col.	1896	5 Je	31 Jl
30	Greifswalder ferienkursus	Greifswald Ger	1894	16 Jl	4 Ag
31	Harvard s. s. of arts and sciences	Cambridge Mass.	1868	5 Jl	15 Ag
32	Harvard s. s. of physical training.	"	1887	5 Jl	10 Ag
33	Havana Chautauqua assembly	Havana Ill.	1895	3 Ag	14 Ag
34	Hopkins seaside laboratory	Pacific Grove Cal.	1892	25 Je	22 Ag
35	Hull house summer school	Rockford Ill.	1892	1 Jl	7 Ag
36	Illinois university.	Urbana Ill.	1896	19 Je	18 Ag
37	Illinois medical college.	Chicago Ill.	1894	3 Ja	27 S
38	Indiana university s. s.	Bloomington Ind.	1890	12 Je	21 Jl
39	Island Park assembly	Rome City Ind.	1878	25 Jl	16 Ag
40	Jewish Chautauqua.	Atlantic City N. J.	1897	14 Jl	30 Jl
41	Kansas state normal school	Emporia Kan.	1891	15 Je	16 Ag
42	Lake Geneva conf inter. Y. W. C. A.	Lake Geneva Wis.	1891	15 Je	24 Je
43	Lake Madison Chautauqua	Lake Madison S. D.	1890	27 Je	14 Jl
44	Lakeside assembly	Findley Lake N. Y.	1895	1	1
45	Lakeside summer school	Lakeside O.	1877	3 Jl	10 Ag

a No session 1899.

b No reply received.

c Now Chicago normal summer school.

summer schools 1899

ATTENDANTS				FEES							
Students	Visitors	FROM		Lecturers	Lectures	Recitations	Entrance	Full course	Single course	Single lectures	No.
		States	Other countries								
101	† 50	14	.....	13	† 52	† 330	0	.....	\$15	0	1
84	† 35	15	.....	10	† 44	† 245	0	.....	15	0	2
26	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	\$20	.....	.....	3
152	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4
172	24	2	Can.	12	132	.....	\$2.50	2.50	1	\$1	5
660	.....	19	Can. Mex.	32	.....	.....	0	.....	6	.....	6
56	340	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	37.50	.....	.....	7
184	.....	.....	.....	5	25	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	8
† 1 400	.....	20	Can. Mex.	21	85	.....	.....	10	15	.....	9
100	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	10
1 421	.....	45	5	.....	.....	.....	2	4-6	.....	.....	11
300	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	5	40	20	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	20	.....	.50	13
3 000	1 000	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.25	14
†	†	†	.....	† 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
423	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	† 25	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	7	26	.....	.....	.....	100 fr	1 fr	.50	17
100	†	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	\$10	.....	.....	18
273	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	19
800	†	.....	.....	20	105	602	.....	11	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	21
†	†	†	.....	4	72	2	.....	4	\$2	.25	22
86	12	.....	10	20	142	50	.....	£2 2s	£1 10s	.....	23
112	†	6	.....	7	104	.....	.....	\$1	\$1	.25	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 fr	.....	25
87	.....	13	.....	5	68	163	.....	15	.....	.25	26
30	†	†	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	27
†	226	.....	13	18	.....	.....	.....	20 m	.....	.....	28
636	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20-30	.....	29
72	.....	17	Can. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50	25	.....	30
.....	† 20 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.25	31
52	.....	.....	.....	7	50	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	32
114	31	8	.....	12	62	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
148	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	34
100	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	5	105	.....	.....	35
251	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	36
300	† 75 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	† 2.50	.....	.....	37
† 800	.....	.....	.....	† 3	20	10	1	.....	.....	.25	38
239	†	†	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	13	10	.....	39
359	21	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	40
120	15	.....	.....	4	12	30	3	3	1	.....	41
†	†	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
50	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45

d Fees vary in each department.

Statistics of

No.	Subjects of study	Buildings
1	Drawing, penmanship, music.....	Held in univ. or priv. school bldgs.
2	Vocal music, drawing, penmanship.....	" "
3	Drawing, painting, modeling, china painting..	.....
4	Y. W. C. A. topics.....	.....
5	Sci. Eng. lit. mus. eloc. kind. educ.....	.....
6	General.....	5.....
7	Languages.....	.....
8	Science.....	4.....
9	Pedagogy, hist. math. physics, chem.....	13.....
10	General.....	.....
11	Chautauqua assembly topics.....	2.....
12	General.....	13.....
13	Arts, literature, science.....	.....
14	Psychology, biology, pedagogy, anthropology.	.....
15	Library economy.....	.....
16	General.....	.....
17	".....	.....
18	".....	.....
19	Fr. language, literature and institutions.....	.....
20	Normal course.....	.....
21	General.....	.....
22	General.....	University.....
23	Educ. drawing, painting, music, phys. culture.	8.....
24	Bible, music, phys. culture, oratory.....	4.....
25	English and French.....	2.....
26	Normal course.....	Maine Chautauqua union.....
27	General.....	.....
28	Education.....	.....
29	General.....	1.....
30	German language, literature, history.....	.....
31	General.....	Harvard college.....
32	Physical culture.....	Hemenway gymnasium.....
33	Chautauqua assembly topics.....	.....
34	Zoology, biology.....	2.....
35	General.....	.....
36	Biology, science, languages, lit. educ. math...	.....
37	Medicine.....	.....
38	General.....	.....
39	Chautauqua assembly topics.....	6.....
40	Jewish history, religion and language.....	.....
41	General.....	4.....
42	Y. W. C. A. topics.....	.....
43	Chautauqua assembly topics.....	Assembly buildings.....
44	".....	.....
45	".....	.....

summer schools 1899

SECRETARY		
Name	Address	No.
F. D. Beattys	29 E. 19th st. New York	1
O. S. Cook	378-88 Wabash av. Chicago Ill.	2
A. T. Goshorn, director	Art academy, Cincinnati O.	3
Miss C. B. Wilson	1312 Champlain bldg, Chicago Ill.	4
J. D. Seaman	Charlottetown P. E. Island	5
C. E. Barr	111 Oswego st. Albion Mich.	6
Berlitz & Co.	1122 Broadway, New York.	7
Franklin W. Hooper	502 Fulton st. Brooklyn N. Y.	8
W. A. McKowen	Berkeley Cal.	9
W. E. Mosher	Youngstown O.	10
D. H. Cook	426 The Bastable, Syracuse N. Y.	11
Miss S. L. Chamberlain	University of Chicago, Chicago Ill.	12
T. W. Goodspeed	"	13
Louis N. Wilson	Worcester Mass.	14
W. H. Brett	Pub. lib. Cleveland O.	15
J. A. Hartigan	1957 St Anthony av. St Paul Minn.	16
W. S. Jackman	6329 Stewart av. station O, Chicago Ill.	17
A. F. Weber	Cornell univ. Ithaca N. Y.	18
L. Dufourmantelle	45 Rue de Grenelle, Paris France	19
C. C. Tindal	Dover Del.	20
Fred Dick, principal	Denver Col.	21
Hill M. Bell	Des Moines Ia.	22
E. R. Kiess	Hughesville Pa.	23
E. E. Davis	Water st. Augusta Me.	24
T. R. Marr	Outlook tower, Castlehill, Edinburgh Scot.	25
E. H. Abbott	Fryeburg Me.	26
Bernard Bouvier	10 Bourg-de-four, Geneva Switzerland	27
Clara Wheeler	Auditorium, 23 Fountain st. Gr'd Rapids Mich	28
Guy C. Stockton	1202 11th st. Greeley Col.	29
Dr Siels	Lange strasse 31, Greifswald Ger.	30
J. L. Love	16 University Hall, Cambridge Mass.	31
Dr D. A. Sargent	Cambridge Mass.	32
B. L. McFadden	Havana Ill.	33
G. C. Price	Stanford University Cal.	34
Ella Boynton	390 Ontario st. Chicago Ill.	35
W. L. Pillsbury	Urbana Ill.	36
H. H. Brown	103 State st. Chicago Ill.	37
J. W. Crave	Bloomington Ind.	38
J. F. Snyder	La Grange Ind.	39
Isaac Hassler	P. O. box 825, Philadelphia Pa.	40
A. S. Newman	Emporia Kan.	41
J. W. Hansel	Association bldg, Chicago Ill.	42
H. E. Kratz	Sioux City Ia.	43
C. G. Langdon	Findley Lake N. Y.	44
Rev. E. F. Hagroman	Norwalk O.	45

a Secretary of Chicago normal summer school W. Schock, 6329 Stewart av. Chicago, Ill.

Statistics of

No.	Name	Place	Year organized	DATE OF	
				Opening	Closing
46	L. A. U. K. northwestern branch...	c Lancashire Eng.....	1897	14 Je	16 Je
47	Lond. soc. for extens'n of univ. teach.	London Eng.....	1896	?	?
48	Longbranch Chautauqua.....	Longbeach Cal.....	1886	17 J1	21 J1
49	Maine ministers institute.....	Lewiston Me.....	1895	4 S	12 S
50	Marine biological laboratory.....	Woodshol Mass.....	1888	5 J1	16 Ag
51	Marthas Vineyard summer inst....	Cottage City Mass.....	1878	10 J1	10 Ag
52	Mass. inst. of technology.....	Boston Mass.....	1888	?	?
53	Civil engineering.....	Cherryfield Me.....	1889	8 Je	8 J1
54	Metallurgy.....	N. J. and Pa.....	?	?	?
55	Architecture.....	Europe.....	?	?	10 Ag
56	Michigan university.....	Ann Arbor Mich.....	1894	26 Je	18 Ag
57	Michigan univ. s. s. of law.....	".....	1896	26 Je	18 Ag
58	Minnesota university.....	Minneapolis Minn.....	1891	31 J1	25 Ag
59	Missouri university.....	Columbia Mo.....	1895	5 Je	26 Ag
60	Monona lake assembly.....	Madison Wis.....	1880	.....	.....
61	Monsalvat sch. of compar. religion.	Eliot Me.....	1896	30 J1	31 Ag
62	Monteagle summer school.....	Monteagle Tenn.....	1883	5 J1	24 Ag
63	Natural science camp.....	Canandaigua N. Y.....	1890	28 Je	30 Ag
64	Neff college of oratory.....	Philadelphia Pa.....	1893	2 Je	3 Ag
65	New Hampshire summer inst.....	Plymouth N. H.....	1894	15 Ag	27 Ag
66	New York school of art.....	New York.....	1895	28 My	14 S
67	New school of methods, east. sess.	Hingham Mass.....	1894	7 Ag	18 Ag
68	western sess.	Chicago Ill.....	1895	24 Je	4 Ag
69	New York state library school.....	Albany N. Y.....	1896	23 My	3 J1
70	New York university.....	New York.....	1895	?	?
71	a Newburgh theological seminary...	Newburg N. Y.....	1895	9 Ag	24 Ag
72	North Carolina univ. s. s. for teach.	Chapelhill N. C.....	1894	18 Je	12 J1
73	Northfield conf. internat. Y.W.C.A.	E. Northfield Mass.....	1893	29 Je	9 J1
74	Gen. conf. of Christian workers	".....	1880	2 Ag	20 Ag
75	World's student conference.....	".....	1886	29 Je	9 J1
76	Oberlin college.....	Oberlin O.....	1833	.....	.....
77	a Ohio state university.....	Columbus O.....	.....	20 Je	30 J1
78	Ohio university.....	Athens O.....	1892	.....	.....
79	Ohio Wesleyan summer school.....	Delaware O.....	1887	?	?
80	Ottawa Chautauqua assembly....	Ottawa Kan.....	1878	?	?
81	Oxford lectures to clergy.....	Oxford Eng.....	1893	?	?
82	Pacific Grove Chaut. assembly.....	Pacific Grove Cal.....	1879	8 J1	24 J1
83	Paris summer school.....	Paris France.....	.....	.....	.....
84	b Peabody s. s. of pedagogy.....	Troy Ala.....	1889	.....	.....
85	Pennsylvania Chautauqua.....	Mt Gretna Pa.....	1892	2 J1	8 Ag
86	b Pennsylvania summer school.....	Huntingdon Pa.....	1895	.....	.....
87	Petoskey normal school.....	Petoskey Mich.....	1888	1 Je	1 O
88	b Queen's university.....	Kingston Can.....	1841	.....	.....
89	Rhode Island s. s. for nature study	Kingston R. I.....	1899	5 J1	19 J1
90	Richland county s. s.....	Wahpeton N. D.....	1896	31 J1	24 Ag

a No session 1899.

b No reply received.

c Meetings in Manchester and Liverpool.

summer schools 1899

ATTENDANTS				Lecturers	Lectures	Recitations	FEES				N.
Students	Visitors	FROM					Entrance	Full course	Single course	Single lecture	
		States	Other countries								
29	?	?					2s 6d				46
?							\$3			\$.50	47
?	?	4	Can	11				\$1		.10	48
150		27	Can. Ger.	27				50	\$50		49
											50
500		?	30	40			1	15		.50	51
?											52
?											53
25											54
8											55
221		21		5	27			15			56
45		11			9			35	4-8		57
1 052	?				37		1				58
268		9			13	54	884	5			59
								?		?	60
222	135	18		3	8	31	0	1			61
?	200				19		5	4-33	4-33		62
112	?	4			21	88	702	76.50			63
50	100				4			25			64
125					14						65
100					3		2				66
120	?	12			16	98	85	15	10		67
								15			68
20		7			12	67		20			69
97		7	Can		8			25			70
145	?	9			11	8	44				71
161					?	20		6			72
430							5	5			73
	?	?			7	?	?				74
500	?	?			9	?	?	5			75
											76
					3						77
80								6	3		78
97		?			8	30	?	10			79
1 200	2 000	4			13		204	?			80
?											
150	1 000				8	141			£1	15s	81
										\$1-2.50	82
										250	83
											84
200	?				30		575	3			85
116	8	7			15	177	126	1.50	\$16	5	86
125					4			5	15		87
										10	88
80					17	?	?				89
110	20				6		120				90

d Free to Rhode Island teachers.

Statistics of

No.	Subjects of study	Buildings
46	Library economy .....	.....
47	General .....	.....
48	Chautauqua assembly topics .....	.....
49	Bible, sociology, philosophy of religion	Cobb divinity school.....
50	Biology	6.....
51	General	7.....
52	" .....	.....
53	" .....	.....
54	" .....	.....
55	" .....	.....
56	General .....	.....
57	Law	University
58	General	20.....
59	" .....	.....
60	Chautauqua assembly topics .....	.....
61	Religions .....	.....
62	General	9.....
63	Nature study, photography, phys. culture.....	.....
64	Oratory, voice culture.....	1.....
65	General .....	.....
66	Drawing, painting .....	.....
67	General .....	.....
68	" .....	.....
69	Library economy .....	.....
70	General .....	.....
71	Bible.....	Seminary
72	General	University
73	Y. W. C. A. topics .....	.....
74	Bible, Christian doctrine, mission work.....	.....
75	Y. M. C. A. topics .....	.....
76	General .....	.....
77	Psych. child study, phys. culture, lib. econ.....	.....
78	General .....	.....
79	Latin, Greek, Fr. Ger. math. rhet. ....	.....
80	Chautauqua assembly topics	8.....
81	Theology .....	.....
82	General	Assembly hall
83	Art, Fr. language and literature.....	.....
84	.....	Normal course.....
85	Chautauqua assembly topics	4.....
86	General	Juniata college.....
87	Normal, lit. science, commercial courses .....	.....
88	Science, Latin, Greek.....	.....
89	Science	8.....
90	General .....	.....

summer schools 1899

SECRETARY		No.
Name	Address	
G. T. Shaw.....	The Athenaeum, Liverpool Eng.....	46
C. W. Kimmins.....	Charterhouse, London E. C. Eng.....	47
Prof. G. R. Crow.....	1012 W. 7th st. Los Angeles Cal.....	48
H. R. Parinton.....	Lewiston Me.....	49
E. G. Gardiner.....	131 Mt Vernon st. Boston Mass.....	50
Arthur C. Boyden.....	Bridgewater Mass.....	51
H. W. Tyler.....	Mass. inst. of technology, Boston Mass.....	52
.....	.....	53
.....	.....	54
.....	.....	55
E. H. Memsel.....	721 Monroe st. Ann Arbor Mich.....	56
E. F. Johnson.....	31 N. University av. Ann Arbor Mich.....	57
E. B. Johnson.....	Univ. of Minn. Minneapolis Minn.....	58
J. C. Jones.....	Columbia Mo.....	59
J. E. Mosely.....	Madison Wis.....	60
L. G. Janes.....	168 Brattle st. Cambridge Mass.....	61
W. R. Payne.....	Monteagle Tenn.....	62
A. L. Arey.....	229 Averill av. Rochester N. Y.....	63
S. S. Neff, president.....	1414 Arch st. Philadelphia Pa.....	64
Channing Folsom.....	Concord N. H.....	65
Susan F. Bissell.....	57 W. 57th st. New York.....	66
R. B. Metcalf.....	93 Summer st. Boston Mass.....	67
.....	.....	68
Melvil Dewey.....	State library, Albany N. Y.....	69
Marshall S. Brown.....	University hights, New York.....	70
J. G. D. Findley.....	Newburgh N. Y.....	71
M. C. S. Noble, sup't.....	Chapelhill N. C.....	72
Carrie B. Wilson.....	1312 Champlain bldg, Chicago Ill.....	73
A. G. Moody.....	E. Northfield Mass.....	74
J. R. Mott.....	3 W. 29th st. New York.....	75
G. M. Jones.....	207 E. College st. Oberlin O.....	76
W. O. Thompson, president.....	.....	77
C. M. Copeland.....	Athens O.....	78
J. H. Grove.....	Delaware O.....	79
J. J. Clark.....	Ottawa Kan.....	80
Le. J. M. Bebb.....	Brasenose college, Oxford Eng.....	81
Mrs E. J. Dawson.....	San Jose Cal.....	82
Ed. Art education.....	76 5th av. New York.....	83
Julia Bowles.....	Troy Ala.....	84
J. H. Kesner.....	Lawrenceville N. J.....	85
Amanda Landes.....	State normal school, Millersville Pa.....	86
K. E. Graves.....	Petoskey Mich.....	87
G. Y. Chown.....	Queen's university, Kingston Ont.....	88
Dr G. W. Field.....	Kingston R. I.....	89
O. J. Hagen.....	Wahpeton N. D.....	90

Statistics of

No.	Name	Place	Year organized	DATE OF	
				Opening	Closing
91	Rock River assembly.....	Dixon Ill.....	1887	31 Jl	5 Ag
92	Rocky mountain Chaut. assembly..	Glen Park Col.....	1890	?	?
93	Roundlake summer institute.....	Roundlake N. Y.....	1890	?	.....
94	East. N.Y. s. normal s. for teach....	".....	1894	17 Jl	8 Ag
95	St David's coll. theological lectures	Lampeter Eng.....	.....	11 S	16 S
96	Sauveur school of languages.....	Amherst Mass.....	1876	.....	.....
97	b School of expression.....	Boston Mass.....	1884	.....	.....
98	b Southern session	Monteagle Tenn.....	1897	.....	.....
99	Secretar'l inst. & train. s. Y. M. C. A.	Lake Geneva Wis.....	1886	26 Jl	26 Ag
100	College students conference...	".....	1890	?	?
101	Shinnecock s. s. of art.....	Southampton N. Y.....	1891	1 Je	1 O
102	Sommarkurserna i Upsala.....	Upsala Sweden.....	1893	12 Ag	26 Ag
103	Soper s. s. of oratory.....	Chicago Ill.....	1877	15 Jl	7 Ag
104	Southern student conference.....	Asheville N. C.....	1893	16 Je	25 Je
105	Texas-Colorado Chautauqua.....	Boulder Col.....	1898	1 Jl	15 Ag
106	U. S. naval academy.....	Annapolis Md.....	1887	1 Je	5 S
107	Virgil piano school.....	Albany N Y.....	1896	7 Je	22 Jl
108	Virginia summer school of methods	Roanoke Va.....	1888	26 Je	21 Jl
109	Va. univ. summer class in chem...	Uni. sta., Charlottesville Va.	1877	.....	.....
110	S. s. of physical training.....	Charlottesville Va.....	1896	1 Jl	1 S
111	b S. s. of law.....	Uni. sta., Charlottesville Va.	1870	.....	.....
112	b Washington and Jefferson college	Washington Pa.....	1895	.....	.....
113	Western normal college.....	Shenandoah Ia.....	1882	12 Je	3 Ag
114	Wheaton college.....	Wheaton Ill.....	1860	2 Jl	7 Ag
115	Willamette Valley Chautauqua.....	Oregon City Or.....	1893	18 Jl	29 Jl
116	a Wisconsin university.....	Madison Wis.....	1899	3 Jl	10 Ag
117	Sum. sch. of library science....	".....	1895	3 Jl	25 Ag
118	Wooster university.....	Wooster O.....	1886	19 Je	10 Ag

a Regular summer session of university, begun in 1899, and includes summer school for teachers.

b No reply received.

summer schools 1899

ATTENDANTS				Lecturers	Lectures	Recitations	FEES				No.
Students	Visitors	FROM					Entrance	Full course	Single course	Single lecture	
		States	Other countries								
100	700			13		45	\$2.50				91
65	7	2		5		27		\$2		\$.25	92
22	30	1		4		225		28	\$7		93
75				3				6	5	.15	94
								10s.			95
200		†		14				\$20	20	.50	96
								40			97
								40			98
60	†	18		11		450	1		2		99
376	50	15		20			5				100
† 75	†			1							
100				26		5		55	20		101
				75				10cr.		50cr.	102
156	34	14		13	32		6	\$20			103
200	50 000	14		40			5	10	5		104
60		All		5			0	50			105
25	250			2				15		\$2-3	106
620	† 250	8		22	200		3				107
10-15								30			108
190				4	† 30		5	40			109
											110
											111
29				4					15		112
427	†	12		21				8.80			113
52				5		84			5		114
	† 4 000			23			1.50	1.50		.25	115
343	†	17	Can	47				10-15			116
36		12		01				15			117
350	150	10	3	28	2 966			10	10		118

o With 12 special lectures by university professors.

Statistics of

No.	Subjects of study	Buildings
91	Chautauqua assembly topics	3
92	"	2
93	General	3
94	Normal	Griffin institute
95	Theology .....	.....
96	Lang. sci. Eng. lit. lib. econ. chem. math....	Amherst college
97	Oratory, voice culture .....	.....
98	" .....	.....
99	Y. M. C. A. topics, physical culture	7
100	.....	.....
101	Art .....	.....
102	Science, history, psychology, pedagogy .....	.....
103	Oratory .....	.....
104	Y. M. C. A. topics .....	.....
105	General	Colorado university
106	Common branches .....	.....
107	Music, Virgil clavier method .....	.....
108	Pedagogy, common branches .....	.....
109	Theoretic and practical chemistry	University
110	Phys. training, theory and practice	Fayerweather gym
111	Law .....	.....
112	Greek, Latin, German, algebra, geometry .....	.....
113	General .....	.....
114	"	4
115	"	2
116	General	University
117	Library science .....	.....
118	General	4

summer schools 1899

SECRETARY		
Name	Address	No.
Rev. W. H. Hartman.....	Forreston Ill.....	91
F. M. Priestly, president.....	1742 Downing av. Denver Col.....	92
J. D. Rogers.....	Roundlake N. Y.....	93
W. N. Hinman.....	Stillwater N. Y.....	94
Prof. R. Williams.....	St David's college, Lampeter Eng.....	95
David Sprague.....	Amherst Mass.....	96
Mrs Anna B. Curry.....	458 Boylston st. Boston Mass.....	97
".....	".....	98
J. W. Hansel.....	705 Association bldg, Chicago Ill.....	99
† C. C. Michener.....	7153 La Salle st. Chicago Ill.....	100
C. P. Townsley.....	Southampton L. I.....	101
Fil Kand A. Åkerlindh.....	Upsala Sweden.....	102
P. P. Burroughs.....	Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren st. Chicago Ill.....	103
H. P. Anderson.....	3 W. 29th st N. Y.....	104
J. W. Freeman.....	Denver Col.....	105
R. L. Werutz.....	Annapolis Md.....	106
Miss H. M. Brower.....	91 N. Pearl st. Albany N. Y.....	107
W. A. Jenkins.....	Portsmouth Va.....	108
J. W. Mallett.....	University station, Charlottesville Va.....	109
Dr W. A. Lambeth.....	".....	110
R. C. Minor.....	University station, Charlottesville Va.....	111
J. A. Schmitz.....	Washington Pa.....	112
Mrs J. M. Hussey.....	Shenandoah Ia.....	113
D. A. Straw.....	Wheaton Ill.....	114
Prof. J. W. Gray.....	Oregon City Or.....	115
W. D. Hiestand.....	Madison Wis.....	116
F. A. Hutchins.....	".....	117
J. H. Dickason.....	Wooster O.....	118

INDEX

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page in ninths; e. g. 13^a means page 13, beginning in the third ninth of the page, i. e. about one third of the way down.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Abbreviations, explanation of, 33^a.
Agriculture, at University of the state of Missouri, 26^a.
Albany (N. Y.), convocation at, 30^a.
Albany, New York state library school, 13^a; statistics, 38-41.
Algebra, at Chautauqua, 9^a.
Alliance française, 29^a; statistics, 34-37.
American academy of medicine, convention, 30^a.
American academy of railway surgeons, convention, 32^a.
American association for advancement of science, convention, 30^a.
American bar association, convention, 30^a.
American climatological association, convention, 31^a.
American economic association, convention, 31^a.
American electro-therapeutic association, convention, 30^a.
American fisheries society, meeting, 30^a.
American historical association, convention, 31^a.
American institute of architects, convention, 31^a.
American institute of electrical engineers, convention, 30^a.
American institute of homeopathy, convention, 31^a.</p> | <p>American institute of instruction, convention, 32^a.
American institute of normal methods, eastern section, 17^a; western section, 21^a.
American library association, convention, 32^a.
American literature, at Griefswalder ferienkursus, 29^a.
American medical association, convention, 30^a.
American medico psychological association, convention, 31^a.
American ornithologists union, convention, 30^a.
American public health association, convention, 31^a.
American society of civil engineers, convention, 32^a.
American society of mechanical engineers, convention, 31^a.
American surgical association, convention, 31^a.
American veterinary medical association, convention, 31^a.
Amherst, Sauveur summer school of languages, 16^a; statistics, 42-45.
Anatomy, at Long Island college hospital, 15^a; at University of Virginia, 18^a.
Architecture, at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17^a.</p> |
|---|---|

Art, at Alliance française, 29^a; at Bayview summer university, 22ⁱ; at Benton Harbor college and normal, 22^a; at Champlain summer school, 12^a; at Chautauqua, 10^a; at Columbian Catholic summer school, 23^a; at New York school of art, 12ⁱ; at Wooster university summer school of science, 19^a.

Asbury Park (N. J.), Berlitz summer school of languages, 18^a; statistics, 34-37.

Asheville (N. C.), Southern student conference, 19^a; statistics, 42-45.

Assembly Park (N. Y.), Central New York summer school, 12^a; statistics, 34-37.

Association of American physicians, convention, 31^a.

Association of assistant physicians of hospitals for insane, convention, 31ⁱ.

Association of medical officers of American institutions for feeble-minded, convention, 30ⁱ.

Athletics, at Natural science camp, 11^a. *See also* Physical culture.

Atlantic City (N. J.), conventions at, 30^a.

Atlantic City (N. J.), Neff college of oratory, 18^a.

Bacteriology, at Indiana university biologic station, 20^a.

Bayview (Mich.) assembly, 24ⁱ.

Bayview (Mich.) summer university, 22^a; statistics, 34-37; school of oratory, 24ⁱ.

Benton Harbor (Mich.) college and normal, 22^a.

Berlitz summer school of languages, 18^a; statistics, 34-37.

Bible study, at Bayview summer university, 22ⁱ; at Chautauqua, 10^a; at University of Chicago, 21^a;

at Island Park assembly, 20^a; at Northfield conferences, 17ⁱ; at Rock River assembly, 20^a; at Roundlake summer meetings, 11ⁱ; at Silverlake assembly, 11ⁱ; at Southern student conference, 19^a.

Biologic station of Indiana university, 20ⁱ.

Biology, at Chautauqua, 9ⁱ; at New York university, 12^a; at University of the state of Missouri, 26^a; at Summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces of Canada, 28^a.

Boating, at Natural science camp, 11^a.

Boston, meeting of Eastern art teachers, 30^a.

Boston, American institute of normal methods, 17^a.

Boston, Massachusetts institute of technology, 17^a; statistics, 38-41.

Botany, at Brooklyn institute biologic laboratory, 11^a; at University of California, 28^a; at Chautauqua, 9ⁱ; at Columbia university, 15ⁱ; at Ferienkurse in Jena, 29^a; at Indiana university biologic station, 20^a; at Pacific Grove Chautauqua assembly, 28^a.

British institution of electrical engineers, convention, 32^a.

Brooklyn institute biologic laboratory, 11^a; statistics, 34-37.

Browning study, at Chautauqua, 9^a.

Buena Vista college summer school and county institute, 26^a.

Business training, at Chautauqua, 10^a; at Defiance college summer school, 20^a; at Western normal college, 26^a.

California, University of, 28^a; statistics, 34-37.

Cambridge (Eng.), Lectures to clergy, 29ⁱ.

- Cambridge (Mass.), American ornithologists union, meeting, 30^o.
 Canada, conventions held in, 32^o.
 Canada, Summer school of science for Atlantic provinces of, 28^o.
 Canandaigua, Natural science camp, 11^o-12^o; statistics, 38-41.
 Catholic summer school of America, 12^o; statistics, 34-37.
 Cedarfalls, Iowa state normal college, 26^o.
 Central New York summer school, 12^o; statistics, 34-37.
 Ceramics, *see* Keramics.
 Champlain summer school, 12^o.
 Charleston, National educational association meeting, 31^o.
 Chautauqua, New York state summer institute, 14^o.
 Chautauqua assembly topics, explanation of term, 33^o.
 Chautauqua summer school, report, 9^o-11^o; statistics, 34-37.
 Chautauqua-by-the-sea for eastern New England, 15^o-16^o; statistics, 34-37.
 Chemistry, at University of California, 28^o; at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17^o; at University of the state of Missouri, 26^o; at New York university, 12^o; at Sauveur summer school of languages, 16^o; at University of Virginia, 18^o.
 Chicago, New school of methods, 21^o; statistics, 38-41.
 Chicago, University of, 21^o; statistics, 34-37.
 Chicago institute, 22^o.
Chicago institute course of study, 6^o.
 Chicago normal summer school, 21^o.
 Child study, at Chautauqua, 14^o; at Chicago normal summer school, 21^o.
 Church history, at University of Chicago, 21^o.
 Cincinnati, American society of mechanical engineers, meeting, 31^o.
 Civics, at Cornell university, 14^o; at Defiance college summer school, 20^o.
 Classics, at Chautauqua, 9^o; at University of Chicago, 21^o; at University of Geneva, 29^o. *See also* Greek; Latin.
 Cleveland summer school of library science, 20^o; statistics, 34-37.
 Cliff Haven, Champlain summer school, 12^o; statistics, 34-37.
 Coldspring Harbor, Brooklyn institute biologic laboratory, 11^o; statistics, 34-37.
 Columbia university, 14^o-15^o.
 Columbian catholic summer school, 23^o; statistics, 34-37.
 Commercial courses, *see* Business training.
 Composition, *see* English composition.
 Conchology, at Pacific Grove Chautauqua assembly, 28^o.
 Conventions of 1900, 30^o.
 Cookery, at Chautauqua, 10^o.
 Cornell university, 14^o; course in nature study, 6^o; statistics, 34-37.
 Cottage City (Mass.), Marthas Vineyard summer institute, 16^o; statistics, 38-41.
 Cuban teachers, gift of Harvard university to, 7^o; summer work by, 7^o.
 Dante study, at Champlain summer school, 12^o.
 Defiance (O.) college summer school, 20^o.
 Delsarte culture, at Chautauqua, 10^o; at Benton Harbor college and normal, 22^o. *See also* Physical culture.
 Designing, at Cornell university, 14^o.

- Des Moines, conventions held at, 32^a.
- Detroit, conventions held at, 31^a.
- Detroit, Columbian catholic summer school, 23^a; statistics, 34-37.
- Dixon (Ill.), Rock River assembly, 20^a-21^a; statistics, 42-45.
- Domestic science, at Chautauqua, 10^a.
- Drawing, at American institute of normal methods, 17^a; at Chautauqua, 10^a; at Cornell university, 14^a; at Defiance college summer school, 20^a; at Island Park assembly, 20^a; at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17^a; at University of the state of Missouri, 26^a; at New school of methods, 18^a; at Rochester Atheneum and mechanics institute, 15^a.
- Dressmaking, at Rochester Atheneum and mechanics institute, 15^a.
- Eastern art teachers, convention, 30^a.
- Eastern New England Chautauqua, 15^a-16^a; statistics, 34-37.
- École internationale de l' exposition, 4^a.
- Economics, at New York university, 12^a; at University of Chicago, 21^a; at University of California, 28^a.
- Education, study of: at Chautauqua, 14^a; at Columbia university, 15^a; at Columbian catholic summer school, 23^a; at Cornell university, 14^a; at New York university, 12^a; at Summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces of Canada, 28^a. *See also* Pedagogy.
- Elocution, at Neff college of oratory, 18^a; at Wooster university summer school of science, 19^a; at Benton Harbor college and normal, 22^a; at Bayview summer university school of oratory, 24^a. *See also* Oratory.
- Emporia, Kansas state normal school, 27^a; statistics, 34-37.
- Engineering, mechanical, at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17^a.
- England, conventions held in, 32^a.
- English, at Benton Harbor college and normal, 22^a; at University of California, 28^a; at Chautauqua, 9^a; at Columbia university, 15^a; at Cornell university, 14^a; at Defiance college summer school, 20^a; at Indiana university, 20^a; at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17^a; at New York university, 12^a.
- English composition, at Chautauqua, 9^a; at Sauveur summer school of languages, 16^a; at University of Illinois, 22^a.
- English literature, at Chautauqua, 9^a; at University of Illinois, 22^a.
- Entomology, at Natural science camp, 11^a; at Pacific Grove Chautauqua assembly, 28^a.
- Ethics, at Cornell university, 14^a.
- Evanston (Ill.), American institute of normal methods, 21^a.
- Expression, courses in: at Chautauqua, 10^a; at Chicago normal summer school, 21^a; at Summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces of Canada, 28^a.
- Fees, 35, 39, 43.
- Ferienkurse in Jena, 29^a.
- Findley Lake (N. Y.), Lakeside assembly, 12^a; statistics, 34-37.
- Fine arts, *see* Art.
- Foreign summer schools, 28^a-30^a.
- Forestry, at Chautauqua, 9^a.
- France, conventions held in, 32^a.
- French, at Bayview summer university, 22^a; at Berlitz summer school

- of languages, 18^o; at Chautauqua, 9^o; at Cornell university, 14^o; at Indiana university, 20^o; at Sauveur summer school of languages, 16^o.
- French institutions, study of at University of Geneva, 29^o.
- General** federation of women's clubs, convention, 31^o.
- Geneva, University of, 29^o-30^o; statistics, 34-37.
- Geology, at Chautauqua, 9^o; at Natural science camp, 11^o; at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17^o; at Ferienkurse in Jena, 29^o.
- Geometry, at Chautauqua, 9^o.
- German, at Bayview summer university, 22^o; at Berlitz summer school of languages, 18^o; at Chautauqua, 9^o; at Cornell university, 14^o; at Ferienkurse in Jena, 29^o; at Griefswalder ferienkursus, 29^o; at Indiana university, 20^o; at Sauveur summer school of languages, 16^o.
- German teachers association, convention, 30^o.
- Germanic languages, at New York university, 12^o.
- Grand Rapids, Kindergarten training school, 22^o-23^o; statistics, 34-37.
- Greek, at Berlitz summer school of languages, 18^o; at University of California, 28^o; at Chautauqua, 9^o; at Cornell university, 14^o; at Indiana university, 20^o; at New York university, 12^o; at Sauveur summer school of languages, 16^o.
- Griefswalder ferienkursus, 29^o; statistics, 34-37.
- Gymnastics, at Chautauqua, 10^o; at Columbia university, 15^o. *See also* Physical culture.
- Gynecology, at Long Island college hospital, 15^o.
- Halifax**, American institute of instruction, meeting, 32^o.
- Harvard university, 16^o; gift to Cuban teachers, 7^o; statistics, 34-37.
- Hawley, Harriet, in charge of bulletin, 8^o.
- Hebrew, at Sauveur summer school of languages, 16^o.
- Hingham (Mass.), New school of methods, 18^o; statistics, 38-41.
- Histology, at Long Island college hospital, 15^o.
- Historical excursions, 6^o.
- History, at University of California, 28^o; at Chicago institute, 22^o; at University of Chicago, 21^o; at Columbia university, 15^o; at Columbian catholic summer school, 23^o; at Cornell university, 14^o; at Indiana university, 20^o; at New York university, 12^o. *See also* Church history.
- Horseback riding, at Natural science camp, 11^o.
- Horticulture, at University of the State of Missouri, 26^o.
- Illinois, University of, 22^o; statistics, 34-37.
- Indiana, conventions held in, 31^o.
- Indiana university, 20^o; arrangement of terms, 7^o; statistics, 34-37.
- Indianapolis, conventions held at, 31^o.
- Institutes for teachers, 14^o. *See also* Teachers.
- International mining congress, 31^o.
- Iowa, conventions held in, 32^o.
- Iowa state normal college, 26^o.
- Island Park assembly, 20^o; statistics, 34-37.
- Italian, at Cornell university, 14^o; at Sauveur summer school of languages, 16^o; at Berlitz summer school of languages, 18^o.

Jena, Ferienkurse, 29^o.

Kansas state normal school, 27ⁱ;
statistics, 34-37.

Kentucky Chautauqua, 19^o.

Keramics, at Chautauqua, 10^o.

Kindergarten methods, at Bayview
summer university, 22ⁱ; at Chau-
tauqua, 10^o; at Chicago institute,
22ⁱ; at Chicago normal summer
school, 21ⁱ; at Island Park assem-
bly, 20^o; at Kindergarten training
school, 23ⁱ.

Kindergarten training school, 22ⁱ-23ⁱ.

Kingston, Rhode Island summer
school for nature study, 18^o; sta-
tistics, 38-41.

Laboratory work, at Chautauqua,
9^o; at Indiana university biologic
station, 20^o; at University of Illi-
nois, 22ⁱ; at University of Cali-
fornia, 28^o; at Summer school of
science for the Atlantic provinces
of Canada, 28^o.

Lake Geneva (Wis.), Secretarial in-
stitute and training school, 24^o;
statistics, 42-45.

Lakeside assembly, 12^o; statistics,
34-37.

Languages, at Alliance française, 29^o;
at Benton Harbor college and nor-
mal, 22ⁱ; at Berlitz summer school
of languages, 18^o; at University of
Illinois, 22ⁱ; at University of the
state of Missouri, 26^o; at Sauveur
summer school of languages, 16^o;
at Silverlake assembly, 11^o; at
Wooster university summer school
of science, 19^o. *See also* Classics;
Germanic languages; Modern lan-
guages; Romance languages.

Latin, at Bayview summer univer-
sity, 22ⁱ; at Berlitz summer school
of languages, 18^o; at University
of California, 28^o; at Champlain
summer school, 12^o; at Chautau-

qua, 9^o; at Cornell university, 14^o;
at Indiana university, 20^o; at New
York university, 12^o; at Sauveur
summer school of languages, 16^o;
at University of Virginia, 18^o.

Law, at University of Virginia, 18^o;
at Indiana university, 20^o; at Co-
lumbian catholic summer school,
23^o.

Lectures to clergy, 29^o.

Lexington, Kentucky Chautauqua,
19^o.

Library economy, at New York state
library school, 13^o; at Sauveur
summer school of languages, 16^o;
at Cleveland summer school of
library science, 20^o; at University
of Wisconsin, 24^o; at University
of Minnesota summer library
school, 25^o.

Literature, at Benton Harbor col-
lege and normal, 22ⁱ; at Colum-
bian catholic summer school, 23^o;
at Summer school of science for
the Atlantic provinces of Canada,
28^o; at Alliance française, 29^o; at
University of Geneva, 29^o. *See
also* American literature; English
literature.

London, American society of civil
engineers, 32^o.

Long Island college hospital, 15^o.

Manual training, at Columbia uni-
versity, 15^o; at Rochester Athe-
neum and mechanics institute, 15^o;
at Bayview summer university,
22ⁱ.

Marine zoology, at Pacific Grove
Chautauqua assembly, 28^o.

Marthas Vineyard summer institute,
16^o; statistics, 38-41.

Massachusetts, convention held in,
30^o.

Massachusetts institute of technol-
ogy, 17^o; statistics, 38-41.

- Materia medica**, at Long Island college hospital, 15'.
- Mathematics**, at University of California, 28'; at Chautauqua, 9'; at Chicago institute, 22'; at Columbia university, 15'; at Cornell university, 14'; at Defiance college summer school, 20'; at University of Illinois, 22'; at Indiana university, 20'; at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17'; at University of the state of Missouri, 26'; at New York university, 12'; at Sauveur summer school of languages, 16'.
- Mechanic arts**, at Cornell university, 14'; at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17'.
- Mechanical drawing**, at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17'.
- Medicine**, at Long Island college hospital, 15'.
- Methods, study of**: at Chicago normal summer school, 21'; at Bayview summer university, 22'; at Kindergarten training school, 23'.
- Michigan**, conventions held in, 31'.
- Michigan, University of**, 23'; statistics, 38-41.
- Microscopy**, at Brooklyn institute biologic laboratory, 11'.
- Middleburg (N. Y.)**, Teachers summer school, 15'.
- Military organization**, at Natural science camp, 11'.
- Milton study**, at Chautauqua, 9'.
- Milwaukee**, conventions held at, 31'.
- Minnesota**, convention held in, 32'.
- Minnesota, University of**: summer school, 25'; statistics, 38-41; summer library school, 25'-26'.
- Missouri, University of the state of**, 26'; statistics, 38-41.
- Modern languages**, at Central New York summer school, 12'; at Chautauqua, 9'; at University of Chicago, 21'; at University of Geneva, 29'; at Griefswalder ferienkursus, 29'; at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17'. *See also* French; German.
- Montreal, American library association**, meeting, 32'.
- Morningside (N. Y.)**, New York (state) library association, meeting, 30'.
- Mountain Chautauqua**, 18'.
- Music**, at American institute of normal methods, 17'; at Bayview summer university, 22'; at Benton Harbor college and normal, 22'; at Central New York summer school, 12'; at Champlain summer school, 12'; at Chautauqua, 10'; at Defiance college summer school, 20'; at Kindergarten training school, 23'; at Marthas Vineyard summer institute, 16'; at Natural science camp, 11'; at New school of methods, 18'; at Rock River assembly, 20'-21'; at Summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces of Canada, 28'; at Western normal college, 26'; at Wooster university summer school of science, 19'.
- Music teachers national association**, convention, 32'.
- Mycology**, at Chautauqua, 10'.
- National congress of mothers**, 32'.
- National dental association**, convention, 31'.
- National eclectic medical association**, convention, 30'.
- National educational association**, convention, 31'.
- National geographic society of Washington**, convention, 31'.
- National shorthand reporters association**, convention, 31'.
- Natural science**, at Cornell university, 14'; at Defiance college sum-

- mer school, 20^o; at University of Illinois, 22^o.
- Natural science camp, 11^a-12^o; statistics, 38-41.
- Nature study, at Brooklyn Institute biologic laboratory, 11^a; at Chautauqua, 10^o, 14^o; at Chicago institute, 22^o; at Chicago normal summer school, 21^o; at Cornell university, 6^o, 14^o; at Indiana university, 20^o; at University of Michigan, 23^o; at Pacific Grove Chautauqua assembly, 28^o; at Rhode Island summer school for nature study, 18^o; at Wooster university summer school of science, 19^o.
- Nebraska, University of, 27^o.
- Nebraska state normal school, 27^o.
- Neff college of oratory, 18^o; statistics, 38-41.
- New Jersey, conventions held in, 30^o.
- New school of methods, eastern section, 18^o; statistics, 38-41;
western section: 21^o; statistics, 38-41.
- New York city, conventions held in, 30^o.
- New York city, Long Island college hospital, 15^o.
- New York school of art, 12^o; statistics, 38-41.
- New York state, summer schools in, 9^a-15^o.
- New York state free summer institute, at Chautauqua, 10^o.
- New York (state) library association, meeting, 30^o.
- New York state library school, 13^o; statistics, 38-41.
- New York state summer institutes, 14^o.
- New York state teachers association, convention, 30^o.
- New York university, 12^o-13^o; statistics, 38-41.
- Norfolk (Va.), National geographic society of Washington, meeting, 31^o.
- Normal course, explanation of term, 33^o.
- Normal schools, summer work, 5^a-6^o.
- North Carolina, University of, 19^o; statistics, 38-41.
- Northfield conferences, 16^o-17^o; statistics, 38-41.
- Nova Scotia, conventions held in, 32^o.
- Obstetrics**, at Long Island college hospital, 15^o.
- Oceanpark assembly and summer school, 15^o-16^o; statistics, 34-37.
- Ohio, conventions held in, 31^o.
- Old Orchard (Me.), Oceanpark assembly and summer school, 15^o-16^o.
- Old Point Comfort, National dental association, meeting, 31^o.
- Oratory, at Central New York summer school, 12^o; at Neff college of oratory, 18^o; at University of Chicago, 21^o; at Bayview summer university, 22^o; at Bayview summer university school of oratory, 24^o. *See also* Elocution.
- Pacific Grove** (Cal.), Chautauqua assembly, 28^o; statistics, 38-41.
- Painting, at Chautauqua, 10^o; at Rochester Atheneum and mechanics institute, 15^o; at Marthas Vineyard summer institute, 16^o; at Defiance college summer school, 20^o.
- Paris, meeting of British institution of electrical engineers, 32^o.
- Paris, Alliance française, 34-37.
- Paris, École internationale de l'exposition, 4^o.
- Parliamentary law, at Chautauqua,

- 10^r; at Central New York summer school, 12^a.
- Pedagogy**, at Benton Harbor college and normal, 22^a; at University of California, 28^a; at Chautauqua, 9^a-10^a; at Chicago institute, 22^a; at University of Chicago, 21^a; at Defiance college summer school, 20^a; at Ferienkurse in Jena, 20^a; at University of Geneva, 20^a; at University of Illinois, 22^a; at Indiana university, 20^a; at New school of methods, 18^a; at Wooster university summer school of science, 19^a.
- Penmanship**, at American institute of normal methods, 17^a; at New school of methods, 18^a.
- Pennsylvania**, conventions held in, 30^a.
- Philadelphia**, conventions at, 30^a.
- Philadelphia**, Neff college of oratory, 18^a; statistics, 38-41.
- Philosophy**, at New York university, 12^a; at Columbia university, 15^a; at New school of methods, 18^a; at University of Chicago, 21^a; at University of California, 28^a.
- Photography**, at Natural science camp, 11^a; at Marthas Vineyard summer institute, 16^a.
- Physical culture**, at Bayview summer university, 22^a; at Chautauqua, 10^a; at Chicago institute, 22^a; at University of Chicago, 21^a; at Columbia university, 15^a; at Island Park assembly, 20^a; at Kindergarten training school, 23^a; at Marthas Vineyard summer institute, 16^a; at Neff college of oratory, 18^a; at New school of methods, 18^a; at Rock River assembly, 20^a; at Wooster university summer school of science, 19^a. *See also* Delsarte culture.
- Physical sciences**, at University of Illinois, 22^a; at Summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces of Canada, 28^a.
- Physics**, at Chautauqua, 9^a; at New York university, 12^a; at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17^a; at University of the state of Missouri, 26^a; at University of California, 28^a.
- Physiology**, at Ferienkurse in Jena, 20^a.
- Political economy**, *see* Economics.
- Tolk (Pa.)**, Association of medical officers of American institutions for feeble-minded, meeting, 30^a.
- Primary methods**, at Kindergarten training school, 23^a.
- Psychology**, at Chautauqua, 9^a-10^a, 14^a; at Chicago institute, 22^a; at Columbia university, 15^a; at Cornell university, 14^a; at Defiance college summer school, 20^a; at University of Geneva, 20^a; at University of Illinois, 22^a; at Neff college of oratory, 18^a; at Summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces of Canada, 28^a; at Wooster university summer school of science, 19^a.
- Put in Bay (O.)**, National shorthand reporters association, meeting, 31^a.
- Reading**, at American institute of normal methods, 17^a; at Neff college of oratory, 18^a. *See also* Elocution.
- Religion**, study of: at University of Chicago, 21^a; at Ferienkurse in Jena, 20^a. *See also* Bible study.
- Religious conferences**, 7^a.
- Religious pedagogy**, at Chautauqua, 10^a.
- Rhetoric**, at Chautauqua, 9^a; at

- University of Illinois, 22^o; at University of Geneva, 20^o.
- Rhode Island summer school for nature study, report, 18^o; statistics, 38-41.
- Richmond (Va.), American medico psychological association, meeting, 31^o.
- Riding, at Natural science camp, 11^o.
- Roanoke, Virginia summer school of methods, 19^o; statistics, 42-45.
- Rochester Atheneum and mechanics institute, 15^o.
- Rock River assembly, 20^o-21^o; statistics, 42-45.
- Romance languages, at Cornell university, 14^o. *See also* French; Italian; Spanish.
- Rome City (Ind.), Island Park assembly, 20^o; statistics, 34-37.
- Roundlake summer meetings, 11^o; statistics, 42-45.
- St Paul**, American academy of railway surgeons, meeting, 32^o.
- Saratoga Springs, American bar association, meeting, 30^o.
- Sauveur summer school of languages, 16^o; statistics, 42-45.
- Science courses, at Benton Harbor college and normal, 22^o; at Chautauqua, 9^o; at University of Chicago, 21^o; at Columbian catholic summer school, 23^o; at Indiana university, 20^o; at Natural science camp, 11^o; at New York university, 12^o; at Wooster university summer school of science, 19^o. *See also* Natural science; Physical sciences.
- Secretarial institute and training school, 24^o; statistics, 42-45.
- Semitics, at New York university, 12^o.
- Sewing, at Rochester Atheneum and mechanics institute, 15^o.
- Shakspeare study, at Chautauqua, 9^o; at Champlain summer school, 12^o.
- Shenandoah (Ia.), Western normal college, 28^o; statistics, 42-45.
- Shopwork, at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17^o; at University of the state of Missouri, 26^o.
- Shorthand, at Chautauqua, 10^o; at Marthas Vineyard summer institute, 16^o.
- Silverlake assembly, report, 11^o.
- Sloyd, at Bayview summer university, 22^o. *See also* Manual training.
- Sociology, at Chautauqua, 9^o; at Indiana university, 20^o; at Columbian catholic summer school, 23^o.
- Society of naval architects and marine engineers, convention, 30^o.
- Society of superintendents of training schools for nurses, convention, 30^o.
- South Carolina, convention held in, 31^o.
- Southern student conference, 19^o; statistics, 42-45.
- Spanish, at Chautauqua, 9^o; at Cornell university, 14^o; at Sauveur summer school of languages, 16^o; at Berlitz summer school of languages, 18^o.
- Statistics of summer schools, 33-45.
- Stenography, *see* Shorthand.
- Storm Lake (Ia.), Buena Vista college summer school and county institute, 26^o.
- Summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces of Canada, 28^o.
- Summer schools, allied schools, 4^o; in normal schools, 5^o-6^o; a permanent factor in American educa-

- tion, 3'; private enterprises, 8'; statistics, 33-45; for teachers, 6'; in universities, 4'-5'.
- Surgery**, at Long Island college hospital, 15'.
- Surveying**, at Massachusetts institute of technology, 17'.
- Swimming**, at Natural science camp, 11'.
- Taxidermy**, at Natural science camp, 11'.
- Teachers**, summer courses for: 6'; at American institute of normal methods, 17'; at Buena Vista college summer school and county institute, 26'; at Chautauqua, 9'; at Columbia university, 15'; at Cornell university, 14'; at Ferienkurse in Jena, 29'; at Griefswalder ferienkursus, 29'; at Harvard university, 16'; at Indiana university, 20'; at Marthas Vineyard summer institute, 16'; at University of Michigan, 23'; at University of Minnesota, 25'; at University of the state of Missouri, 26'; at University of Nebraska, 27'; at New York state summer institutes, 14'; at University of North Carolina, 19'; at Rock River assembly, 21'; at Summer school of science for the Atlantic provinces of Canada, 28'; at Teachers summer school, 15'; at University of Utah, 27'; at Western normal college, 26'; at University of Wisconsin, 25'.
- Teachers summer school**, Middleburg (N. Y.), 15'.
- Teaching**, *see* Pedagogy.
- Textbook library for teachers**, 6'.
- Theology**, *see* Bible study; Religion, study of.
- Thousand Island Park (N. Y.)**, meeting of New York state teachers association, 30'.
- Thousand Island Park**, New York state summer institute, 14'.
- Trigonometry**, at Chautauqua, 9'.
- Typewriting**, at Chautauqua, 10'.
- Universities**, summer schools in, 4'-5'. *See also under name of state or city.*
- University convocation**, 30'.
- Utah**, University of, 27'-28'.
- Virginia**, conventions held in, 31'.
- Virginia**, University of, 18'.
- Virginia summer school of methods**, 19'; statistics, 42-45.
- Vocal music**, at Chautauqua, 10'; at Marthas Vineyard summer institute, 16'; at American institute of normal methods, 17'; at Rock River assembly, 21'. *See also* Music.
- Voice culture**, at Neff college of oratory, 18'. *See also* Elocution.
- Washington (D. C.)**, conventions held at, 31'.
- Western normal college**, 26'; statistics, 42-45.
- Winona Lake**, Indiana university biologic station, 20'.
- Wisconsin**, conventions held in, 31'.
- Wisconsin**, University of: summer session, 25'; statistics, 42-45; summer school of library science, 24'; statistics, 42-45.
- Women's Christian temperance union**, convention, 31'.
- Women's clubs**, general federation of, convention, 31'.
- Woodcarving**, at Chautauqua, 10'.
- Woodshol**, American fisheries society meeting, 30'.
- Wooster (O.)**, university summer

school of science, 19^a; statistics, 42-45.

Writing, *see* Penmanship.

Y. M. C. A. encampment, at Northfield, 16^a, 17^a; at Secretarial institute, 24^a.

Y. M. C. A. work, conference on, at Southern student conference, 19^a.

Y. W. C. A. conferences, at Northfield, 16^a-17^a; at Secretarial institute, 24^a.

Zoology, at Chautauqua, 9^a; at Brooklyn institute biologic laboratory, 11^a; at Indiana university biologic station, 20^a; at Pacific Grove Chautauqua assembly, 28^a.

University of the State of New York

Home Education Department

Bulletin 37 April 1901

STUDY CLUBS 6

ANNUAL REPORT ON STUDY CLUBS 1900

	PAGE		PAGE
Introduction	63	Appendix (<i>continued</i>)	
Appendix		Syllabuses	91
Registered study clubs.....	67	Outlines of study.....	91
Unregistered organizations.....	88	Index	105

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|------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|
| 1874 | ANSON JUDD UPSON | L.H.D. | D.D. | LL.D. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | <i>Chancellor,</i> | <i>Glens Falls</i> |
| 1892 | WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE | D.D. | LL.D. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | <i>Vice-Chancellor,</i> | <i>Albany</i> |
| 1873 | MARTIN I. TOWNSEND | M.A. | LL.D. | - | - | - | Troy | | | |
| 1877 | CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW | LL.D. | - | - | - | - | New York | | | |
| 1877 | CHARLES E. FITCH | LL.B. | M.A. | L.H.D. | - | - | Rochester | | | |
| 1877 | ORRIS H. WARREN | D.D. | - | - | - | - | Syracuse | | | |
| 1878 | WHITELAW REID | LL.D. | - | - | - | - | New York | | | |
| 1881 | WILLIAM H. WATSON | M.A. | M.D. | - | - | - | Utica | | | |
| 1881 | HENRY E. TURNER | - | - | - | - | - | Lowville | | | |
| 1883 | ST CLAIR McKELWAY | M.A. | L.H.D. | LL.D. | D.C.L. | | Brooklyn | | | |
| 1885 | DANIEL BEACH | Ph.D. | LL.D. | - | - | - | Watkins | | | |
| 1888 | CARROLL E. SMITH | LL.D. | - | - | - | - | Syracuse | | | |
| 1890 | PLINY T. SEXTON | LL.D. | - | - | - | - | Palmyra | | | |
| 1890 | T. GUILFORD SMITH | M.A. | C.E. | LL.D. | - | - | Buffalo | | | |
| 1893 | LEWIS A. STIMSON | B.A. | LL.D. | M.D. | - | - | New York | | | |
| 1895 | ALBERT VANDER VEER | Ph.D. | M.D. | - | - | - | Albany | | | |
| 1895 | CHARLES R. SKINNER | M.A. | LL.D. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex officio | |
| 1897 | CHESTER S. LORD | M.A. | LL.D. | - | - | - | Brooklyn | | | |
| 1897 | TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF | M.A. | | | | | Lieutenant-Governor, ex officio | | | |
| 1899 | JOHN T. McDONOUGH | LL.B. | LL.D. | | | | Secretary of State, ex officio | | | |
| 1900 | THOMAS A. HENDRICK | M.A. | LL.D. | - | - | - | Rochester | | | |
| 1901 | BENJAMIN B. ODELL JR | | | | | | Governor, ex officio | | | |
| 1901 | ROBERT C. PRUYN | M.A. | - | - | - | - | Albany | | | |

SECRETARY

Elected by regents

- 1900 JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR M.A.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

- 1888 MELVIL DEWEY M.A. *State library and Home education*
 1890 JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR M.A.
Administrative, College and High school depts
 1890 FREDERICK J. H. MERRILL Ph.D. *State museum*

Home Education Department

Bulletin 37 April 1901

STUDY CLUBS 6

• ANNUAL REPORT ON STUDY CLUBS 1900

To the regents of the University of the State of New York

I have the honor to report as follows for the year ending Sep. 30, 1900.

The number of registered clubs is now 391, of which 60 were added during the past year. Each of these 60 clubs means a course of at least 10 weeks on a subject approved by the study club division as to scope and method of treatment. In almost every case, a traveling library was used and often illustrative material was lent in addition.

During the year the fee for traveling libraries was made \$1 for each 25 volumes, instead of \$2 for the first 25 volumes and \$1 for each additional 25 volumes. The fee for photographs mounted on 11 x 14 in. cards, lantern slides and lanterns is still \$1 a month for 100 photographs or 100 slides or a lantern, but hereafter transportation charges both ways will be paid by the department, instead of by the club as formerly. This greater uniformity has both simplified official routine and increased club privileges. The new relation which we have established for the study club as a part of the educational system is winning each year more and more recognition not only in sister states, but also abroad. An

interesting home study organization is established in Russia under the title of Moscow society for the encouragement of systematic reading. The *University extension journal* (July 1900) summarizes as follows the contents of two pamphlets which this Moscow society recently published, to make known to educational authorities throughout the world the nature of its work.

These documents have been specially prepared with reference to the Paris exhibition, in the hope that those who are concerned with similar movements in other countries may be able, in the course of the various international gatherings that are there taking place, to assist their Russian fellow-laborers with sympathy and advice. It will readily be understood that the peculiar circumstances under which they are compelled to work invest their enterprise with difficulties to which the countries of western Europe are happily strangers.

The purpose and methods of this society bear some resemblance to those of the university extension movement, but more to those of the home reading union. Towns of any size are exceedingly rare in Russia, and the society concerns itself with individuals and small groups of students rather than with audiences and classes in the university extension sense of the terms. The function they have undertaken is chiefly to provide to isolated readers, scattered far and wide over the immense spaces of the empire, guidance in private study, advice as to systematic courses of reading, and books. It need hardly be added that the society has no commercial object in view, and that the fees charged for its various forms of beneficence are kept at the lowest possible figure.

From a study of the two pamphlets that have been sent us it is evident that the work of the society is controlled by men who unite in a remarkable degree the qualities of clear-sightedness and method. As far as a foreigner can be permitted to form an opinion with reference to the conditions and requirements of the Russian people, the system upon which this group of devoted workers are proceeding appears eminently sound, and their machinery exceedingly well adapted to their objects. They have plainly studied with the keenest interest and intelligence the methods that have been so successfully pursued by the English home reading union, and from this basis have during the past seven years developed a scheme more exactly adapted to the conditions of those whom they are endeavoring to reach. We have unfortunately not

space to explain their procedure in detail; those of our readers who may be interested to learn fully what they have done and are proposing still further to do should note that at the exhibition the publications of the society, of which the official title is "La commission de lectures systématiques à Moscou," are to be had gratis in the "Section du ministère de l'instruction publique de Russie."

The English home reading union referred to, is in its 12th year of activity under the name of National home reading union. The *London educational times* for Oct. 1900 gives the following statement of the society's aims and work.

Its aim is to render reading attractive and profitable by issuing lists drawn up by authorities, of the best books in various subjects, and by publishing magazines which contain introductions to the subjects under study, suggestions as to the best methods of reading the prescribed books, answers to questions, and criticism of essays, as well as news of other readers' doings. The subjects included in the young peoples course are: 1) History and biography, with special reference to King Alfred and his times; 2) Literature (Shakspeare, prose, and poetry); 3) Travel; 4) Romance and humor; and 5) Nature study (for this, special editions of Richard Jeffries' *The open air* and *Nature near London* have been obtained).

For the general course, a section intended for those who have but little leisure, the subjects are: 1) Social science; 2) The reformation and the revival of learning (for this group special editions of the following have been obtained: Koestlin's *Luther*, Froude's *Erasmus*, Hudson Shaw's *Lectures on the Oxford reformers*, and Mrs Charles' *Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta family*); 3) Geology; 4) Italy in the revival of learning; 5) Rome; 6) Travel; 7) Biography; 8) Novels, essays and poetry; and 9) a group of books chosen specially for Sundayschool teachers.

The special course section is intended for more advanced students who desire to receive systematic tutorial help, and includes the following subjects: 1) English history, from 1789; 2) Modern English literature; 3) The tragedies of Shakspeare; 4) Browning; 5) Medieval and early renaissance literature; 6) India; 7) French history; 8) German lyrical poetry; 9) Education; 10) Astronomy.

Full information may be obtained from the secretary, N. H. R. U., Surrey house, Victoria embankment, London, W. C.— M. C. MONDY, *secretary*

Our own work in New York is now well started and running smoothly. The demand for aid in club work is growing each year faster than available funds, not only because there are more clubs to be helped, but also because we find a greater number of practical and comparatively inexpensive ways of rendering the assistance which this department offers and certainly should give to citizens who are working so definitely in the line of home education. In scrutinizing our work to reduce labor or expense to the lowest possible point, it seems to me that the trend of the movement and record of work accomplished may hereafter be published on alternate years instead of annually. This will be almost as useful to a student of the work and will release just so much of our office time for direct aid to the clubs. Beginning with the new century therefore, the full study club report will be issued biennially, only a brief summary being printed in alternate years. Annual reports will however be required of registered clubs before July 1 of each year and will be kept on file for reference. Blanks will be sent in May and returns expected at the earliest date possible after the close of the year's work.

Respectfully submitted

MELVIL DEWEY

Albany N. Y. 21 Dec. 1900

Director

Appendix

REGISTERED STUDY CLUBS

Adams, Progressive study club. Organized 1893. Membership 30 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject was chiefly American history but at each meeting one paper was devoted to some author of the epoch under study. **MRS E. H. MANVILLE**, *secretary*

Albany, Art for travellers club. Organized 1899. Membership 13 women. 15 weekly meetings Nov. to Mar. Subject: History of art. **MRS D. O. MEARS**, *secretary*

Albany, Junior Friday morning club. Organized 1896. Membership 20 women. 20 weekly meetings Jan. to May. Subject: Elizabethan age. **M. W. WASSON**, *secretary*

Albany, Mrs Battershall's art club. Organized 1899. Membership 6. 35 biweekly meetings, beginning Jan. Subject: Italian painting. **MRS M. F. BATTERSHALL**, *secretary*

Albany, Tuesday travel club. Organized 1899. Membership 10 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to Feb. Subject: Italian art and literature. **ELIZABETH WELCH**, *secretary*

Albion historical club. Organized 1873. Membership 56 men and women. 19 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Scotland. **ANNA E. SEARS**, *secretary*

Albion, Historical conversation club. Organized 1878. Membership 45 men and women. 20 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: History of literature and current topics. **MRS WILLIAM G. SWAN**, *secretary*

Alexandria Bay, University extension club. Organized 1896. Membership 32 men and women. 20 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Byron's *Childe Harold*. **LOUIS J. HARTMAN**, *secretary*

Antwerp, Fortnightly club. Organized 1896. Membership 20 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Holland, its history, art and literature. CORA M. CHAPIN, *secretary*

Ashville, Excelsior study club. Organized 1900. Membership 10 women. Weekly meetings, beginning Nov. Subject: Colonial and American history. H. B. BOUTON, *secretary*

Attica, Monday club. Organized 1895. Membership 73 men and women. 18 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Shakspeare's *Othello*, *Much ado about nothing*, *King Henry 6*, Browning's *Ring and the book*. Every fifth evening was for recreation when plays, including a costumed reading of *The rivals*, were given by club members. The club has a library of 50 volumes. MRS C. D. WING, *secretary*

Auburn, Fortnightly club. Organized 1883. Membership 35 women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Scotland to the accession of Queen Anne. SUSAN ALLEN, *secretary*

Aurora, Thursday club. Organized 1896. Membership 26 women. 12 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: History, literature and science of our country. A musical, at which the works of American composers were rendered, was given. MRS J. W. FRELEY, *secretary*

Baldwinsville, History club. Organized 1898. Membership 10 women. 40 weekly meetings. Subject: Spain and Cuba. The meetings are conducted as informal discussions. MARY M. HAMIL, *secretary*

Baldwinsville, Travelers club. Organized 1897. Membership 56 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Egypt. MRS ALEXANDER HAMIL, *secretary*

Bath on Hudson, Shakespearean society. Organized 1894. Membership 13 women. 13 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: American history. Papers were occasionally followed by character sketches of distinguished Americans, quotations and anec-

dotes. At each meeting current topics were discussed. **CARRIE M. VAN ALSTYNE**, *secretary*

Belmont, Tourist club. Organized 1894. Membership 17 women. 32 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subjects: Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Current events were discussed at each meeting. **MRS C. H. BROWN**, *secretary*

Bigflats, Tuesday night club. Subjects: Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines and Hawaii. Papers were followed by questions designed to supplement the topics discussed. **ANNA E. DRAKE**, *secretary*

Binghamton, Civic club. Organized 1898. Membership 25 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Political science. Addresses were given by non-members of the club, and one debate was held. **FRANCES C. DOUBLEDAY**, *secretary*

Binghamton, Ladies literary society. Organized 1897. 59 members. 23 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Ancient literature. **SARAH BRAYNARD**, *secretary*

Binghamton, Monday afternoon club. Organized 1890. Membership 110 women. 30 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Civilization during the middle ages. **ELLA E. WOODBRIDGE**, *secretary*

Blauvelt reading circle. Organized 1894. Membership 16 men and women. 20 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Germany. **MARION B. MOODY**, *secretary*

Bolivar, Sorosis. Organized 1895. Membership 25 women. Weekly meetings Sep. to June. **MRS W. L. NICHOLS**, *secretary*

Bridgewater, Woman's art club. Organized 1880. 15 members. 12 monthly meetings. Subject: French history. **MRS ELLA MOSES**, *secretary*

Brocton, Ladies home club. Organized 1893. 20 biweekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Travel in America. Besides

papers on this subject the members prepared quotations, music, recitations and readings from American authors. **Mrs E. D. Moss**, *secretary*

Bronxville, Nondescript club. Organized 1896. Membership 20 women. Biweekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: France. **AMIE S. DUSENBERY**, *secretary*

Brushton, Tuesday travel club. Organized 1900. Membership 29 men and women. Biweekly meetings beginning Jan. Subject: Great Britain. **TESSIE M. LENNEY**, *secretary*

Buffalo, Fortnightly culture club. Organized 1899. Membership 16 men and women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to June. **FLORENCE PARK**, *secretary*

Buffalo, Friday evening club. Organized 1898. Membership 16 men and women. 12 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Holland. **MRS W. H. CROSBY**, *secretary*

Buffalo, Highland Park literary club. Organized 1892. Membership 50 women. 23 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Eng. hist. For programs from 1897-1900 *see* p. 95. **ELLA A. HOLMES**, *secretary*

Buffalo, Literary club of the Church of the Messiah. Organized 1884. Membership 18 women. 20 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: History, science and literature of 19th century. Civic and industrial questions were also discussed. **STELLA MAY CLARK**, *secretary*

Buffalo, Saturday class. 23 meetings. Subject: Modern English poetry. **MRS LESTER WHEELER**, *correspondent*

Buffalo, Training class of Free kindergarten association. Organized 1891. Membership 24 women. 160 meetings held four times a week Sep. to June. Subjects: History of education, psychology and other subjects allied to kindergarten work. The work includes lectures by different teachers, preparation of ab-

stracts, formal recitations and practical exercises. ELLA C. ELDER, *secretary*

Camden, Historical club. Organized 1884. Membership 18 women. 23 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subjects: Mexico, Cuba, Alaska and recently acquired American possessions. Meetings were also devoted to famous women and readings. MRS E. C. CASE, *secretary*

Camillus, Travelers club. 18 weekly meetings Nov. to Mar. Subject: American history. W. B. BUCKLIN, *secretary*

Canajoharie colonial club. Organized 1898. Membership 34 women. 19 biweekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Formation of the union. MARGARET A. CALDERWOOD, *secretary*

Canajoharie, Monday evening club. Membership 30 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: England from the settlement to the restoration. MRS JAMES H. SAMMONS, *secretary*

Canaseraga, Essential club. Membership 30 women. 31 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Shakspeare. MRS J. B. BISHOP, *secretary*

Canastota, Fortnightly club. Organized 1895. Membership 42 men and women. Biweekly meetings Sep. to May. Subjects: *Henry 8, Julius Caesar* and *Antony and Cleopatra*. NINA L. PERKINS, *secretary*

Carthage, Shakespeare club. Organized 1891. Membership 12 women. 24 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: *Henry 6, Pericles, Hamlet* and the *Tempest*. Pronunciation was made a feature of the year's work. Each member in turn presented a list of 10 or more words (the pronunciation of which was called for at the following meeting. At the close of the season a story, including nearly all the words in these lists) was printed thus providing members with a unique souvenir of the year. MARY E. WOOD, *secretary*

Castile, Wednesday club. Organized 1895. Membership 20 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Germany. *Mrs F. C. SPELLMAN, secretary*

Catskill, Monday club. Organized 1894. Membership 20 women. Weekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: United States history. *Mrs FRED WERNER, secretary*

Charlton reading circle. Organized 1882. Membership 9 men and women. 20 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: The Victorian age. *MARY E. CALLAGHAN, secretary*

Chester, Tuesday art club. Organized 1900. Membership 20 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: History of art. *MARTHA W. DAVIDSON, secretary*

Chipman, Caedmon literary club. Organized 1900. Membership 20 men and women. Biweekly meetings. *GERTRUDE H. FISHER, secretary*

Copenhagen, Literary circle. Organized 1884. Membership 35 men and women. Biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Russia. *Mrs ALICE C. GREENE, secretary*

Cortland, Ladies literary club. Organized 1880. 30 members. 17 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Mexico. *CATHARINE W. B. CORNISH, secretary*

Cuba, Philomathean club. Organized 1891. Membership 17 men and women. 25 meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Roman history. *Mrs A. W. SMITH, secretary*

Delhi, Tourist club. Organized 1896. Membership 20 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Egypt. Four papers are read at each meeting and are followed by short discussions. *MARY B. HULL, secretary*

Ellington literary club. Organized 1896. Membership 13 women. 16 biweekly meetings Sep. to Ap. Subject: United States history. *Mrs OPIHELIA DE VOE, secretary*

Elmira, Current topic Chautauqua club. Organized 1896. Membership 15 women. Weekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: United States history and literature. MARY G. BROWN, *secretary*

Elmira, Wednesday morning club. Organized 1892. Membership 61 women. 29 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Holland. Informal discussions were held at each meeting. Mrs T. C. ROSE, *secretary*

Fayetteville, Philomath. Membership 38 women. 22 meetings. Subject: Greece and Persia. MRS H. M. RICE, *secretary*

Fillmore, Wide awake club. Organized 1894. Membership 20 women. Biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Civics. MARY ROTCHFORD, *secretary*

Fort Plain, Saturday afternoon study class. Membership 40 women. 25 weekly meetings Sep. to May. Subject: Music. Miss TANNER, *secretary*

Franklinville, Olla podrida club. Organized 1897. Membership 12 women. 22 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: France. Mrs G. W. G. FERRIS, *secretary*

Fredonia Shakespeare club. Organized 1885. Membership 22 women. 24 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subjects: English and American literature. Mrs G. R. MOORE, *secretary*

Fredonia, Society for the study of art. Organized 1884. Membership 50 women. 10 monthly meetings in each of the three sections. Subjects: Medieval architecture, French painting and Italian painting. At every meeting there were short readings and discussions of the topic studied besides the regular papers written. EDITH N. CURTIS, *secretary*

Friendship, Travelers club. Organized 1885. Membership 27 women. 30 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. MAE BROWN, *secretary*

Fulton reading circle. Organized 1876. Membership 25 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Holland. For program see p. 100. MRS ABRAM EMERICK, *secretary*

Fulton, Shakespeare society. Organized 1889. Membership 20 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: Shakspere, Browning and Tennyson. MRS C. K. HOWE, *secretary*

Glens Falls, Tuesday club. Organized 1895. Membership 20 women. 18 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: English artists and their works. GERTRUDE GOULDING, *secretary*

Gloversville, Clio society. Organized 1895. Membership 14 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Roman history. MARGARET C. HARMAN, *secretary*

Gloversville, Every Monday club. Organized 1889. Membership 14 women. 24 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: France from 1715 to 1815. Six meetings were devoted to English history as shown in Shakspeare's plays. MRS CHARLES MILLER, *secretary*

Gouverneur, Fortnight club. Organized 1889. Membership 23 men and women. 16 biweekly meetings Nov. to July. Subject: France. E. W. ABBOTT, *secretary*

Gouverneur, Wadham's reading circle. Organized 1898. Membership 26 men and women. 35 weekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Spain. KATHARINE LEAHY, *secretary*

Gowanda, Monday evening literary club. Organized 1893. Membership 35 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: English literature. MRS FRANK DAVIS, *secretary*

Greendale, Tuesday afternoon study class. Organized 1898. Membership 19 women. 24 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: American history through the Mexican war, and literature. Members respond to the roll call with current events. LOUISE ALLEN, *secretary*

Greenwich, Daughters of the revolution, Willard's mountain chapter. Organized 1897. 24 members. 10 monthly meetings

Sep. to July. Subject: American revolution. FLORENCE A. RICHARDS, *secretary*

Groton, Historical club. Organized 1899. Membership 30 men and women. Biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: America, its physiography, geology, narrative and critical history. MABEL H. McNIEL, *secretary*

Hamilton, Fortnightly club. Organized 1894. Membership 34 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Italian art. MRS MARY LEWIS SPENCER, *secretary*

Hannibal, Friday evening club. Organized 1899. Membership 20 men and women. Biweekly meetings Nov. to June. Subject: American authors. A committee of four has charge of each meeting, taking the principal parts themselves but calling on any other members to help them. NELLIE G. BRADT, *secretary*

Haverstraw, Clio club. Organized 1898. Membership 22 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Russia. GEORGETTA SMITH, *secretary*

Haverstraw, Nineteenth century club. Organized 1894. Membership 21 women. Biweekly meetings Sep. to May. Subject: France. MRS CHARLES C. REYNOLDS, *secretary*

Highland, P. E. O. society. Organized 1899. Membership 10 women. 20 biweekly meetings Oct. to July. Subject: Expansion of the American people. LAURA M. TILSON, *secretary*

Homer, Leisure hour club. Organized 1892. Membership 35 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: American history, literature and science. MRS WILLIAM H. FOSTER, *secretary*

Honeoye Falls, Fortnightly club. Organized 1885. Membership 35 women. Biweekly meetings Sep. to May. Subject: English history. MRS ELIZABETH FITZGERALD, *secretary*

Hornellsville, Emersonians. Organized 1875. Membership 16 women. 23 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Roman his-

tory. Several meetings were devoted to magazine articles. MRS SARA H. SMITH, *secretary*

Hornellsville, Saturday club. Membership 12 women. 12 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Life in old Florence. SUSAN G. ADSIT, *secretary*

Howard, Learner's league. Membership 17 men and women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to Sep. Subject: English literature. MRS H. WEBSTER, *secretary*

Hudson, Sacred literature club. Organized 1900. Membership 18 men and women. Weekly meetings Feb. to July. Subject: Messianic prophecy. Each meeting closes with informal discussion of questions which have been given to members at the previous meeting. MAUDE B. SKINNER, *secretary*

Ilion, Monday music club. Membership 22 women. 11 meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: Music. MRS CARL BURCH, *secretary*

Ilion, Travelers club. Membership 50 women. Biweekly meetings Sep. to Ap. Subject: England from James 1 to George 2. For program *see* p. 99. MAY H. LEACH, *secretary*

Ithaca, Woman's club. Membership 59 women. 18 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Scandinavia. LORAIN PLATTS, *secretary*

Jamestown, New century art club. Organized 1897. Membership 38 women. 13 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: German, Dutch and Flemish painting. MRS A. H. GREENLUND, *secretary*

Johnstown, Eclectic club. Organized 1894. Membership 25 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Holland. MRS MARY E. NELLIS, *secretary*

Johnstown, Fortnightly club. Organized 1896. Membership 18 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Shakspeare's plays, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet* and *King John*. KATE STREETER, *secretary*

Johnstown, Heli study club. Organized 1890. Membership 22 women. Biweekly meetings. Oct. to May. Subject: United States history. MRS ANNA HEAGLE, *secretary*

Johnstown, Maquaes literary club. Organized 1897. Membership 18 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: American literature through the anti-slavery writers. For program see p. 93. MRS ARTHUR LIVINGSTON, *secretary*

Johnstown, Round table. Organized 1894. Membership 23 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: English history. MARGARET STEWART, *secretary*

Johnstown, X V study club. Organized 1899. Membership 15 women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Shakspeare and Scott. Each reading is followed by a discussion. Current topics are also reviewed. C. E. PROPER, *secretary*

Kinderhook, Monday afternoon club. Organized 1896. Membership 13 women. 12 biweekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: English cathedrals. ANNA H. WILCOXSON, *secretary*

Kingston, Literary club. Organized 1899. Membership 20 women. 28 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: American men of letters. A three minute paper on the week's study is required of each member. ADA WINNE, *secretary*

Kingston, Monday club. 29 weekly meetings Oct to Ap. Subject: European literature.

Leroy, History of art club. Membership 44 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: French painting. For program see p. 92. JENNETTE BARROWS, *secretary*

Leroy, Woman's club. Organized 1896. 106 members. Weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: Household economy, Victorian era of English literature, and music. ALIDA M. RANDALL, *secretary*

Littlefalls, Fortnightly club. 12 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Foreign affairs. MRS JAMES ALDRIDGE, *secretary*

Livonia, Ladies literary club. Organized 1892. 16 members. 20 weekly meetings Sep. to Ap. Subject: New York state. **NELLIE NOTTINGHAM**, *secretary*

Lockport, Monday reading club. Organized 1890. Membership 12 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: European travel. **MRS A. L. BURTIS**, *secretary*

McGraw, Twentieth century club. Organized 1899. Membership 24 women. 17 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: American literature. **MRS J. E. MCCHESENEY**, *secretary*

Mamaroneck, Art club. Organized 1897. Membership 5 women. 20 biweekly meetings Oct. to July. Subject: Flemish, Dutch and German painters. **ANNIE K. MOORE**, *secretary*

Manlius, Monday evening club. Organized 1894. Membership 19 women. 30 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Holland. Current topics are also discussed at each meeting. **NELLIE M. ALLEN**, *secretary*

Massena, Ladies literary club. Organized 1895. 32 members. 13 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: France, its history, science and literature and financial, civic and social conditions. The music on the programs was by French composers of the period under study. **HELEN M. ANDREWS**, *secretary*

Mechanicsville, Teachers study club. Organized 1899. Membership 13 men and women. 20 weekly meetings Sep. to Mar. Subject: History of pedagogy. **JANE A. ENGLISH**, *secretary*

Medina, Shakespeare club. Organized 1888. Membership 37 men and women. 21 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: The Netherlands. **MRS J. A. HANLON**, *secretary*

Middletown, art club. Organized 1892. Membership 10 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to July. Subject: American art and 19th century art. In addition to papers prepared by members, magazine articles were read. **MRS ARTHUR SWEETZ**, *secretary*

Middletown, Tourist club. Organized 1889. Membership 12 women. 17 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Egypt. The club is divided into two sections each giving one paper a month. ELIZABETH ELMER, *secretary*

Middletown, Travelers club. Organized 1889. Membership 11 women, 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Turkey. MRS A. V. BOAK, *secretary*

Milford, Literary club. Organized 1899. Membership 5 men. Weekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Social economics. The president of the club appoints leaders of meetings one week in advance and it is their duty to collect from all reliable sources data bearing on the subject. After the paper the meeting is open for discussion and questions. H. W. SCOTT, *secretary*

Mohawk study club. Membership 30 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: American literature. MRS D. D. SPENCER, *secretary*

Moravia, Philomath. Organized 1885. Membership 23 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Germany. MRS JAMES K. CHANDLER, *secretary*

Moravia, Round table. Organized 1896. Membership 14 women. 14 biweekly meetings Sep. to Ap. Subject: American history. ELIA A. PHELPS, *secretary*

Mt Morris, Literary and musical society. Organized 1899. Membership 60 men and women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: American history and travel. A. W. SMITH, *secretary*

Mt Morris, Monday club. 28 meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Scotland.

Mt Vernon, Little men's club. Organized 1899. Membership 18. 20 biweekly meetings Sep. to July. Subject: American history.

Nassau, Philomathean society. Organized 1896. Membership 31 men and women. 12 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject:

English literature. Special topics: Rise of English literature, Elizabethan era, Goldsmith and Gray, Walter Scott, Macaulay and Victorian age. Occasional debates were held either on the subject studied or on current events. *EFFIE FERGUSON, secretary*

New York, Association of collegiate alumnae, New York branch. Organized 1888. 178 members. 10 monthly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: Current topics. *ELIZABETH B. CUTTING, secretary*

New York, Cathedral reading circle. Organized 1887. Membership 150 men and women, active and auxiliary. 9 monthly meetings Oct. to June. Informal meetings are held weekly. Subjects: History of philosophy and early Christian literature. The director prepares a systematic course of reading, the members pledging to read for at least 15 minutes daily in some of the books of the course. Reports are made, and papers on special topics are read and discussed. *MRS ANNA M. RYAN, secretary*

New York, Mary Arden club. Organized 1895. Membership 23 women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Shakspeare. *MRS H. M. NESMITH, secretary*

New York, Seton circle. Organized 1894. Membership 100 women. 20 meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Shakspeare. *Miss H. O'BRIEN, secretary*

Newark, Travelers club. Organized 1894. Membership 18 women. 15 weekly meetings Jan. to Ap. Subject: Spain, Portugal and the Barbary coast. One meeting was devoted to a review of the winter's work illustrated by lantern slides. *ANNA BLACKMAR, secretary*

Niagara Falls, Monday club. Organized 1894. Membership 14 women. 28 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Italy and the Madonna in art. *HELEN E. POOL, secretary*

North Rose, Historical society. Organized 1899. Membership 23 men and women. 16 weekly meetings Nov. to Ap. Subject: Roman history. *CORA A. SKUTT, secretary*

Ogdensburg, Martha Palmer university extension club. Organized 1894. Membership 25 women. 29 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Italy, historical, descriptive and biographical. **Mrs D. O. McROSTIE, secretary**

Old Chatham, Thursday club. Organized 1900. Membership 6 women. 24 weekly meetings Jan. to July. Subject: English poetry and contemporaneous history. **T. W. WILBOR, secretary**

Olean, Daughters of the revolution, Olean chapter. Organized 1897. 75 members. 10 monthly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Revolutionary and colonial history. **LOUISE K. BALLARD, secretary**

Orwell, Twentieth century circle. Organized 1899. Membership 20 women. Biweekly meetings beginning Nov. Subject: Spanish-American war. **RUBY LYONS, secretary**

Otisville, W. C. T. U. Organized 1899. Membership 20. Monthly meetings. Subject: Child-study. The purpose is to prepare regular members to hold mother's meetings open to all women and to organize an auxiliary of young men and women for consideration of practical questions relating to the social organization. **SARA WHITE, secretary**

Parish, Literary league. Organized 1899. Membership 20 men and women. 13 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: American literature. Special topics: Colonial, revolutionary, era of national expansion, and from the civil war to the present time. **FRANCES C. RAY, secretary**

Patchogue, Sorosis. Organized 1897. Membership 68 women. 48 weekly meetings Sep. to July. Subject: Japan. **LUELLA NEWINS, secretary**

Penn Yan, Art club. Organized 1896. Membership 8 women. 40 weekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Cities of Italy, their architecture, sculpture, painting and persons of note. **Mrs EMILY HUTTON GRAY, secretary**

Penn Yan, Fin de siècle club. Organized 1896. Membership 16 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Painting, using Mrs Radcliffe's *Schools and masters of painting* as textbook. The regular exercises consist of a recitation based on the lesson followed by illustrative readings and half hour discussions. LOUISE P. SHEPPARD, *secretary*

Penn Yan, Fortnightly club. Organized 1895. Membership 12 women. 25 weekly meetings Nov. to May. Subject: English history. The textbook was Mandell Creighton's *Age of Elizabeth*. MRS WILLIAM TURNER, *secretary*

Penn Yan, History class. Organized 1876. Membership 12 women. 26 weekly meetings Nov. to June. Subject: English history from 1770 to 1837. Recitations based on the lessons assigned were followed by illustrative readings and half hour discussions. MRS H. K. ARMSTRONG, *secretary*

Penn Yan, Nineteenth century literary club. Organized 1894. Membership 15 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: English history. MARY E. CORNWELL, *secretary*

Pike, Emersonian reading club. Organized 1879. Membership 26 women. 19 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: American affairs. MRS C. C. LATHROP, *secretary*

Plattsburg, Clio club. Organized 1898. Membership 20 women. 11 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: American history. MRS C. H. STACKPOLE, *secretary*

Plattsburg, Santa Maria reading circle. Organized 1892. Membership 30 women. 15 biweekly meetings Sep. to July. Subject: Spain. WINIFRED SMITH, *secretary*

Plattsburg, Tuesday club. Organized 1888. Membership 20 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: The Netherlands. ALIDA MOORE, *secretary*

Port Jefferson, Literary club. Membership 14 women. 16 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. MRS T. R. G. PECK, *secretary*

Potsdam, Fortnightly club. Organized 1889. Membership 50 men and women. 19 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: American history from beginning of revolution to Jackson's administration. **MRS MARY B. STOWELL, secretary**

Poughkeepsie, Bible study circle. Organized 1899. Membership 10 women. 12 weekly meetings Nov. to Feb. Subject: Archeological study of the Bible. **MRS M. A. AMBLER, secretary**

Poughkeepsie, Santa Maria reading circle. Organized 1896. Membership 14 men and women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Shakspeare. A certain amount of reading is required between meetings so that members may be prepared to discuss intelligently the papers presented. **ANNIE G. DAYLEY, secretary**

Poughkeepsie, Tuesday club. Organized 1899. Membership 45 women. 23 weekly meetings Nov. to Mar. Subject: History and literature of England. **MRS J. L. MOORE, secretary**

Riverhead, Froebel society. Organized 1898. Membership 40 women. 20 weekly meetings Feb. to May. Subject: Germany. **LUCY HOWELL, secretary**

Rochester, College woman's club. Organized 1897. 109 members. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Our own municipality. Special topics: Executive, legislative, finance and taxation, public works and safety, public instruction, charities and correction. The members are encouraged to speak without notes. **AGNES H. STONE, secretary**

Rochester, Pedagogical club. Organized 1899. Membership 20 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Philosophy of education. **HARRIET E. MORGAN, secretary**

Rome, Wednesday morning club. Organized 1893. Membership 100 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: General science. **MRS JAMES ETHRIDGE, secretary**

Salamanca, Salmagundi society. Organized 1890. Membership 30 men and women. 25 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Roman history and literature. ELIZABETH J. FLAGG, *secretary*

Salamanca, Twentieth century club. Organized 1893. Membership 20 women. 21 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: Universal literature. MRS E. F. NORTON, *secretary*

Sandy creek, Wednesday club. Organized 1894. Membership 15 women. 30 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Rome, Roman art and Shakspeare. STELLA M. HOWE, *secretary*

Saratoga Springs, Travelers at home club. Organized 1892. Membership 20 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Spain. ELIZABETH P. SHACKELFORD, *secretary*

Schuylerville, Saturday study club. Organized 1894. Membership 20 women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Colonial history. The club has been instrumental in starting a free public library in the village. MRS E. J. COOKE, *secretary*

Seneca Falls, Fortnightly club. Membership 28 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: France in the 17th century. MRS C. F. LESTER, *secretary*

Sherman, East Side club. Organized 1890. Membership 8 women. 23 weekly meetings Dec. to June. Subject: *Merchant of Venice, Macbeth and Hamlet.* JENNIE M. BLY, *secretary*

Sherman, Girls club. Organized 1899. Membership 15 women. 15 weekly meetings Dec. to Mar. Subject: Colonial days. One night was given to each lesson and three nights to review. EVA L. PABODY, *secretary*

Sherman, Minerva club. Organized 1897. Membership 52 women. 18 biweekly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: American literature and current events. ELINOR LITTLE, *secretary*

Silvercreek, Literary union. Organized 1887. Membership 33 men and women. 22 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject:

French literature and history. Meetings are open to all. MRS GEORGE WILLIAMS, *secretary*

South Butler literary club. Organized 1899. Membership 22 men and women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: American literature. WILLIAM D. ROBERTSON, *secretary*

Springville, Monday club. 37 weekly meetings Oct. to July. Subject: Painting, using as textbook Van Dyke's *History of painting*. Special topics: Italian, French, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, German, English and American painting and galleries of Paris, Germany, London and America.

Springville, Waldron Chautauqua circle. Organized 1899. Membership 30 men and women. 40 weekly meetings Oct. to Aug. Subject: American literature. W. A. DAVIS, *secretary*

Stamford, Utsayantha literary club. Organized 1898. Membership 27 men and women. 12 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Shakspeare. L. E. REED, *secretary*

Stillwater, Fortnightly club. Organized 1897. Membership 35 women. 15 biweekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: American history. MRS A. L. PACK, *secretary*

Syracuse, Bellevue Hights mothers club. Organized 1898. 66 members. Monthly meetings Oct to May. Subject: Child-study. MRS A. B. CHAPMAN, *secretary*

Syracuse, Home literary club. Organized 1895. Membership 30 women. 14 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: *Hamlet*. The meeting opens with impersonations of the portion of the play selected. Discussions follow after which a paper summing up the evening's work is read. MARY E. HAMSON, *secretary*

Syracuse, Ladies historical club. Membership 23. 25 meetings. Subjects: Greek and Latin literature. MRS W. B. HALL, *secretary*

Syracuse, Onaway club. Membership 25 women. 22 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: American literature. MRS W. W. TABOR, *secretary*

Syracuse, Social art club. Organized 1875. Membership 70 women. 22 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: Art. MRS LOUISE VAN L. LYNCH, *secretary*

Syracuse, Wednesday club. Membership 27 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: German history and literature to the 18th century. For program *see* p. 101. MRS D. E. DALE, *secretary*

Tonawanda, Upsilon Tau Delta club. Organized 1898. Membership 16 women. 24 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. GEORGIA BENNETT, *secretary*

Troy, East Side study class. Organized 1899. Membership 12 women. 18 biweekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: Constantinople from 667 to present time and towns of medieval history. CHARLOTTE E. HARRISON, *secretary*

Troy literary association. Organized 1899. Membership 199 men and women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Victor Hugo and contemporaries. For program *see* p. 94. BLANCHE E. MUNN, *secretary*

Troy, Monday morning traveling club. Organized 1900. Membership 6 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subject: British isles. MRS W. C. HARRINGTON, *secretary*

Troy, Thursday morning club. Organized 1894. Membership 19 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. MRS W. C. HARRINGTON, *secretary*

Union Springs, Leisure Hour club. Organized 1895. Membership 25 women. 16 biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: France. One member is appointed critic for each meeting. MRS SARAH PIERSON, *secretary*

Victor, Unity club. Organized 1899. Membership 83 women. Biweekly meetings Sep. to Mar. The club has five departments. Subjects: History and travel, current topics, music, literature, education and physical and social science. ISABEL ELLIS, *secretary*

Wappingers Falls, Oak Grove study club. Organized 1899. Membership 26 men and women. 18 weekly meetings Oct. to Ap. Subjects: Economics and socialism. Special topics: The home, the poor and their condition, monopolies and charities. JAMES W. WHITE, *secretary*

Waterford, Study club. Organized 1897. Membership 23 women. Biweekly meetings Oct. to May. Subjects: *Henry Esmond* and history connected with the age of Anne. ANNA R. MOONEY, *secretary*

Watertown, Wednesday morning art class. Organized 1892. Membership 21 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Art. MRS C. M. REXFORD, *secretary*

Waterville, Every Saturday night club. Organized 1886. Membership 16 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: Ancient history. Readings from the library books constitute the program of the evening. MRS CLAUDE WILSON, *secretary*

Waterville, Home study circle. Organized 1895. Membership 16 women. 29 weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: American history and literature. At one meeting each member read a paper on her summer outing. MRS ALICE C. CLARKE, *secretary*

Watervliet, Friday study club. Organized 1899. Membership 32 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: History, art and literature of Italy. M. G. VAN O'LINDA, *secretary*

Watkins, Womans club. Organized 1897. 30 members. 20 weekly meetings Oct. to Mar. Subject: English history from 16th to 18th centuries. CELESTIA A. ABBEY, *secretary*

Wellsville, Monday club. Membership 79 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to June. Subject: American literature. *Mrs FRANK LEONARD, secretary*

West New Brighton, Deems literary club. Organized 1899. Membership 53 men and women. Monthly meetings Sep. to June. Subject: Russia. Dickens, Tennyson and Bryant, American art, psychology and the child, pottery and the early history of Staten island were the topics discussed at some extra meetings. *LUSINA V. ORNER, secretary*

Westfield, Monday club. Organized 1883. Membership 67 women. Weekly meetings Oct. to May. Subject: England. For program *see p. 97.* *ALICE C. KENT, secretary*

UNREGISTERED ORGANIZATIONS

Association of collegiate alumnae. The 19th annual meeting was held at Barnard college, New York, Nov. 8-10, 1900. One session was given to a discussion of college entrance requirements with special reference to the proposition for a uniform examination made by the Association of the middle states and Maryland. The speakers were Pres. M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr; Prof. Emma M. Perkins, Western Reserve; Dr Margaret F. Washburn, Cornell; Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia.

New York state federation of women's clubs. The sixth annual convention was held in Albany, Nov. 12-16, 1900. The general questions discussed were:

Progress in club work

- 1 Progress in a business club
- 2 How a literary club works
- 3 Building a national organization
- 4 Success of a parliamentary club
- 5 Report of a public library

Fireside travel clubs

- 1 An autobiographic sketch by the oldest member of the family

- 2 Difficulties encountered by a fireside travel club in 1750
- 3 Advantages of fireside travel over journeyings abroad
- 4 Improvement and profit derived from travels in, and study of, foreign lands
- 5 Best method of study for a travelers-at-home club

Literature

- 1 Literature of the closing century and its relation to that of the 18th and 20th centuries
- 2 American poetry
- 3 American fiction
- 4 Philosophical writings
- 5 Poetry and poets of Europe
- 6 Fiction of the old world
- 7 Power and permanence of literature

Philanthropy

- 1 Public bounty to pauper children
- 2 The kitchen garden, its aims and results

Art

Industrial arts among women

- 1 The artist's attitude toward industrial art
- 2 Glass mosaic; goldsmithing; leather work; artistic book-making
- 3 Enhancement of values in industries

The press

- 1 Style in journalism
- 2 Newspaper women here and there
- 3 Women as editorial writers
- 4 Industry and application in writing
- 5 The market value of women's pen products

Music

- 1 Practical values of music; congregational singing
- 2 Province of the musical society
- 3 Contrasts between music as an art in Europe and America
- 4 Place of music in education

Civics

- 1 Patriotism: its center and circumference
- 2 Patriotism on dress parade
- 3 True exemplification of patriotism
- 4 Foundation of the common school
- 5 What should be the primary aim of our public educational institutions?

• Child-study and the home

- 1 Some recent developments in child-study
- 2 Literature in the home
- 3 Tendencies in American life hurtful to children

Law

Some laws of interest to women

- 1 Birth and bringing up of a corporate body
- 2 Doings and undoings of landlords and tenants
- 3 The will of a woman and how to make it
- 4 Real titles for women

Preservation of birds

- 1 Need
- 2 Means
- 3 The bird creation

Preservation of the Palisades and of pine forests

Civil service reform

Consumers league

Unusual occupations for women

- 1 Young girls in 1900
- 2 What women breadwinners are doing now
- 3 Professional women
- 4 The busy woman of leisure

Household economics

- 1 The ethical side
- 2 The practical side
- 3 The industrial side

Western New York federation of women's literary and educational organizations. The fourth annual congress was held at

Mayville in June 1900. Half of each session was given to consideration of topics prepared by one of the following departments: literature, domestic science, art, education, science.

Allegany co. federation of women's literary clubs. The sixth annual convention was held at Andover (N. Y.) on Oct. 26.

SYLLABUSES

Syllabuses printed by the University, 1 Oct. 1899-30 Sep. 1900

Three syllabuses were printed during the year, but one of these (syllabus 80) was printed specially for the Albany extension center and is now replaced by syllabus 82. These syllabuses, like the 79 previously reported, are planned for 10 weeks work at extension centers. Price to registered clubs 1 cent for each 8 pages; single copies at prices specified. A complete list may be had on application. The two new syllabuses are:

S 81 Curtis, *Mrs J. K.* The Tempest. 28 p. Sep. 1900. *Price 5 cents.*

S 82 Lake Placid conference committee. Home economics. 24 p. Sep. 1900. *Price 5 cents.*

OUTLINES OF STUDY

As many of the best clubs have adopted courses of study extending over a term of years, we have printed together in this report the outline of three years work in English history finished this year by a Buffalo club. Attention is also called to the excellent outlines of courses published at times in *Moshers monthly*, the official organ of the Catholic summer school of America.

Subj. no. 759.4

FRENCH PAINTING

History of art club, Leroy N. Y.

1899-1900

Painting in France to close of 15th century

Native tendencies

Artists: René of Anjou, Jean Fouquet, Jean Bourdichon, Jean Pereal

Italian guests of monarchs

Native artists: the four Clouets
Jean Cousin

Toussaint De Breiul

17th century; age of Louis 14

Martin Fréminet

Simon Vouet

Jacques Blanchard, the French Titian

Nicolas Poussin

Claude Lorrain

Eustache Lesueur, the Raphael of France

Charles Lebrun

18th century; foundation of the institute

Fashionable art

Development of genre

Art of the revolution

Watteau and his school

Artists of the 18th century

François Boucher and his school

Carl Van Loo

Claude J. Vernet

Jean Baptiste S. Chardin

Madame Lebrun

19th century classicism

Influences and institutions of Napoleon 1, Louis 16 and Charles 10

Louis David

Pierre Paul Prud'hon

Gérard, painter of kings and king of painters

Landscape school of France

Carl and Horace Vernet

Théodore Géricault

Jean Augustin Ingres

Antoine Jean Gros

Romanticism: rise, causes

Landscape school of France (*cont'd*)

Nature of influences and institutions of Louis Phillipe

Romanticists: Eugène Delacroix; Paul Delaroche

Classic romanticists: Ary Scheffer

Orientalist: Alexandre Decamps
Corot

Rousseau

Jules Dupré

Charles François Daubigny

Constant Troyon and Sevres porcelain

19th century

Results of romanticism

Influences and institutions of time of Napoleon 3

Jean H. Flandrin, Thomas Couture, teacher of Americans

Rosa Bonheur, Auguste Bonheur

Charles Emile Jacque

Eugène Fromentin

Gustave Boulanger

Benjamin Constant

Gérôme

Picou

Jobbé Duval

Jean Louis Hamon

Genre painters

Jean Louis Meissonier

Jean Georges Vibert

Vincent Chevilliard

Carolus Duran

Rustic genre painters

Jean François Millet

Gustave Coubert

Jules Bréton

Leon Augustin Lhermitte

Alexander Cabanel

W. A. Bouguereau

Jules Lefebvre

L. J. F. Bonnaï

Paul Gustave Doré

Puvis de Chavannes

Tendencies of modern art

19th century (*continued*)

Military painters

Detaillé

De Neuville

Impressionists

Édouard Manet

Bastien Lepage

Claude Monet

Architecture

Notre Dame

Present condition of French art

Galleries of France

Louvre

Luxembourg

Versailles

Favorite reproductions of French painting

Subj. no. 810

AMERICAN LITERATURE

Maquacs literary club, Johnstown N. Y.

1899-1900

Colonial period

A glance at English authors

Birth of the colonies and colonial days

Attitude toward education and its progress

Beginning of American literature

Life of Benjamin Franklin

Franklin as an author

Scientist, statesman and patriot

A selection from Franklin's *Autobiography*Proverbs from *Poor Richard's almanac*

Revolutionary period

Influence of the revolution on the literature of the period

Discussion of famous revolutionary orators

Thomas Jefferson and the declaration of independence

The constitution: its makers and literary merits

Quotations from speeches made during the revolution

Life and writings of Charles Brockden Brown, the first novelist

Prose writers

Poets and ballad writers

Knickerbocker school

Washington Irving: his life in America

His experiences in Europe

His literary productions

Washington Irving (*continued*)Reading from *The sketch book*

Synopsis of one of his works (assigned to each member of the society)

James Fenimore Cooper

Tales of the wilderness and sketch of Leatherstocking*Tales of the sea*

Irving and Cooper compared

Synopsis of one of Cooper's books

William Cullen Bryant, the poet of nature

Criticism of his works and style, with selections

Joseph Rodman Drake and Fitz-Green Halleck

Other writers of the Knickerbocker school

Quotations from Drake, Halleck and Bryant

Miscellaneous writers

Views of Webster, Clay and Calhoun

Channing and other theologians of the time

Selections from Webster and Clay

A glance at the Brook farm community

The Concord group

Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson

His lectures, essays and poems

His style, influence and place in literature

Selections from his works

The Concord group (*continued*)

Sketch of Nathaniel Hawthorne

His works and their subjects

Influence exerted by his ancestry, surroundings and early life

History of Hawthorne's *Blithedale romance*

Scenes of the book

Story of the plot

Sketch of the characters

Life of Henry David Thoreau

Résumé of his works and discussion of his style

The Concord group (*continued*)

George William Curtis

Glimpse of his character and works

Anti-slavery writers

William Lloyd Garrison, leader of the anti-slavery movement

Charles Sumner, the anti-slavery statesman

Wendell Phillips, the orator

Harriet Beecher Stowe

John Greenleaf Whittier, the anti-slavery poet

Subjects of his verse

His character, style and influence

VICTOR HUGO AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES**Subj. no. 843.78***Troy (N. Y.) literary association*

1899-1900

Victor Hugo as a man

Paris of fiction

Influence of early training on thought

Victor Hugo as a poet

Influence of the French revolution on the common people

Is modern poetry deteriorating?

Victor Hugo as a novelist

Dickens, Thackeray, Scott and Hugo as descriptive writers

Is modern life lacking in material for the imagination?

Victor Hugo as a dramatist

The classic and romantic schools of writing

Morality of the drama

Victor Hugo as an artist

France in science and art

Are modern art works more beautiful than the ancient?

Victor Hugo as a legislator

Paris and the commune

Is political life more corrupt at the present time than in the past?

Victor Hugo as a democrat

The rights of man expressed in the poetry of Scott, Burns, Wordsworth and Shelley

The future of democracy

Victor Hugo's contemporaries in France

France as a republic

The French character

Victor Hugo's contemporaries in England

Contribution of France to America during the struggle for independence

Advantages and disadvantages of immigration

Victor Hugo's contemporaries in Germany**Victor Hugo's contemporaries in America**

Modern Paris

How far should Americans defer to foreign influence?

Subj. no. 942

ENGLISH HISTORY

THREE YEARS COURSE

Highland Park literary club, Buffalo N. Y.

1897-98

EARLY ENGLAND (To 1066)	Anarchy and restoration to order (1135-89)
Prehistoric, Celtic and Roman Britain	Stephen and Matilda
Physiography	Military and judicial reforms of Henry 2
Druids	Thomas a Becket
Traces of Roman occupation	Conquest of Ireland
Boadicea	Feudalism in England: third crusade
St George and the dragon	Feudal castles
Festivals	Richard 1 and the Jews
Folklore	Robin Hood
Seafaring races of northern Europe	Continental dominion of English kings
English conquest	
Picts and Scots	
Angles, Saxons and Jutes	
King Arthur and the Round table	
Conversion of England: union of Eng- land	STRUGGLE FOR THE CHARTER (1204-95)
St Patrick	Magna charta
St Augustine	John's struggle with the barons
Egbert	Contest with the pope
Saxon life	Monasticism
Political	Universities
Domestic	The barons war
Ecclesiastical	Simon de Montfort
Anglo-Saxon literature	
Beowulf	
Caedmon	GROWTH OF PARLIAMENT (1295-1399)
Bede	Evolution of the English parliament
King Alfred	Edward 1
Danish conquest	Contests with Wales and Scotland
Canute and his sons	John Balliol
	William Wallace
NORMANS AND EARLY ANGEVINS (1066 -1204)	Robert Bruce
Norman conquest	Wars of Edward 3
Edward the Confessor	The black death
Harold	Life in medieval England
William of Normandy	Chivalry
Norman kings (1066-1135)	Black Prince
Hereward	Peasants' revolt
Anselm	Rise of English literature
Domesday book	Chaucer and his contemporaries
Growth of trade	Changes in the English language

LANCASTRIANS AND YORKISTS (1399-1485)

House of Lancaster
 Wars with France
 Border insurrections
 The Lollards
 Wyclif

The Lollards (*continued*)

English Bible

Persecution

House of York

Wars of the roses

Benevolences and the printing
 press

1898-99

Condition of the known world at end of 15th century

Medieval to modern England

Progress of despotism

Social changes

The renaissance

Its activities: intellectual, religious, maritime

Characteristic men

Henry 8

Prime ministers

Foreign alliances and wars

Divorce and quarrel with Rome

The reformation

Henry 8, defender of the faith, vs Luther

Henry 8, head of the church

Dissolution of monasteries

Famous preachers

Edward 6 and Mary

Lady Jane Grey

Changes in religion

Elizabeth

Woman and ruler

Foreign relations

Ministers

Elizabeth and Mary Stuart

The England of Elizabeth

Manners and customs

Commerce

Manufactures

Improved methods of agriculture

The poor

Ireland and the Tudors

GOLDEN AGE OF LITERATURE

Elizabethan poets

Readings:

Marlowe, *The milk maid's song*Elizabethan poets (*continued*)

Raleigh, *The milk maid's mother's answer*

Herbert, *The quip*

Elizabethan prose writers

Development of English drama

Dramatists

A day with Shakspeare

Stratford-on-Avon

Mind and art of Shakspeare

Plays of Shakspeare

Heroes and heroines

THE STUARTS (1603-1714)

Parliament in reign of James 1

Struggle between Charles 1 and parliament

Parties in parliament

The puritans

Religion

Government

Social life

American colonization

Debt of America to England

Oliver Cromwell and the commonwealth

Parliaments

Foreign policies

The puritan in literature

Milton

Bunyan

The restoration

Rise of the two parties: whigs and Tories

Dutch war

Revolution of 1688

William 3 and Mary

Dryden and his time

17th century lyrists

Religious and other prose writers

Reign of Anne	AUGUSTAN AGE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
Rule of favorites	Critics, essayists, satirists
Duke of Marlborough	Coffee houses
Inventions	Poets
Mode of life	Growth of the novel

1899-1900

HOUSE OF HANOVER: BRUNSWICK, GUELPHS (1714 to the present time)	Dickens, Trollope, Bulwer Lytton, Charlotte Brontë, Jane Austen
Sketch of the reigns of the four Georges	POETS AND AN ESSAYIST
England and India: Clive and Hastings	The Brownings
18th century novelists	Tennyson, Ruskin
Burns	Byron, Shelley, Keats
Lake poets: Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey	English inventions during the 18th and 19th centuries and their historic importance
England during the American revolution; Pitt, Burke, Lord North	English scientists and philosophers
England and the Napoleonic wars	London tower
De Quincey	Exports and imports
Reign of William 4	Relations with Ireland in the 19th century
Reign of Victoria	Eastern question
The English parliament as it is now constituted: relations of the house of lords, house of commons and ministry with one another, the people, and the sovereign	England in Asia: the far eastern question
English essayists: Carlyle, Matthew Arnold	Stevenson and Kipling
English historians: early and later schools	England in Africa: how England governs her colonies
Crimean war	Religious movements
Gladstone	Social movements
Indian mutiny of 1857	Retrospect of the rise and development of the English people; what constitutes the present empire
	Discussions: Living Englishmen of note
	Present condition of England politically, commercially, and socially
	What England contributes to the world
GREATEST ENGLISH NOVELISTS	
Scott, Thackeray, Eliot	

Subj. no. 942

ENGLAND

Monday club, Westfield N. Y.

1899-1900

Location and physical characteristics of Great Britain as factors in the development of the English nation	England before the English (55 B. C. -410 A. D.)
	English conquest (410-827)
	Picts and Scots

- English conquest (*continued*)**
 Angles, Saxons and Jutes
 Legends of King Arthur
 Selections from *Idyls of the king*
 St Patrick
 St Augustine
 Quotations from *Idyls of the king*
Alfred the Great and his times
 Saxon life: political, domestic, ecclesiastic
Anglo-Saxon literature: Beowulf, Caedmon, Bede, King Alfred
Canute and his sons
Norman conquest
 Edward the Confessor
 Harold
 William of Normandy
 Norman kings (1066-1154)
 Norman builders; castles and cathedrals
 Norman manners and customs
Statesmanship of Henry 2
 Thomas a Becket
 Selection from *Becket* (Tennyson)
 Canterbury cathedral
 Westminster abbey
Richard 1 and England's share in the crusades.
The great charter (1199-1216)
Simon de Montfort (1265)
Law courts of old London
Reign of Edward 1 (1272-1307)
 John Balliol
 William Wallace
 Robert Bruce
 English feasts
 Scottish wit and wisdom
Wars of Edward 3 (1327-77)
Peasants' revolt (1381)
Rise of English literature (from the conquest to Chaucer, 1066-1400)
Geoffrey Chaucer
 Reading from the *Canterbury tales*
 Old English inns
John Wyclif
John Huss
Jerome of Prague
House of Lancaster (1399-1461)
- Wars of the roses (1455-85)**
William Caxton and the printing press
English and Scottish ballads
 Quotations from ballads
The Tudor despotism (Henry 7 and Henry 8, 1485-1574)
The new learning
 Colet
 Erasmus
 Sir Thomas More
Cardinal Wolsey
English martyrs
Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603)
 Sir Philip Sidney
 Sir Walter Raleigh
 Spenser (1570)
 Quotations from Spenser
 Francis Bacon and his writings
 Quotations from Bacon
Mary Queen of Scots
Lady Jane Grey
Origin and development of the English drama
Three lesser Elizabethan dramatists
 Marlowe
 Jonson
 Fletcher
Shakspeare, the man and the writer
 Early English playhouses
 The Globe
 Blackfriars
 Stratford-on-Avon
 Shaksperian tragedy as exemplified by *Hamlet*
 Shakspeare's women
 Shakspearean comedy as exemplified by the *Merchant of Venice*
 Quotations from Shakspeare's comedies
 James 1 (1603-25)
 Gunpowder plot (1605)
 Minor Elizabethan writers (1608-74)
 Some famous English schools
 Quotations from Elizabethan writers
John Milton (1608-74)
 Critical study of *Comus*

Character sketch of Charles 1 (1625-49)	John Dryden
The three parliaments	Selection from Dryden
Period of government without parliament	James 2 (1685-88)
English science of the 17th century	The Thames and its environs
Oliver Cromwell and the commonwealth (1649-60)	Era of protestant revolution (1689-1702)
The restoration (1660)	Character sketch: Alexander Pope
Retrospect of affairs in Ireland and Scotland	The bank of England
Manners and morals under the restoration	Reign of Queen Anne (1702-14)
Samuel Butler	Hampton court
John Bunyan	Windsor castle
Philosophers and theologians of Locke's time	Some 18th century prose writers
Selections from Pepys's <i>Diary</i>	Swift
Quotations from Izaak Walton	Defoe
	Addison and Steele
	Selections from <i>Sir Roger de Coverley</i>
	Quotations from <i>The spectator</i>
	Music and musicians of London
	English universities

ENGLISH HISTORY FROM JAMES 1 TO GEORGE 2

Subj. no. 942.06

Travelers club, Ilion N. Y.

1899-1900

Union of crowns	Rise of sectarianism
Accession of the house of Stuart; James 1	Presbyterians
Puritans in England, Holland and America	Independents
Cavalier and roundhead	Quakers; George Fox
Charles 1	Baptists
Earl of Strafford	The restoration
Archbishop Laud	Political and social aspects of the reign of Charles 2
Parliamentary leaders; Hampden, Pym, Eliot	Samuel Butler, <i>Hudibras</i>
Long parliament	Rise of English parties; whigs and tories
The great rebellion	Scotch covenanters
Civil war	Drama of the period
Commonwealth	Painting
Dutch war; Blake, Tromp and De Ruyter	Court painters from Charles 1 to George 1
Oliver Cromwell, protector	Sir Anthony Van Dyck
John Milton	Sir Peter Lely
Life	Sir Godfrey Kneller
<i>L'Allegro</i> and <i>Il Penseroso</i>	Moral and realistic painting: William Hogarth
Reading; <i>Hymn on the nativity</i>	Transition period in literature
Controversial writings	Theologic writers
<i>Paradise lost</i> , the epic of puritanism	Jeremy Taylor, <i>Holy living and holy dying</i>

Theologic writers (<i>continued</i>) Richard Baxter, <i>Saint's everlasting rest</i> John Bunyan, <i>Pilgrim's progress</i> Izaak Walton, <i>Complete angler</i> John Dryden Prose fiction Romance Daniel Defoe, <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> The novel Samuel Richardson, <i>Clarissa Harlowe</i> Henry Fielding, <i>Tom Jones</i> Tobias Smollett, <i>Humphrey Clinker</i> Lawrence Sterne, <i>Tristram Shandy</i> The purification of the novel Oliver Goldsmith, <i>Vicar of Wakefield</i> Music English composers William Byrd Henry Purcell Handel and oratorio music "The glorious revolution" Fall of the Stuarts William and Mary Stuart pretenders The diary as a chronicle of the times John Evelyn and Samuel Pepys Renaissance architecture Influence of Palladio Inigo Jones Sir Christopher Wren Saint Paul's cathedral Science and philosophy William Harvey	Science and philosophy (<i>continued</i>) The royal society and scientific research in the reign of Charles 2 Sir Isaac Newton John Locke Reign of Queen Anne Queen Anne: character sketch John Churchill, duke of Marlborough Gibraltar Act of union House of Hanover George 1 Establishment of cabinet system of government and Sir Robert Walpole South Sea bubble Social life of the times Literature Artificial poetry Alexander Pope Lady Mary Wortley Montagu Dawn of romantic poetry Thomas Gray, <i>Elegy written in a country church-yard</i> William Cowper, <i>The task</i> Poetical forgeries Prose writers Jonathan Swift, <i>Gulliver's travels</i> Addison, Steele, and <i>The spectator</i> First great English historians Hume Robertson Gibbon Samuel Johnson English painting: portraiture Sir Joshua Reynolds Thomas Gainsborough George Romney Sir Thomas Lawrence
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THE PEOPLE, HISTORY AND ART OF THE NETHERLANDS

Subj. no. 949.2

Fulton (N. Y.) reading circle

1899-1900

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| 1 Physical history of Holland and its effect on the character of the people | Reasons for the interest of Americans in Holland
2 What Holland derived from the crusades |
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| <p>Home life of the Hollanders</p> <p>3 House of Burgundy
An afternoon in Holland</p> <p>4 Bruges and Antwerp as commercial centers of the middle ages
Craft guilds of the Netherlands
The Van Artevelde and their times; Ghent</p> <p>5 The Van Eycks and early Flemish art
Art of printing in the Netherlands</p> <p>6 Erasmus of Rotterdam
Two Flemish industries: lace making and tapestries</p> <p>7 Abdication of Charles 5
Reign of Philip 2
Homes and habits in Holland</p> <p>8 Great actors in the struggle for liberty: Margaret of Parma, Counts Egmont and Horn, the duke of Alva
Brussels</p> <p>9 Siege of Haarlem
Dutch gardens and floriculture</p> <p>10 Siege of Leyden
Dutch universities</p> <p>11 Delft: its associations with William of Orange and Hugo Grotius
Delft pottery</p> | <p>12 Portrait painters: Rubens and Van Dyck</p> <p>13 Pilgrim fathers in Holland
Winter scenes and sports</p> <p>14 John of Barneveld
Portrait painters: Frans Hals and Sir Peter Lely</p> <p>15 Spinoza and his philosophy
Amsterdam</p> <p>16 Genre painters: Teniers, Brouwer, the Van Ostades, Douw, Steen, Mieris, Metsu</p> <p>17 Great Dutch navigators
Dutch East India company</p> <p>18 The Hague and Scheveningen
Two Dutch industries: fishing and cheese making</p> <p>19 Rembrandt</p> <p>20 Dutch war with England and administration of John De Witt</p> <p>21 Dutch animal, landscape and marine painters</p> <p>22 Dutch colonies
Literature of Holland</p> <p>23 The present representative of the house of Orange, Queen Wilhelmina
Dutch girlhood</p> |
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GERMAN HISTORY AND LITERATURE TO THE 18TH CENTURY

Subj. no. 943

Wednesday club, Syracuse N. Y.

1899-1900

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| <p>Traditional and early medieval Germany</p> <p>The empire of the air
Providence has given to the French the empire of the land; to the English that of the sea; to the German that of the air. <i>Rich-ter</i></p> <p>Dawn of German literature</p> <p>Spirit of the times under Charlemagne and the golden rule of the middle ages</p> <p>The Rhine and its myths</p> | <p>Minnesingers and their lays
Walter Von der Vogelweide
Wolfram Von Eschenbach
Gottfried Von Strasburg
Hartmann Von Aue
Selections from Tennyson's <i>Holy grail</i>
Walter Von der Vogelweide, (Longfellow)</p> <p>The <i>Nibelungen lied</i>
Legends of Siegfried and the Nibelungen hoard</p> |
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Master-singers	Luther in Germany
Hans Sachs, prince of the master-singers	<i>Ein feste burg ist unser Gott</i>
Mystic theologians	Churches and church music
Master Eckhart	Castle of Wartburg
John Tauler	<i>The two Elizabeths</i> (Whittier)
<i>Tauler</i> (Whittier)	Old Wittenberg
Legends of some castles on the Rhine	Holbein and his Madonna
The humanists and the new learning	Albert Dürer
John Reuchlin	Age of tawdry and tinsel
Erasmus of Rotterdam	Cologne a cradle of German art
Germany during the 14th and 15th centuries	Its foundation and history
Tyll Eulenspiegel	Its cathedral and chapel
<i>Reineke Fuchs</i>	Its new museum
Rise of the German schools of art	From Luther to the peace of Westphalia
A trio of ancient cities	Heidelberg the key of Neckar valley
Spires	Romanesque and Gothic architecture in Germany
Worms	"Architecture is frozen music"
Mayence	Up the Rhine to Coblenz
	Recollections of Handel and Bach

Subj. no. 943.06

GERMANY IN THE 19TH CENTURY

English-American reading class, Buffalo N. Y.

1899-1900

GERMAN STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY	7 Heine
1 Kleist	Music of the Fatherland
Francis of Germany and Austria	Handel and Haydn
The Rhinebund	Mozart
Maria Louisa	Beethoven and Mendelssohn
2 Koerner	8 Uhland
Frederick William 3 of Prussia	Court life in Germany
Metternich and the holy alliance	A tour of German cities
Baron Stein	Vienna
3 Old Go-Ahead, Blucher	Dresden
Battle of Leipsic	Baden-Baden
Joanna the Maid of Luneberg	Hamburg
4 Novalis	9 Fouqué
Downfall of the Disturber of Europe	Times of Frederick William 4
The German confederation	Louis Napoleon 3
5 Austria or Prussia; which?	Communism
German philosophy in the 19th century	10 Romantic school of poetry
6 Richter	Germans as emigrants
The dual monarchy	Germans distinguished in American affairs
Kossuth	Medical science

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>11 The brothers Grimm
 King William 1
 The man of blood and iron: the statesman, his home life</p> <p>12 Schopenhauer
 Christmas customs
 North German confederation
 Treaty of Prague</p> <p>13 Franco-Prussian war
 Von Moltke
 Empress Eugénie</p> <p>14 Wilhelm Meister
 German novel
 Newspapers
 Periodicals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE</p> <p>15 From the Rhine to Paris
 Siege of Paris
 King William crowned emperor
 Strasburg</p> <p>16 Quotations from German hymns
 A century of German theology
 Conflict between church and state
 Cologne cathedral</p> <p>17 Pestalozzi and Fröbel
 Education in 19th century
 Methods of teaching
 German <i>gymnasia</i></p> <p>18 Noted scientists of Germany
 Glimpses of military life</p> | <p>19 Carmen Sylva
 Woman's sphere from a German standpoint
 Some noted women of Germany
 The czar and the kaiser</p> <p>20 Freiligrath
 Political parties in Germany
 The reichstag
 Socialism</p> <p>21 Reading from Grimm's <i>Fairy tales</i>
 Commerce and manufacture
 Rail and waterways
 Municipal ownership</p> <p>22 Unser Fritz
 Germany's relations with England
 Bismarck under the new régime</p> <p>23 Reading: Göthe, <i>Destruction of Magdeburg</i>
 decadence and revival of German art
 Munich and Dusseldorf in relation to art
 Historical museum at Berlin</p> <p>24 Marlitt
 Relations of Germany and America
 The present emperor
 The empresses Augusta, Frederick and Augusta Victoria</p> <p>25 Wagner and his operas
 German opera in New York city
 Famous German opera singers</p> |
|---|---|

INDEX

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page in ninths, e. g. 67^a means page 67, beginning in the third ninth of the page, i. e. about one third of the way down.

- Abbey, C. A.**, report of Woman's club, Watkins, 87^a.
Abbott, E. W., report of Fortnight club, Gouverneur, 74^a.
Adams, Progressive study club, 67^a.
Adsit, F. G., report of Saturday club, Hornellsville, 76^a.
Albany, Art for travellers club, 67^a.
Albany, Junior Friday morning club, 67^a.
Albany, Mrs Battershall's art club, 67^a.
Albany, Tuesday travel club, 67^a.
Albion historical club, 67^a.
Albion, Historical conversation club, 67^a.
Aldridge, James, report of Fortnightly club, Littlefalls, 77^a.
Alexandria Bay, University extension club, 67^a.
Allegany county federation of women's literary clubs, 91^a.
Allen, Louise, report of Tuesday afternoon study class, Greendale, 74^a.
Allen, N. M., report of Monday evening club, Manlius, 78^a.
Allen, Susan, report of Fortnightly club, Auburn, 68^a.
Ambler, Mrs M. A., report of Bible study circle, Poughkeepsie, 83^a.
American literature, outline of study, 93^a-94^a.
Andrews, H. M., report of Ladies literary club, Massena, 78^a.
Antwerp, Fortnightly club, 68^a.
Armstrong, Mrs H. K., report of History class, Penn Yan, 82^a.
Art club, Mamaroneck, 78^a.
Art club, Middletown, 78^a.
Art club, Penn Yan, 81^a.
Art for travellers club, Albany, 67^a.
Ashville, Excelsior study club, 68^a.
Association of collegiate alumnae, 88^a; New York branch, 80^a.
Attica, Monday club, 68^a.
Auburn, Fortnightly club, 68^a.
Aurora, Thursday club, 68^a.
Baldwinsville, History club, 68^a.
Baldwinsville, Travelers club, 68^a.
Ballard, L. K., report of Olean chapter, D. A. R., 81^a.
Barrows, Jennette, report of History of art club, Leroy, 77^a.
Bath on Hudson, Shakespearean society, 68^a-69^a.
Battershall, Mrs M. F., report of Mrs Battershall's art club, Albany, 67^a.
Bellevue Heights mothers club, Syracuse, 85^a.
Belmont, Tourist club, 69^a.
Bennett, Georgia, report of Upsilon Tau Delta club, Tonawanda, 86^a.
Bible study circle, Poughkeepsie, 83^a.
Bigflats, Tuesday night club, 69^a.
Binghamton, Civic club, 69^a.
Binghamton, Ladies literary society, 69^a.
Binghamton, Monday afternoon club, 69^a.
Bishop, Mrs J. B., report of Essential club, Canaseraga, 71^a.
Blackmar, Anna, report of Travelers club, Newark, 80^a.

- Blauvelt reading circle, 69'.
 Bly, J. M., report of East Side club, Sherman, 84'.
 Boak, Mrs A. V., report of Traveler's club, Middletown, 79'.
 Bolivar, Sorosis, 69'.
 Bouton, H. B., report of Excelsior study club, Ashville, 68'.
 Bradt, N. G., report of Friday evening club, Hannibal, 75'.
 Braynard, Sarah, report of Ladies literary society, Binghamton, 69'.
 Bridgewater, Woman's art club, 69'.
 Brocton, Ladies home club, 69'-70'.
 Bronxville, Nondescript club, 70'.
 Brown, Mrs C. H., report of Tourist club, Belmont, 69'.
 Brown, M. G., report of Current topic Chautauqua club, Elmira, 73'.
 Brown, Mae, report of Travelers club, Friendship, 73'.
 Brushton, Tuesday travel club, 70'.
 Bucklin, W. B., report of Travelers club, Camillus, 71'.
 Buffalo, English-American reading class, outline of study, 102'-3'.
 Buffalo, Fortnightly culture club, 70'.
 Buffalo, Friday evening club, 70'.
 Buffalo, Highland Park literary club, 70'; outline of study, 94'-97'.
 Buffalo, Literary club of the Church of the Messiah, 70'.
 Buffalo, Saturday class, 70'.
 Buffalo, Training class of Free kindergarten association, 70'-71'.
 Burch, Mrs Carl, report of Monday music club, Ilion, 76'.
 Burtis, Mrs A. L., report of Monday reading club, Lockport, 78'.
 Caedmon literary club, Chipman, 72'.
 Calderwood, M. A., report of Canajoharie colonial club, 71'.
 Callaghan, M. E., report of Charlton reading circle, 72'.
 Camden, Historical club, 71'.
 Camillus, Travelers club, 71'.
 Canajoharie colonial club, 71'.
 Canajoharie, Monday evening club, 71'.
 Canaseraga, Essential club, 71'.
 Canastota, Fortnightly club, 71'.
 Carthage, Shakespeare club, 71'.
 Case, Mrs E. C., report of Historical club, Camden, 71'.
 Castile, Wednesday club, 72'.
 Cathedral reading circle, New York, 80'.
 Catskill, Monday club, 72'.
 Chandler, Mrs J. K., report of Philomath, Moravia, 79'.
 Chapin, C. M., report of Fortnightly club, Antwerp, 68'.
 Chapman, Mrs A. B., report of Bellevue Hights mothers club, Syracuse, 85'.
 Charlton reading circle, 72'.
 Chester, Tuesday art club, 72'.
 Chipman, Caedmon literary club, 72'.
 Civic club, Binghamton, 69'.
 Clark, S. M., report of Literary club of the Church of the Messiah, Buffalo, 70'.
 Clarke, Mrs A. C., report of Home study circle, Waterville, 87'.
 Clio club, Haverstraw, 75'.
 Clio club, Plattsburg, 82'.
 Clio society, Gloversville, 74'.
 College woman's club, Rochester, 83'.
 Cooke, Mrs E. J., report of Saturday study club, Schuylerville, 84'.
 Copenhagen, Literary circle, 72'.
 Cornish, C. W. B., report of Ladies literary club, Cortland, 72'.
 Cornwell, M. E., report of Nineteenth century literary club, Penn Yan, 82'.
 Cortland, Ladies literary club, 72'.
 Crosby, Mrs W. H., report of Friday evening club, Buffalo, 70'.
 Cuba, Philomathean club, 72'.
 Current topic Chautauqua club, Elmira, 73'.

- Curtis, E. N., report of Society for the study of art, Fredonia, 73¹.
 Curtis, Mrs J. K., Tempest, syllabus, 91¹.
 Cutting, E. B., report of New York branch, Association of collegiate alumnae, 80².
 Dale, Mrs D. E., report of Wednesday club, Syracuse, 86².
 D. A. K., Olean chapter, 81²; Willard's mountain chapter, Greenwich, 74²-75¹.
 Davidson, M. W., report of Tuesday art club, Chester, 72².
 Davis, Mrs Frank, report of Monday evening literary club, Gowanda, 74¹.
 Davis, W. A., report of Waldron Chautauqua circle, Springville, 85¹.
 Dayley, A. G., report of Santa Maria reading circle, Poughkeepsie, 83².
 Deems literary club, West New Brighton, 88².
 Delhi, Tourist club, 72¹.
 De Voe, Mrs Ophelia, report of Literary club, Ellington, 72².
 Doubleday, F. C., report of Civic club, Binghamton, 69¹.
 Drake, A. E., report of Tuesday night club, Bigflats, 69².
 Dusenbery, A. S., report of Nondescript club, Bronxville, 70².
 East Side club, Sherman, 84¹.
 East Side study class, Troy, 86².
 Eclectic club, Johnstown, 76².
 Elder, E. C., report of Training class of Free kindergarten association, Buffalo, 70²-71¹.
 Ellington, Literary club, 72².
 Ellis, Isabel, report of Unity club, Victor, 87¹.
 Elmer, Elizabeth, report of Tourist club, Middletown, 79¹.
 Elmira, Current topic Chautauqua club, 73¹.
 Elmira, Wednesday morning club, 73¹.
 Emerick, Mrs Abram, report of Fulton reading circle, 74¹.
 Emersonian reading club, Pike, 82².
 Emersonians, Hornellsville, 75²-76¹.
 English, J. A., report of Teachers study club, Mechanicsville, 78².
 English-American reading class, Buffalo, outline of study, 102²-3².
 English history, outlines of study, 94²-100².
 English home reading union, 65².
 Essential club, Canaseraga, 71².
 Ethridge, Mrs James, report of Wednesday morning club, Rome, 83².
 Every Monday club, Gloversville, 74¹.
 Every Saturday night club, Waterville, 87².
 Excelsior study club, Ashville, 68².
 Fayetteville, Philomath, 73².
 Fees, for photographs, 63²; for traveling libraries, 63²; for lanterns and slides, 63².
 Ferguson, Effie, report of Philomathean society, Nassau, 79²-80².
 Ferris, Mrs G. W. G., report of Olla podrida club, Franklinville, 73².
 Fillmore, Wide awake club, 73¹.
 Fin de siecle club, Penn Yan, 82¹.
 Fisher, G. H., report of Caedmon literary club, Chipman, 72².
 Fitzgerald, Mrs Elizabeth, report of Fortnightly club, Honeoye Falls, 75².
 Flagg, E. J., report of Salmagundi society, Salamanca, 84¹.
 Fort Plain, Saturday afternoon study class, 73².
 Fortnight club, Gouverneur, 74¹.
 Fortnightly club, Antwerp, 68¹.
 Fortnightly club, Auburn, 68¹.
 Fortnightly club, Canastota, 71¹.
 Fortnightly club, Hamilton, 75².
 Fortnightly club, Honeoye Falls, 75¹.
 Fortnightly club, Johnstown, 76².
 Fortnightly club, Littlefalls, 77².

- Fortnightly club, Penn Yan, 82^o.
 Fortnightly club, Potsdam, 83^o.
 Fortnightly club, Seneca Falls, 84^o.
 Fortnightly club, Stillwater, 85^o.
 Fortnightly culture club, Buffalo, 70^o.
 Foster, Mrs W. H., report of Leisure hour club, Homer, 75^o.
 Franklinville, Olla podrida club, 73^o.
 Fredonia, Shakespeare club, 73^o.
 Fredonia, Society for the study of art, 73^o.
 Freley, Mrs J. W., report of Thursday club, Aurora, 68^o.
 French painting, outline of study, 92^o-93^o.
 Friday evening club, Buffalo, 70^o.
 Friday evening club, Hannibal, 75^o.
 Friday study club, Watervliet, 87^o.
 Friendship, Travelers club, 73^o.
 Froebel society, Riverhead, 83^o.
 Fulton reading circle, 74^o; outline of study, 100^o-1^o.
 Fulton, Shakespeare society, 74^o.
 German history and literature to the 18th century, outline of study, 101^o-2^o.
 Germany in the 19th century, outline of study, 102^o-3^o.
 Girls club, Sherman, 84^o.
 Glens Falls, Tuesday club, 74^o.
 Gloversville, Clio society, 74^o.
 Gloversville, Every Monday club, 74^o.
 Goulding, Gertrude, report of Tuesday club, Glens Falls, 74^o.
 Gouverneur, Fortnight club, 74^o.
 Gouverneur, Wadhams reading circle, 74^o.
 Gowanda, Monday evening literary club, 74^o.
 Gray, Mrs E. H., report of Art club, Penn Yan, 81^o.
 Greendale, Tuesday afternoon study class, 74^o.
 Greene, Mrs A. C., report of Literary circle, Copenhagen, 72^o.
 Greenland, Mrs A. H., report of New century art club, Jamestown, 76^o.
 Greenwich, D. A. R., Willard's mountain chapter, 74^o-75^o.
 Groton, Historical club, 75^o.
 Hall, Mrs W. B., report of Ladies historical club, Syracuse, 85^o.
 Hamill, Mrs Alexander, report of Travelers club, Baldwinsville, 68^o.
 Hamill, M. M., report of History club, Baldwinsville, 68^o.
 Hamilton, Fortnightly club, 75^o.
 Hamson, M. E., report of Home literary club, Syracuse, 85^o.
 Hanlon, Mrs J. A., report of Shakespeare club, Medina, 78^o.
 Hannibal, Friday evening club, 75^o.
 Harman, M. C., report of Clio society, Gloversville, 74^o.
 Harrington, Mrs W. C., report of Monday morning traveling club, Troy, 86^o; report of Thursday morning club, Troy, 86^o.
 Harrison, C. E., report of East Side study class, Troy, 86^o.
 Hartman, L. J., report of University extension club, Alexandria Bay, 67^o.
 Haverstraw, Clio club, 75^o.
 Haverstraw, Nineteenth century club, 75^o.
 Heagle, Mrs Anna, report of Hell study club, Johnstown, 77^o.
 Hell study club, Johnstown, 77^o.
 Highland, P. E. O. society, 75^o.
 Highland Park literary club, Buffalo, 70^o; outline of study, 94^o-97^o.
 Historical club, Camden, 71^o.
 Historical club, Groton, 75^o.
 Historical conversation club, Albion, 67^o.
 Historical society, North Rose, 80^o.
 History, *see* English history; German history.
 History class, Penn Yan, 82^o.
 History club, Baldwinsville, 68^o.
 History of art club, Leroy, 77^o; outline of study, 92^o-93^o.
 Holmes, E. A., report of Highland Park literary club, Buffalo, 70^o.

- Home economics, syllabus, 91¹.
 Home literary club, Syracuse, 85¹.
 Home study circle, Waterville, 87¹.
 Homer, Lelsure hour club, 75¹.
 Honeoye Falls, Fortnightly club, 75¹.
 Hornellsville, Emersonians, 75¹-76¹.
 Hornellsville, Saturday club, 76¹.
 Howard, Learner's league, 76¹.
 Howe, Mrs C. K., report of Shakespeare society, Fulton, 74¹.
 Howe, S. M., report of Wednesday club, Sandycreek, 84¹.
 Howell, Lucy, report of Froebel society, Riverhead, 83¹.
 Hudson, Sacred literature club, 76¹.
 Hugo, Victor, and his contemporaries, outline of study, 94¹.
 Hull, M. B., report of Tourist club, Delhi, 72¹.
 Illon, Monday music club, 76¹.
 Illon, Travelers club, 76¹; outline of study, 99¹-100¹.
 Ithaca, Woman's club, 76¹.
 Jamestown, New century art club, 76¹.
 Johnstown, Eclectic club, 76¹.
 Johnstown, Fortnightly club, 76¹.
 Johnstown, Hell study club, 77¹.
 Johnstown, Maquaes literary club, 77¹; outline of study, 93¹-94¹.
 Johnstown, Round table, 77¹.
 Johnstown, XV study club, 77¹.
 Junior Friday morning club, Albany, 67¹.
 Kent, A. C., report of Monday club, Westfield, 88¹.
 Kinderhook, Monday afternoon club, 77¹.
 Kingston, Literary club, 77¹.
 Kingston, Monday club, 77¹.
 Ladies historical club, Syracuse, 85¹.
 Ladies home club, Brocton, 69¹-70¹.
 Ladies literary club, Cortland, 72¹.
 Ladies literary club, Livonia, 78¹.
 Ladies literary club, Massena, 78¹.
 Ladies literary society, Binghamton, 69¹.
 Lake Placid conference committee, Home economics, syllabus, 91¹.
 Lantern slides and lanterns, 63¹.
 Lathrop, Mrs C. C., report of Emersonian reading club, Pike, 82¹.
 Leach, M. H., report of Travelers club, Illon, 76¹.
 Leahy, Katharine, report of Wadham's reading circle, Gouverneur, 74¹.
 Learner's league, Howard, 76¹.
 Lelsure hour club, Homer, 75¹.
 Lelsure hour club, Union Springs, 86¹.
 Lenney, T. M., report of Tuesday travel club, Brushton, 70¹.
 Leonard, Mrs Frank, report of Monday club, Wellsville, 88¹.
 Leroy, History of art club, 77¹; outline of study, 92¹-93¹.
 Leroy, Woman's club, 77¹.
 Lester, Mrs C. F., report of Fortnightly club, Seneca Falls, 84¹.
 Literary and musical society, Mt Morris, 79¹.
 Literary circle, Copenhagen, 72¹.
 Literary club, Ellington, 72¹.
 Literary club, Kingston, 77¹.
 Literary club, Milford, 79¹.
 Literary club, Port Jefferson, 82¹.
 Literary club, South Butler, 85¹.
 Literary club of the Church of the Messiah, Buffalo, 70¹.
 Literary league, Parish, 81¹.
 Literary union, Silvercreek, 84¹-85¹.
 Literature, *see* American literature; German literature.
 Little, Elinor, report of Minerva club, Sherman, 84¹.
 Little men's club, Mt Vernon, 79¹.
 Littlefalls, Fortnightly club, 77¹.
 Livingston, Mrs Arthur, report of Maquaes literary club, Johnstown, 77¹.
 Livonia, Ladies literary club, 78¹.
 Lockport, Monday reading club, 78¹.
 London educational times, extract from, 65¹-66¹.
 Lynch, Mrs L. van L., report of Social art club, Syracuse, 86¹.

- Lyons, Ruby, report of Twentieth century circle, Orwell, 81⁴.
- McOhesney, Mrs J. E., report of Twentieth century club, McGraw, 78².
- McGraw, Twentieth century club, 78².
- McNeil, M. H., report of Historical club, Groton, 75¹.
- McRostie, Mrs D. O., report of Martha Palmer university extension club, Ogdensburg, 81¹.
- Mamaroneck, Art club, 78².
- Manlius, Monday evening club, 78⁴.
- Manning, Mrs E. H., report of Progressive study club, Adams, 67¹.
- Maquaes literary club, Johnstown, 77¹; outline of study, 93²-94².
- Martha Palmer university extension club, Ogdensburg, 81¹.
- Mary Arden club, New York, 80².
- Massena, Ladies literary club, 78².
- Mears, Mrs D. O., report of Art for travellers club, Albany, 67¹.
- Mechanicsville, Teachers study club, 78¹.
- Medina, Shakespeare club, 78¹.
- Middletown, Art club, 78².
- Middletown, Tourist club, 79¹.
- Middletown, Travelers club, 79².
- Millford, Literary club, 79¹.
- Miller, Mrs Charles, report of Every Monday club, Gloversville, 74¹.
- Minerva club, Sherman, 84².
- Mohawk study club, 79¹.
- Monday afternoon club, Binghamton, 69².
- Monday afternoon club, Kinderhook, 77¹.
- Monday club, Attica, 68².
- Monday club, Catskill, 72².
- Monday club, Kingston, 77⁴.
- Monday club, Mt Morris, 79¹.
- Monday club, Niagara Falls, 80².
- Monday club, Springville, 85².
- Monday club, Wellsville, 88¹.
- Monday club, Westfield, 88²; outline of study, 97²-99².
- Monday evening club, Canajoharie, 71¹.
- Monday evening club, Manlius, 78⁴.
- Monday evening literary club, Gowanda, 74¹.
- Monday morning traveling club, Troy, 86¹.
- Monday music club, Ilion, 76¹.
- Monday reading club, Lockport, 78².
- Moody, M. B., report of Blauvelt reading circle, 69¹.
- Mooney, A. R., report of Study club, Waterford, 87¹.
- Moore, A. K., report of Art club, Mamaroneck, 78².
- Moore, Alida, report of Tuesday club, Plattsburg, 82².
- Moore, Mrs G. R., report of Fredonia Shakespeare club, 73¹.
- Moore, Mrs J. L., report of Tuesday club, Poughkeepsie, 83¹.
- Moravia, Philomath, 79².
- Moravia, Round table, 79².
- Morgan, H. E., report of Pedagogical club, Rochester, 83¹.
- Moscow society for the encouragement of systematic reading, 64¹.
- Moses, Mrs Ella, report of Woman's art club, Bridgewater, 69¹.
- Moss, Mrs E. D., report of Ladies home club, Brocton, 69²-70¹.
- Mt Morris, Literary and musical society, 79¹.
- Mt Morris, Monday club, 79¹.
- Mt Vernon, Little men's club, 79².
- Munn, B. E., report of Troy literary association, 86².
- Nassau, Philomathean society, 79²-80².
- National home reading union, 65¹.
- Nellis, Mrs M. E., report of Eclectic club, Johnstown, 76¹.
- Nesmith, Mrs H. M., report of Mary Arden club, New York, 80².
- Netherlands, people, history and art of, outline of study, 100²-1¹.
- New century art club, Jamestown, 76¹.

- New York, Association of collegiate alumnae, New York branch, 80².
 New York, Cathedral reading circle, 80².
 New York, Mary Arden club, 80².
 New York, Seton circle, 80².
 New York state federation of women's clubs, 88¹-90².
 Newark, Travelers club, 80¹.
 Newins, Luella, report of Sorosis, Patchogue, 81¹.
 Niagara Falls, Monday club, 80².
 Nichols, Mrs W. L., report of Sorosis, Bolivar, 69¹.
 Nineteenth century club, Haverstraw, 75².
 Nineteenth century literary club, Penn Yan, 82².
 Nondescript club, Bronxville, 70².
 North Rose, Historical society, 80².
 Norton, Mrs E. F., report of Twentieth century club, Salamanca, 84².
 Nottingham, Nellie, report of Ladies literary club, Livonia, 78¹.
 Oak Grove study club, Wappingers Falls, 87².
 O'Brien, H., report of Seton circle, New York, 80².
 Ogdensburg, Martha Palmer university extension club, 81¹.
 Old Chatham, Thursday club, 81².
 Olean chapter D. A. R., 81².
 Olla podrida club, Franklinville, 73².
 Onaway club, Syracuse, 86¹.
 Orner, L. V., report of Deems literary club, West New Brighton, 88².
 Orwell, Twentieth century circle, 81².
 Otisville, W. C. T. U., 81².
 Outlines of study, 91²-103².
 P. E. O. society, Highland, 75².
 Pabody, E. L., report of Girls club, Sherman, 84¹.
 Pack, Mrs A. L., report of Fortnightly club, Stillwater, 85².
 Painting, *see* French painting.
 Parish, Literary league, 81².
 Park, Florence, report of Fortnightly culture club, Buffalo, 70².
 Patchogue, Sorosis, 81¹.
 Peck, Mrs T. R. G., report of Literary club, Port Jefferson, 82².
 Pedagogical club, Rochester, 83².
 Penn Yan, Art club, 81².
 Penn Yan, Fin de siecle club, 82¹.
 Penn Yan, Fortnightly club, 82².
 Penn Yan, History class, 82².
 Penn Yan, Nineteenth century literary club, 82².
 Perkins, N. L., report of Fortnightly club, Canastota, 71².
 Phelps, E. A., report of Round table, Moravia, 79².
 Philomath, Fayetteville, 73².
 Philomath, Moravia, 79².
 Philomathean club, Cuba, 72².
 Philomathean society, Nassau, 79²-80².
 Photographs, fees, 63¹.
 Pierson, Mrs Sarah, report of Leisure hour club, Union Springs, 86².
 Pike, Emersonian reading club, 82².
 Platts, Loralne, report of Woman's club, Ithaca, 76².
 Plattsburg, Clio club, 82¹.
 Plattsburg, Santa Maria reading circle, 82².
 Plattsburg, Tuesday club, 82².
 Pool, H. E., report of Monday club, Niagara Falls, 80².
 Port Jefferson, Literary club, 82².
 Potsdam, Fortnightly club, 83¹.
 Poughkeepsie, Bible study circle, 83².
 Poughkeepsie, Santa Maria reading circle, 83².
 Poughkeepsie, Tuesday club, 83².
 Programs, 91²-103².
 Progressive study club, Adams, 67¹.
 Proper, C. E., report of XV study club, Johnstown, 77².
 Randall, A. M., report of Woman's club, Leroy, 77².
 Ray, F. C., report of Literary league, Parish, 81².

- Reed, L. E., report of Utsayantha literary club, Stamford, 85^o.
 Registered study clubs, reports, 67^o-88^o.
 Reports, issued biennially, 66^o.
 Rexford, Mrs C. M., report of Wednesday morning art class, Watertown, 87^o.
 Reynolds, Mrs C. C., report of Nineteenth century club, Haverstraw, 75^o.
 Rice, Mrs H. M., report of Philomath, Fayetteville, 73^o.
 Richards, F. A., report of Willard's mountain chapter, D. A. R., Greenwich, 74^o-75^o.
 Riverhead, Froebel society, 83^o.
 Robertson, W. D., report of Literary club, South Butler, 85^o.
 Rochester, College woman's club, 83^o.
 Rochester, Pedagogical club, 83^o.
 Rome, Wednesday morning club, 83^o.
 Rose, Mrs T. C., report of Wednesday morning club, Elmira, 73^o.
 Rotchford, Mary, report of Wide awake club, Fillmore, 73^o.
 Round table, Johnstown, 77^o.
 Round table, Moravia, 79^o.
 Russia, home study organization, 64^o.
 Ryan, Mrs A. M., report of Cathedral reading circle, New York, 80^o.
 Sacred literature club, Hudson, 76^o.
 Salamanca, Salmagundi society, 84^o.
 Salamanca, Twentieth century club, 84^o.
 Salmagundi society, Salamanca, 84^o.
 Sammons, Mrs J. H., report of Monday evening club, Canajoharie, 71^o.
 Sandycreek, Wednesday club, 84^o.
 Santa Maria reading club, Plattsburg, 82^o.
 Santa Maria reading circle, Poughkeepsie, 83^o.
 Saratoga Springs, Travelers at home club, 84^o.
 Saturday afternoon study class, Fort Plain, 73^o.
 Saturday class, Buffalo, 70^o.
 Saturday club, Hornellsville, 76^o.
 Saturday study club, Schuylerville, 84^o.
 Schuylerville, Saturday study club, 84^o.
 Scott, H. W., report of Literary club, Milford, 79^o.
 Sears, A. E., report of Albion historical club, 67^o.
 Seneca Falls, Fortnightly club, 84^o.
 Seton circle, New York, 80^o.
 Shackelford, E. P., report of Travelers at home club, Saratoga Springs, 84^o.
 Shakespeare club, Carthage, 71^o.
 Shakespeare club, Medina, 78^o.
 Shakespeare society, Fulton, 74^o.
 Shakespearean society, Bath on Hudson, 68^o-69^o.
 Sheppard, L. P., report of Fin de siecle club, Penn Yan, 82^o.
 Sherman, East Side club, 84^o.
 Sherman, Girls club, 84^o.
 Sherman, Minerva club, 84^o.
 Silvercreek, Literary union, 84^o-85^o.
 Skinner, M. B., report of Sacred literature club, Hudson, 76^o.
 Skutt, C. A., report of Historical society, North Rose, 80^o.
 Smith, A. W., report of Literary and musical society, Mt Morris, 79^o.
 Smith, Mrs A. W., report of Philomathean club, Cuba, 72^o.
 Smith, Georgetta, report of Clio club, Haverstraw, 75^o.
 Smith, Mrs S. H., report of Emersonians, Hornellsville, 75^o-76^o.
 Smith, Winifred, report of Santa Maria reading circle, Plattsburg, 82^o.
 Social art club, Syracuse, 86^o.
 Society for the study of art, Fredonia, 73^o.
 Sorosis, Bolivar, 69^o.
 Sorosis, Patchogue, 81^o.
 South Butler, Literary club, 85^o.

- Spellman, F. C., report of Wednesday club, Castile, 72^a.
- Spencer, Mrs D. D., report of Mohawk study club, 79^a.
- Spencer, Mrs M. L., report of Fortnightly club, Hamilton, 75^a.
- Springville, Monday club, 85^a.
- Springville, Waldron Chautauqua circle, 85^a.
- Stackpole, Mrs C. H., report of Clio club, Plattsburg, 82^a.
- Stamford, Utsayantha literary club, 85^a.
- Stewart, Margaret, report of Round table, Johnstown, 77^a.
- Stillwater, Fortnightly club, 85^a.
- Stone, A. H., report of College woman's club, Rochester, 83^a.
- Stowell, Mrs M. B., report of Fortnightly club, Potsdam, 83^a.
- Streeter, Kate, report of Fortnightly club, Johnstown, 76^a.
- Study club, Waterford, 87^a.
- Study clubs, added during year, 63^a; number, 63^a; registered, reports, 67^a-88^a; unregistered, reports, 88^a-91^a.
- Swan, Mrs W. G., report of Historical conversation club, Albion, 67^a.
- Sweezy, Mrs Arthur, report of Middletown art club, 78^a.
- Syllabuses, new, 91^a.
- Syracuse, Bellevue Heights mothers club, 85^a.
- Syracuse, Home literary club, 85^a.
- Syracuse, Ladies historical club, 85^a.
- Syracuse, Onaway club, 80^a.
- Syracuse, Social art club, 86^a.
- Syracuse, Wednesday club, 86^a; outline of study, 101^a-2^a.
- Tabor, Mrs W. W., report of Onaway club, Syracuse, 86^a.
- Tanner, J. R., report of Saturday afternoon study class, Fort Plain, 73^a.
- Teachers study club, Mechanicsville, 78^a.
- Tempest, syllabus by Mrs J. K. Curtis, 91^a.
- Thursday club, Aurora, 68^a.
- Thursday club, Old Chatham, 81^a.
- Thursday morning club, Troy, 86^a.
- Tillson, L. M., report of P. E. O. society, Highland, 75^a.
- Tonawanda, Upsilon Tau Delta club, 86^a.
- Tourist club, Belmont, 69^a.
- Tourist club, Delhi, 72^a.
- Tourist club, Middletown, 79^a.
- Training class of Free kindergarten association, Buffalo, 70^a-71^a.
- Travelers at home club, Saratoga Springs, 84^a.
- Travelers club, Baldwinsville, 68^a.
- Travelers club, Camillus, 71^a.
- Travelers club, Friendship, 73^a.
- Travelers club, Ilion, 76^a; outline of study, 99^a-100^a.
- Travelers club, Middletown, 79^a.
- Travelers club, Newark, 80^a.
- Traveling libraries, fee, 63^a.
- Troy, East Side study class, 86^a.
- Troy literary association, 86^a; outline of study, 94^a.
- Troy, Monday morning traveling club, 86^a.
- Troy, Thursday morning club, 86^a.
- Tuesday afternoon study class, Greendale, 74^a.
- Tuesday art club, Chester, 72^a.
- Tuesday club, Glens Falls, 74^a.
- Tuesday club, Plattsburg, 82^a.
- Tuesday club, Poughkeepsie, 83^a.
- Tuesday night club, Bigflats, 69^a.
- Tuesday travel club, Albany, 67^a.
- Tuesday travel club, Brushton, 70^a.
- Turner, Mrs William, report of Fortnightly club, Penn Yan, 82^a.
- Twentieth century circle, Orwell, 81^a.
- Twentieth century club, McGraw, 78^a.
- Twentieth century club, Salamanca, 84^a.
- Union Springs, Leisure hour club, 86^a.

- Unity club, Victor, 87¹.
 University extension club, Alexandria Bay, 67².
University extension journal, extract from, 64¹-65².
 Unregistered organizations, reports, 88⁴-91².
 Upsilon Tau Delta club, Tonawanda, 86⁴.
 Utsayantha literary club, Stamford, 85².
Van Alstyne, C. M., report of Shakespearean society, Bath on Hudson, 68²-69¹.
 Van O'Linda, M. G., report of Friday study club, Watervliet, 87².
 Victor, Unity club, 87¹.
Wadhams reading circle, Gouverneur, 74⁴.
 Waldron Chautauqua circle, Springville, 85⁴.
 Wappingers Falls, Oak Grove study club, 87².
 Wasson, M. W., report of Junior Friday morning club, Albany, 67².
 Waterford, Study club, 87⁴.
 Watertown, Wednesday morning art class, 87².
 Waterville, Every Saturday night club, 87⁴.
 Waterville, Home study circle, 87¹.
 Watervliet, Friday study club, 87².
 Watkins, Womans club, 87².
 Webster, Mrs H., report of Learners' league, Howard, 76².
 Wednesday club, Castile, 72¹.
 Wednesday club, Sandycreek, 84².
 Wednesday club, Syracuse, 86²; outline of study, 101²-2¹.
 Wednesday morning art class, Watertown, 87².
 Wednesday morning club, Elmira, 73².
 Wednesday morning club, Rome, 83².
 Welch, Elizabeth, report of Tuesday travel club, Albany, 67².
 Wellsville, Monday club, 88².
 Werner, Mrs Fred, report of Monday club, Catskill, 72².
 West New Brighton, Deems literary club, 88².
 Western New York federation of women's literary and educational organizations, 90²-91².
 Westfield, Monday club, 88²; outline of study, 97²-99².
 Wheeler, Mrs Lester, report of Saturday class, Buffalo, 70².
 White, J. W., report of Oak Grove study club, Wappingers Falls, 87².
 White, Sara, report of W. C. T. U., Otisville, 81².
 Wide awake club, Fillmore, 73⁴.
 Wilbor, T. W., report of Thursday club, Old Chatham, 81².
 Wilcoxson, A. H., report of Monday afternoon club, Kinderhook, 77².
 Willard's mountain chapter, D. A. R., Greenwich, 74²-75¹.
 Williams, Mrs George, report of Literary union, Silvercreek, 84²-85¹.
 Wilson, Mrs Claude, report of Every Saturday night club, Waterville, 87².
 Wing, Mrs C. D., report of Monday club, Attica, 68².
 Winne, Ada, report of Literary club, Kingston, 77².
 Woman's art club, Bridgewater, 69¹.
 W. C. T. U., Otisville, 81².
 Woman's club, Ithaca, 76².
 Woman's club, Leroy, 77².
 Woman's club, Watkins, 87².
 Wood, M. E., report of Shakespeare club, Carthage, 71¹.
 Woodbridge, E. E., report of Monday afternoon club, Binghamton, 69².
XV study club, Johnstown, 77⁴.

Home Education Department

Bulletin 38 May 1901

PUBLIC LIBRARIES 10

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Annual report 1900

	PAGE		PAGE
Staff and expenditures.....	119	Traveling libraries.....	152
Publications.....	119	Volumes.....	152
Libraries chartered, registered and transferred.....	120	Additions.....	152
Inspection.....	125	Use.....	152
Grants.....	127	Rural library extension.....	152
Reading and aids.....	130	Traveling pictures.....	154
Library progress.....	133	Miscellaneous.....	155
Legislation.....	141	Insuring libraries.....	155
Library meetings.....	146	Appendix	
N. Y. library association.....	146	Statistics of New York libraries.....	158
N. Y. library club.....	149	Free lending libraries.....	159
Buffalo library club.....	150	Geographic distribution.....	160
American library association.....	150	Comparative circulation by counties.....	164
National educational association...	151	Large percentage of circulation.....	165
National association of state libra- rians.....	151	New York city.....	167
		General statistics.....	169
		Index	267

ALBANY

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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University of the State of New York

REGENTS

With years of election

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| | | | | | | | | | <i>Chancellor, Glens Falls</i> |
| 1892 | WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE | D.D. | LL.D. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | <i>Vice-Chancellor, Albany</i> |
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| 1885 | DANIEL BEACH | Ph.D. | LL.D. | - | - | - | - | - | Watkins |
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Elected by regents

- 1900 JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR M.A.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

- 1888 MELVIL DEWEY M.A. *State library and Home education*
 1890 JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR M.A.
Administrative, College and High school depts
 1890 FREDERICK J. H. MERRILL Ph.D. *State museum*

Home Education Department

Bulletin 38 May 1901

PUBLIC LIBRARIES 10

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Annual report 1900

To the regents of the University of the State of New York

I have the honor to report on the public libraries division of the home education department for the year ending Sep. 30, 1900, as follows:

Staff and expenditures. The work has been done by the same staff as last year as well as possible with the limited force, but the need of a subinspector is increasingly felt.

The expenditures of the year for home education including public libraries, traveling libraries and collections, study clubs and extension teaching were: cash apportionment to public libraries \$28,060.43, books and specimens \$6435.89, fittings \$389.60, supplies \$11.94, printing \$1274.82, travel \$486.24, telegrams and telephone \$40.86, salaries \$19,853.71, a total of \$56,553.49, being an increase of \$6553.49 over 1899. The receipts from fees were \$2601.19.

PUBLICATIONS

The New York state library makes up each January a list of 500 of the leading books of the previous year, and submits it to the librarians of the state and others interested for their vote as to which are the best 50 books to be added to a village library. About 200 people usually express opinions, which are tabulated. Obviously this list must not be received as authoritative, but simply as an expression of the opinion of persons so situated as to know what books are most in demand even if they are not intrinsically the best. The vote depends entirely on the voter's idea of what should determine the additions to a village library, many believing

it better to add a second rate book that will be widely read rather than a better one which will be called for less than half as often. With this list as a basis, the state library issues every spring a bulletin of the best books. This bulletin represents the judgment of the state library staff and is annotated to indicate clearly the nature of each book, thus making it of great practical value not only as a guide to buying for public and private libraries but as a check list for individual reading. Individuals find it infinitely easier to work with 200 of the best books than to pick in a helter skelter way from the 60,000 new books which each year brings forth, nearly a quarter of them in our own language. Single copies of this bulletin may be had from the state library for 10 cents.

Distribution of our own publications. Our constituents, instead of being massed about us in a single city like those of most libraries, are scattered over a great state. Of necessity we must do much of our work at long range and this can be done best and cheapest through printed matter. At best the printing bills will be large and we are unlikely to have at our disposal at any time means to print all that would be useful enough to our public to justify the cost. We must therefore reduce the amount to the limit of our appropriation and any practical economy will enable us to do just so much more useful work.

Hereafter we propose to send to each registered library by express twice each year, such of our publications as they will permanently preserve for public reference, and our inspector on each visit will look to see that the set is thus available. Sending our various bulletins by mail as each number is issued involves an expense too large for our limited funds, and we propose to discontinue mailing these except on special request from libraries feeling the need of early copies. Some years ago I proposed to the regents that our bulletins should be regularly entered as second class matter so that they would be entitled to go through the mails at pound rates, and the subscription price of 50c a year was fixed. This plan, if adopted, would at small expense greatly increase the usefulness of the work done through these printed aids.

LIBRARIES CHARTERED, REGISTERED AND TRANSFERRED

Chartered, admitted and transferred

During the year three permanent and 17 provisional library charters were granted. One library was admitted to the University with existing charter and five provisional charters were made permanent. Six library charters were amended and one charter was surrendered. Four library transfers were approved of which three were from school libraries.

The following tables show location, name, volumes and property of each library.

Library charters, 1 Oct. 1899—30 Sep. 1900

No.	Postoffice	Corporate name	Volumes	Property
1	Albion	Swan library .....	.....	\$35 500
2	Oxford	Oxford memorial library	2 000	5 675
3	Remsen	Didymus Thomas library .....	.....	1 108 50

Provisional charters for five years

1	Adams	Adams free library	100	\$100
2	Andover	Andover free library	214	334
3	Burke	Burke public library .....	.....	175
4	Canaseraga	Essential club free library	41	263
5	Copake	Copake free library	143	131
6	Essex	Essex free library .....	.....	300
7	Franklinville	Franklinville free library	250	517
8	Ghent	Ghent free library	275	270
9	Gowanda	Gowanda free library .....	.....	500
10	Harriettstown	Harriettstown public library	168	163 50
11	Lodi	Lodi Whittier library	125	236
12	Ovid	Ovid free library .....	.....	150
13	Pinebush	Pinebush library	7	150
14	Schuylerville	Schuylerville free library	100	250
15	Ticonderoga	Ticonderoga public library .....	.....	200
16	West Hebron	Hebron free library	41	290 25
17	Whitestone	American Hebrew library	250	225

Provisional charters made permanent

1	Alexandria Bay	Holland library	1 322	\$5 229 34
2	Crownpoint	Hammond library	1 508	1 219
3	Freeport	Freeport public library	1 750	1 533 33
4	Keene Valley	Keene Valley public library	1 700	2 578 76
5	Troy	Troy children's circulating library ..	1 500	1 205

Admitted with existing charter

1	Cuba	Cuba circulating library association	1 886	\$2 388 79
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Charters amended

1	Alexandria Bay	Name changed from Holland library of Alexandria Bay to Holland library with 9 trustees instead of 5, their successors to be elected by the corporation.
2	Angelica	Name changed from Angelica library association to Angelica free library with 5 trustees instead of 7.
3	Crownpoint	Name changed from Chapel library to Hammond library.
4	Long Island City	Name changed from Long Island City public library to Queens Borough library with 15 trustees instead of 5, their successors to be appointed by the mayor of New York.
5	Springville	Springville public library, 5 trustees instead of 3.
6	Troy	Name of Troy children's neighborhood library changed to Troy children's circulating library.

Charter surrendered

1	Schuylerville	Schuylerville public library
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Library transfers approved 1 Oct. 1899 — 30 Sep. 1900

No.	From	To	Vols.
1	Brooklyn public library association, Flatbush branch	Brooklyn public library	3 600
2	Ghent, school district 1	Ghent public library	275
3	Harriettstown, school district 3	Harriettstown public library	181
4	New Berlin union school dist. 2	New Berlin library association..	

Founding and control. The following tables show by what action chartered University libraries have been established and by whom trustees are elected. Out of 151 libraries, 65 or less than one half have been founded on the district libraries, while the number established by library and other associations shows a marked increase in the last four years.

Founding of chartered libraries

Established by	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Deductions	Total
School authorities.....	...	15	10	10	9	3	2	1	...	1	49
School districts.....	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	...	3	...	16
Village trustees.....	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	9
Village	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Town.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Common councils	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Library associations.....	1	4	5	3	4	6	1	6	11	...	41
Other associations.....	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	2	3	...	13
Public meetings.....	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Churches	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Private gifts	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	9
Total	2	25	26	23	21	14	10	11	20	1	151

Control of chartered libraries

Trustees chosen by	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Deductions	Total
Board of education		5	8	9	9	2	1	1	...	2	33
School trustees				1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4
School district	1	12	4	2	3	1	...	...	2	...	25
Village trustees			2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	6
Village voters		2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Town				1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Mayor with consent of council			2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Library trustees		4	6	7	3	1	...	1	1	1	22
Library association	1	...	...	2	4	7	3	7	13	...	37
Other associations				1	2	...	3	1	1	...	8
Other library			1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Contributors of \$1 each		1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Individual benefactor		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Total	2	25	25	23	22	14	10	11	22	3	151

Number of trustees. Of new libraries, 2 have 3 trustees, 14 have 5, 1 has 6, 2 have 7 and 1 has 8. Of 151 chartered libraries

24 have 3 trustees each	3 have 8 trustees each	1 has 13 trustees
1 has 4 " "	7 " 9 " "	2 have 15 " each
78 have 5 " "	4 " 10 " "	2 " 17 " "
9 " 6 " "	1 has 11 " "	
16 " 7 " "	2 have 12 " "	

Support. Of 175 University libraries 112 have received grants from the state during the year, and 87 or one half of all have been aided by local taxation. 23 report receipts from invested funds, but only two of the entire number show an income from endowment equal to their annual expenses. Too many are still dependent on occasional gifts and voluntary service of their managers. 23 of these libraries report income from gifts and from no other source. This condition merits careful attention from the libraries concerned, for while the givers show creditable generosity there is a serious danger that the public library will be marked as a charity and not, what it is in reality, a public necessity. As a charity its friends may in time grow weary of the effort to sustain it, but as a necessity it ought to hold its place with the school in the annual budget for the public tax. Plans to provide a sufficient and assured income should be

urged from the outset of every library enterprise. The law favors this course; it remains only to persuade the people.

Growth of free lending libraries. The number of independently organized libraries in the University has been increased by 20 and is now 175. Those free for circulation contain 606,332 volumes, an increase of 72,193 or 13% for the year. Their circulation was 2,182,154, an increase of 109,465, showing an average circulation of 360 for each 100 volumes. The new libraries when applying for admission varied in size from nothing to 2000 volumes and in respect to property from \$100 to \$35,500. The largest represented valuable endowments, but the greater number, the 17 which obtained charters provisional for five years, stood for the earnest self-denying efforts of small communities. Five libraries which five years ago began their work with small resources have this year vindicated the promise of their foundation by appearing each with property ranging from \$1205 to \$5229 to claim permanent charters.

The following table shows the number of libraries in the University with their volumes and circulation for the last eight years.

Comparative summary of libraries and institutes, 1893-1900

Year	No.	Volumes	CIRCULATION	
			Volumes	Per 100 vol.
1893	29	69 956	192 890	276
94	61	185 108	463 963	250
95	93	258 426	670 580	259
96	118	327 310	988 471	302
97	133	421 282	1 447 907	344
98	143	475 409	1 695 632	356
99	155	534 149	2 072 689	388
1900	175	606 332	2 182 154	360

Registered libraries

Under the University law a library "not owned by the public but maintained for its welfare and free use" may receive aid from local taxation if registered by the regents "as maintaining a proper standard." Hence, besides the 175 University libraries maintaining the minimum standard, there are 86 on this special register coming under inspection equally with the others and entitled to the same privileges of state and local aid. Under the rules a branch library of 1000 volumes conforming to the standard may be independently registered.

The following table shows the libraries and branches added to this register during the year. The full list will be found in the general statistical table.

Libraries registered 1 Oct. 1899—30 Sep. 1900

No.	Postoffice	Name	Volumes	Property
1	Brockport.	Brockport normal school library	4 613	\$2 077
	Brooklyn..	Brooklyn public library		
2		Bedford park branch.....	1 400	1 100
3		East branch.....	2 500	3 500
4		South Brooklyn branch.....	2 500	3 500
5		Williamsburg branch.....	11 875	12 500
6	New York.	N. Y. free circulating library		
		Chatham square branch.....	8 385	4 986
7	Warwick..	Y. M. C. A. library	357	396

INSPECTION

Libraries visited. During the year the inspector, William R. Eastman, and his assistants visited in 43 counties 141 libraries, of which 46 had not been previously reached and six are not connected with the University. Charters were granted to 21 of the libraries visited; one was admitted to the University and seven others were registered as maintaining a proper standard. Grants of public library money were made to 76 of these libraries during the year. Dates of inspection are shown in the general statistical tables.

Growth of libraries under inspection. In addition to the chartered, admitted and registered libraries there are 199 academic and high school libraries free for public use. These are also under regents inspection and are included in the following table showing the whole number of free lending libraries under inspection and comparing them and their work for the past eight years with those not related to the University.

Comparative summary of free lending libraries 1893-1900

Year	UNDER INSPECTION				NOT UNDER INSPECTION			
	No.	Volumes	CIRCULATION		No.	Volumes	CIRCULATION	
			Volumes	Per 100 vol.			Volumes	Per 100 vol.
1893 ..	201	404 616	796 258	196	37	454 619	1 497 603	329
94 ..	236	540 733	1 021 924	189	57	509 136	1 745 049	342
95 ..	257	612 533	1 242 284	203	52	514 666	1 904 121	370
96 ..	315	789 942	2 149 027	272	36	523 357	1 784 596	341
97 ..	339	1 038 618	4 003 021	385	36	408 256	1 044 431	255
98 ..	373	1 310 081	5 342 870	407	35	444 955	1 097 129	246
99 ..	397	1 697 439	6 792 172	400	34	281 880	603 355	214
1900 ..	431	1 906 469	7 859 428	412	29	280 656	593 017	211

Certificates of approved circulation. 74 libraries and branches maintained by private corporations for free public use and registered by the University received certificates of approved circulation on which to base their application for local subsidies as follows :

Certificates of approved circulation 1 Oct. 1899—30 Sep. 1900

No.	Name of library	Certified circulation for one year
1	Albany free.....	23 000
2	Y. M. A.	a34 000
3	Amsterdam library association.....	44 000
4	".....	43 000
5	Angelica free.....	4 100
6	Auburn, Seymour library ass'n	31 000
7	Belmont literary and hist. society free.....	5 000
8	Brooklyn, Bayridge free.....	22 000
9	Brooklyn public Bedford br	94 000
10	" Bedford Park br	44 000
11	" East br.	b51 000
12	" Flatbush br.	31 000
13	" Prospect Park br.	c1 850
14	" South Brooklyn br.....	b48 000
15	" Williamsburg br.....	b49 000
16	" (Traveling libraries).....	27 000
	Brooklyn public library ass'n	
17	Flatbush br.....	b21 500
18	Tompkins Park br	d14 500
19	"	e40 000
20	Fort Hamilton free.....	15 500
21	New Utrecht free.....	14 500
22	Union for Christian work free lending.....	195 000
23	Canisteo, Wimodaughian free.....	5 200
24	Elmira, Steele memorial.....	f17 000
25	Flushing library association.....	25 000
26	Friendship free	6 000
27	Gloversville free	62 000
28	Hollis public	3 200
29	Jamestown, James Prendergast free	59 000
	Long Island City, Queens borough	
30	Nelson br.....	33 000
31	Astoria br.....	20 000
32	Steinway br.....	8 000
33	Marathon, Peck memorial.....	8 000
34	"	8 800
35	New Berlin library association.....	g 1 850
36	New York, Aguilar free, 5th st br.....	112 000
37	59th st br.....	138 000
38	110th st br.....	176 000
39	East Broadway br.	176 000
40	(Public schools).....	15 000
41	Cathedral free circulating.....	70 000
42	(Public and parochial schools).....	145 000
43	(Unregistered br.)	18 000
44	General society of mechanics and tradesmen free...	110 000
45	Harlem.....	125 000
46	Maimonides free.....	160 000

a Seven months b Nine months. c Two months. d Four months. e Eleven months.
f Five months. g Six months.

Certificates of approved circulation 1 Oct. 1899 - 30 Sep. 1900 (continued)

No.	Name of library	Certified circulation for one year
	New York, N. Y. free circulating	
47	Bloomingdale br.....	174 000
48	Bond st. br.....	138 000
49	Chatham sq. br.....	159 000
50	George Bruce br.....	146 000
51	Harlem br.....	127 000
52	Jackson sq. br.....	115 000
53	Muhlenberg br.....	109 000
54	Ottendorfer br.....	196 000
55	Riverside br.....	69 000
56	34th st. br.....	52 000
57	Yorkville br.....	146 000
58	(Delivery stations).....	11 000
59	(Traveling libraries).....	115 000
60	(Public and industrial schools).....	50 000
61	New York, N. Y. free circulating library for the blind.....	4 558
62	St Agnes free.....	125 000
63	Tenement house chapter.....	10 200
64	University settlement free.....	85 000
65	Washington heights free.....	^a 60 000
66	Webster free.....	76 000
67	Y. M. benevolent ass'n free circulating.....	22 000
68	Y. W. C. A.....	80 000
69	Newark free public.....	8 800
70	Queens free.....	1 750
71	Richmond Hill.....	17 355
72	Tottenville library association.....	7 275
73	(Prince's Bay br. unreg.).....	475
74	Troy children's circulating.....	6 300
	Total.....	4 463 713

GRANTS

In December 1899, in view of greatly increased demands on the public library money, the regents directed that half of each approved application be paid and \$5561.58 was accordingly apportioned. After the supply bill appropriation of \$30,000 became available, the unpaid remainders and other grants were paid in April, June and July 1900. During the year \$26,891.43 was paid to 173 libraries including branches, an average of \$155 to each library. At the close of the year 33 approved applications amounting to \$4021.24 remained unpaid for lack of funds. The grants for the year would have reached \$30,912.67 but for this deficiency. There are now 263 libraries which have at some time received state aid.

The following table shows the grants for the year.

^a Eleven months.

Libraries receiving grants 1 Oct. 1899—30 Sep. 1900

1 Adams free library.....	\$100	36 Crownpoint, Hammond library	120
2 Addison public library....	100	37 Cuba circulating library ..	200
3 Albany free library	200	38 Dansville public library...	200
4 Albany, Y. M. C. A. library	200	39 Depew, R. R. Y. M. C. A. library	200
5 Albion public library	200	40 Dryden, Southworth library	200
6 Albion, Swan library	200	41 Dunkirk, Brooks memorial library	200
7 Alfred university library..	200	42 East Chatham public li- brary.....	22 50
8 Andover free library	200	43 Easton free library.....	50
9 Angelica library association	100	44 Elizabethtown library.....	100
10 Auburn, Seymour library	200	45 Ellenville public library...	200
11 Aurora public library.....	41	46 Essex free library.....	200
12 Bath on Hudson public library	100	47 Fillmore, Wide-awake club library	25
13 Bolivar free library	200	48 Flushing library ass'n....	200
14 Brockport, Normal school library	200	49 Fort Plain free library	100
15 Brooklyn, Bayridge free library	200	50 Franklinville free library .	100
16 Brooklyn, Fort Hamilton free library.....	200	51 Fredonia, Darwin R. Bar- ker library.....	200
17 Brooklyn, New Utrecht free library, Bathbench.....	200	52 Friendship free library....	200
18 Brooklyn public library (6 branches).....	1 200	53 Fulton public library.....	200
19 Brooklyn pub. lib. ass'n Tompkins Park branch..	200	54 Ghent public library.....	75
20 Buffalo public library.....	200	55 Glencove public library...	200
21 Buffalo, Women's educa- tional & industrial union library	50	56 Glens Falls, Crandall free library	200
22 Buffalo, Y. M. C. A. library	200	57 Gloversville free library ..	200
23 Burke public library	175	58 Gouverneur reading room.	61 25
24 Caldwell, Lake George free library	56	59 Gowanda free library.....	200
25 Camden library association	62 50	60 Hamburg free library.....	159 50
26 Canandaigua, Wood library	200	61 Hammondsport public li- brary	75
27 Canastota public library ..	150	62 Haverstraw, Kings daugh- ters public library.....	200
28 Canton free library	200	63 Herkimer free library.....	200
29 Catskill public library.....	200	64 Highland Falls library....	50
30 Cazenovia public library..	200	65 Hollis public library	100
31 Claverack free library.....	26 55	66 Hornellsville, Hornell li- brary association.....	200
32 Copake free library.....	102 50	67 Hunter public library.....	19
33 Corning free library	200	68 Ilion district library.....	75
34 Cornwall public library...	95	69 Jamestown, James Pren- dergast library ass'n....	200
35 Cornwall on Hudson pub- lic library.....	60	70 Johnstown library.....	200

71 Keene Valley pub. library	\$30	101 North Tonawanda public library	\$200
72 Kingston, Ponckhockie public library	75	102 Nyack library	200
73 Liberty public library	50	103 Ogdensburg public library	200
74 Liverpool public library	100	104 Olean, Forman library	150
75 Lockport public library	200	105 Oneonta public library	200
76 Lodi, Whittier library	150	106 Ovid free library	150
77 Long Island City, Queens borough lib. (2 branches)	400	107 Oxford memorial library	200
78 Marathon, Peek memorial library	200	108 Penn Yan public library	115
79 Massena library	50	109 Philmont free library	51
80 Middletown library	200	110 Piermont free library	150
81 Mohawk public library	67	111 Pinebush library	150
82 Montour Falls free library	65	112 Pocantico Hills lyceum library	25
83 Morristown public library	100	113 Port Jervis free library	200
84 Mount Vernon public library	200	114 Port Jervis, Minisink Valley historical society library	50
85 Nanuet public library	60	115 Port Washington free library	26
86 New Rochelle pub. library	200	116 Red Hook public library	30
87 New York, Aguilar free library (4 branches)	800	117 Remsen, Didymus Thomas library	200
88 New York, Bryson library, Teachers college	200	118 Richmond Hill library	200
89 New York free circulating library (11 branches)	2 200	119 Riverhead free library	125
90 New York free circulating library for the blind	200	120 Riverhead, Northville public library	20
91 New York, Harlem library	200	121 Rockville Center public library	75
92 New York, Maimonides free library	200	122 Rome, Jervis library	200
93 New York, St Agnes free library	200	123 Saratoga Springs public library	100
94 New York, Tenement house chapter library	120	124 Saugerties public library	200
95 New York, University settlement free library	200	125 Schenectady free public library	200
96 New York, Washington Heights free library	200	126 Schuylerville free library	200
97 New York, Webster free library	200	127 Seaford, De Lancey Floyd Jones free library	75
98 New York, Y. W. C. A. library	200	128 Seneca Falls library association	150
99 Newfield public library	50	129 Sidney public library	175
100 Niagara Falls public library	200	130 Sing Sing public library	200
		131 Southampton, Rogers memorial library	200
		132 Springfield free library	10
		133 Springville public library	200

134 Stockton free library.....	\$100	147 Waverly high school li-	
135 Syracuse central library..	734 39	brary	\$50
136 Ticonderoga public library	200	148 Wellsville public library..	200
137 Tonawanda public library.	200	149 West Winfield free library.	57
138 Tottenville free library...	109 47	150 Westbury, Green Wood	
139 Troy, Y. W. A. library...	50	public library.....	14
140 Union Springs library asso-		151 Westfield, Patterson li-	
ciation	85	brary	200
141 Utica public library.....	850	152 Whiteplains public library	200
142 Vanetten public library..	106 02	153 Yonkers public library...	200
143 Vernon public library....	50	154 Yonkers, Woman's insti-	
144 Warwick, Y. M. C. A.		tute library.....	136 50
library.....	179 25		
145 Waterville public library.	125		\$26 891 43
146 Watkins public library...	50		

Comparative summary of work of public libraries division 1892-1900

Year ending Sep. 30	LIBRARIES					Transfers	Certificates of ap- proved circulation	Visits of inspection	GRANTS	
	Chartered	Admitted	Registered	Unregistered charter	Total				No.	Amount
1892.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93.....	25	2	.....	.....	27	20	.....	55	40	\$6 341 74
94.....	26	6	1	.....	33	14	3	62	62	10 351 92
95.....	24	10	20	.....	54	18	6	115	86	14 399 03
96.....	23	3	15	1	42	15	18	134	92	13 746 44
97.....	17	1	20	.....	38	4	22	115	146	24 254 51
98.....	11	.....	9	.....	20	2	26	104	154	24 536 66
99.....	21	1	15	.....	37	1	31	140	183	29 292 32
1900.....	25	1	7	.....	33	4	74	141	173	26 891 43
Deduct duplicates..	23	.....	1	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	151	24	86	1	262	77	180	866	936	\$149 814 05

READING AND AIDS

Education of taste for reading. It is generally understood that a taste for good pictures is a matter of slow development. The cheap, gaudy chromo on the walls of the settler's cabin is often a pioneer. People learn to like good pictures and develop their taste by comparing and recognizing that one is better than another. No progress is made till there is something to compare. So in reading. One who reads nothing has no basis for any preference. Some have been so much impressed by this fact that they are willing to let children or adults read

dime novels or "yellow" journals, if necessary, to get the reading habit started. A foothold once gained, progress toward better things may begin. Some eminent librarians have gone so far as to advocate furnishing what most of us call trash for ground bait in order to attract those who they think would not rise to anything higher. We have never encouraged this extreme view, but have felt that the library should offer the best that the reader was ready for. Many readers find their way to the best books only through reading and outgrowing the poorer; the problem before the public library is to decide at what point in this process of growth its work should begin. Only an extremist would suggest that it should furnish the poorest as a beginning for the weakest readers; only an extremist would ask that nothing be supplied but the classics and masters of literature in each field. A recent editorial in *Town and country* voices the opinion of many thoughtful observers in a way to command respect as follows:

In his recent chat upon modern books, Mr Howells has voiced the sentiments of a great many literary and thinking people when he declares that the era of the half million copies novel is but a transition one connecting a period when reading was done by the few with a future time when reading with discernment will be done by the many. The popular book, all thinking people realize, is not necessarily a good book, and the advertisement of the publisher that a novel has sold into the hundreds of thousands does not stamp it as one of literary merit. Yet the reign of the popular and ephemeral book does not mean a degeneration of literary taste. As Mr Howells says, we must not think the lovers of a half million copy novel are recreant lovers of Hawthorne, or George Eliot, or Mr Thomas Hardy. The most part of them never heard of those men. We may liken our immeasurable mental level to the wild, uncultivated prairie country, which, when men begin to plant it with trees, they first plant with the coarse, rank cottonwood. After a generation or two of cottonwood, they can grow oaks and elms and maples on the prairie, but not at first. You may be sure that the plains in which the literary cottonwoods now flourish have never grown oaks or elms or maples. Up to the time the readers of the recent successes began to read them they had read dime novels and story papers, or they went to the theaters. And this stage is therefore a hopeful one, for these books reclaim from illiteracy a wide area of humanity and will convert them finally into fields of genuine literature. And so the popular novel, while it has its dangers, is on the whole a hopeful sign and it gives fair promise for the future.

Giving away library books. Most large libraries accumulate in their duplicate or exchange divisions large numbers of soiled or slightly mutilated books, magazines, pamphlets and extra copies which they have no hope either of selling or exchanging for years to come, if ever, and yet hesitate to send to the paper mill, knowing that there are thousands of people who would read and value the books if they could be put in their

hands. It is an economic waste for libraries crowded for space to postpone the solution of this problem. Besides the room occupied, time, which is money, is every year spent in cleaning, arranging, inventorying or thinking about these puzzling collections, not quite good enough to sell or exchange, and a little too good to throw away.

Libraries should devote some attention to judiciously giving away material of this kind. Often it is impracticable for the library owning it to reach personally the persons who ought to use it. It is not worth the expense of ordinary library circulation with charges, returns and incidental labor. Help in the beneficent work can be secured from libraries, schools, hospitals, prisons, societies or individuals who appreciate the value of good reading and will be willing to furnish the time and labor if the material can be given them. A circular letter to principals of schools and librarians, explaining what is wanted, would secure many volunteers willing to undertake to place these surplus books where they would do most good.

Many people have hundreds of the best magazines, clean and in good condition, which they are unwilling to burn up and yet which are greatly in the way. Many magazine publishers have back numbers entirely fresh but beyond any probable demand and would be willing to give them for this use instead of destroying them, because their circulation would make new friends and possible subscribers for the magazine, and for the higher reason that the deliberate destruction of thousands of beautifully printed and illustrated magazines seems a crime in a land where so many are hungry for good reading and where thousands are ruining their eyes over books and newspapers full of poor matter, badly printed, when they would much prefer to read the beautifully printed and illustrated magazines if they had opportunity. A library or school might wisely lend these two or three times till they were either too much soiled or the demand had lessened, when they could be given outright to some one who in turn might later pass them on again, so that a score of readers might possibly see them before they went finally into the waste paper. As the loss would be little if a copy lent was not returned, it would answer very well if no record were kept, but the borrower given a slip requesting him to return the book so that another might have it. Details would be worked out by experience but the principle involved is an organized system by which great quantities of the best books and magazines that are now destroyed may have many more readings. This system should be managed by a few central libraries, but the smaller libraries should be in active cooperation as distributing centers.

LIBRARY PROGRESS

The number of libraries reporting is 1035, an increase of 50 over last year. The increase in the class of public libraries is 58. Libraries supported wholly or in part by local taxation are 641 or 61 more than in 1899. Those receiving state aid in some form are 778 or 71 more than last year. The free lending libraries are 460, a gain of 29.

These free lending libraries added 207,806 volumes and increased their circulation 1,056,918, an average daily advance of 2895. The total free circulation in the state was 8,452,445, an average of 23,157 daily, 387 for each 100 volumes in those libraries and 1163 for each 1000 of the population.

The following table shows a continued increase in every item except one since 1894. In the volumes per 1000 population, there is apparent decrease for 1900 because the new census figures on which comparison is based are 754,669 larger than those for 1892 on which statistics for 1893-99 were computed. Similar discrepancies are always likely to occur at the point where a change is made to a new basis.

Comparative summary of free and other libraries and circulation of free libraries, 1893-1900

Year	LIBRARIES							CIRCULATION OF FREE LIBRARIES			
	FREE		OTHER		TOTAL						
	No	Volumes	No.	Volumes	No.	Volumes	Per 1000 pop'n	Total	Per day	Per 1000 pop'n	Per 100 vol.
1893..	238	849 995	362	3 001 950	600	3 851 945	591	2 293 861	6 285	352 269	
94..	293	1 049 869	411	3 083 509	704	4 133 378	634	2 766 973	7 581	425 263	
95..	309	1 127 199	414	3 265 800	723	4 392 999	674	3 146 405	8 620	483 279	
96..	351	1 313 299	455	3 334 362	806	4 647 661	713	3 933 623	10 777	604 300	
97..	375	1 446 874	494	3 448 015	869	4 934 889	758	4 904 793	13 438	753 339	
98..	408	1 755 036	530	3 638 070	938	5 393 106	828	6 439 999	17 644	989 367	
99..	431	1 979 319	554	3 867 200	985	5 846 519	898	7 395 527	20 262	1 135 373	
1900..	460	2 187 125	575	4 030 855	1 035	6 217 980	855	8 452 445	23 157	1 163 387	

Paris exposition. American library interests were represented by an exhibit prepared by the New York state library, illustrative of the various library activities in this country. J. L. Harrison, librarian of Providence atheneum, and Mary W. Plummer, director of Pratt institute library, were in attendance to explain the exhibit to visitors.

There was neither United States nor New York appropriation which could be used for this exhibit and the American library association had no funds available to supplement the work done by the Library school. On laying the probable usefulness to library interests before Mr Carnegie, he promptly placed in my hands \$1000 for necessary incidental expenses and also agreed to assume all traveling and living expenses of two librarians if some of our best graduates would undertake the serious labor without salary. Both those selected by the Library school faculty accepted the honor and responsibility and to their faithful work and that of Miss Florence Woodworth, director's assistant, to whom I intrusted immediate charge of the preparation, was due much of the success of the library exhibit. It justly received high praise, not alone from visitors from foreign nations, who found much that could be made of practical value in their own countries, but also from the exposition itself, which awarded to the exhibit the highest testimonial in its power, the *grand prix*. Our library and home education exhibits were so closely allied as to constitute practically a single exhibit. It is significant of the estimation given at the world's exposition of the work to which this new department has been devoted to read the following summary of awards, which confirms the wisdom of the legislature and of the regents in undertaking an experiment of which the practical value remained to be proved. No possible indorsement could give stronger claim to its continued and fuller support than this official recognition.

Awards

To the American library association, a grand prize for its exhibit of statistics, publications, library appliances, etc. prepared by the state library at Albany, N. Y.

To Melvil Dewey, director New York state library, a grand prize in honor of his distinguished services not only as a librarian, but as an educator whose administration during the period of revision (1889-1900) produced such marked advances in both secondary and higher education.

To the home education department, a grand prize for its exhibit of methods of education by means of reading and traveling libraries.

To the home education department, a gold medal for its exhibit of traveling libraries, study clubs and lectures.

To the home education department, a diploma of honorable mention for its collective exhibits from Chautauqua, Brooklyn institute, Pratt institute, People's institute and Rochester Atheneum and mechanics institute.

During the exposition, also, a bibliographic congress was held, followed by an international congress of librarians. The attendance at the latter

meeting was large and interesting. The papers in French were on matters of special interest to continental libraries.

Fuller notes, with titles of papers read, are in *Library journal*, Sep. 1900, p. 580-82.

Administration. The following libraries report that the work of reclassification and cataloguing is in progress or completed.

Adams high school	North Bangor union school
Albany, Y. M. C. A.	Smithville Flats, Smithville union school
Brooklyn, Boys high school	Stamford seminary
Canajoharie high school	Syracuse high school
Carmel, Drew seminary	Troy, R. R. Y. M. C. A.
Fultonville union school	Utica free academy
Goshen high school	Watervliet high school
New York, American society of civil engineers	

Albany free library established a branch at Pine Hills.

Amsterdam library association has increased the hours of opening of the reading room.

Bayridge free library, Brooklyn, reports Sunday opening, for readers only, quite successful. They have given books to the Y. M. C. A. library for soldiers at Fort Hamilton and maintain a small traveling library there.

Brooklyn public library established two branches, one at Prospect Park and the other at Flatbush, being a transfer of the Flatbush free library. In three other new branches the circulation of books began Oct. 16, 1899. 65 traveling libraries were sent out.

Herkimer free library reports favorable results from Sunday opening.

Hoosick Falls high school opened a reading room in connection with the library.

Ilion district and public libraries report satisfactory results from allowing free access to shelves.

Webster free library at East Side house in New York has organized a department to supply collections of pictures, charts, anatomic models, mineral specimens and other illustrative material to teachers in neighboring schools for use in their classrooms. A large upper room is fitted with showcases as well as bookcases. The books in this room are in cases numbered to correspond with the school grade for the work of which they are specially adapted. With bright pictures on the walls and many objects of special interest to children in connection with their school work placed about the room, the whole collection supplies a most

attractive and useful exhibition. This department is in charge of a special attendant who devotes most of his time to this work.

Poughkeepsie city library was transferred by the new city charter from the control of the board of education to a board of five trustees appointed by the mayor.

Saranac Lake high school added a reading room to the library.

Seneca Falls library association reports a gratifying increase in circulation since the library was made free for lending to the public.

Library buildings. A building to cost \$20,000 is being erected for the new Pruyn library in Albany which will be a branch of the Young men's association library.

Y. M. C. A. library, Albany, added new shelving for 1500 volumes.

Albion public library, Albion town library and the Swan library have been established in the new building provided by bequest of William G. Swan.

Aurora public library has new quarters in the town hall.

Ballston public library and Cherry Valley village library have moved to new quarters in school buildings.

The school libraries at Black River, Greatneck, Littlefalls, Millerton, Port Byron, Troupsburg and Warrensburg have improved quarters in new school buildings.

The same class of libraries in Berkeley institute, Brooklyn and in the high and union schools of Brooklyn, Canajoharie, Corfu and Hinsdale report new rooms, increased space, additional shelving and other like facilities.

Dansville public library has enlarged book room.

Gouverneur reading room association has a new building costing \$5000 given by Newton N. Aldrich.

King's daughters public library, Haverstraw, has the offer of \$10,000 from Mr and Mrs Dunton Fowler for a library building on condition of raising an equal sum.

Hollis public library reports a gratifying increase in circulation since occupying new quarters.

Hendrick Hudson free library, Hudson, is now in the D. A. R. chapter house presented by Mrs Marcellus Hartley.

Merrick library has added shelves for 500 books.

Newark has received from H. C. Rew of Chicago a building for the use of the Newark free public library, which is to be a memorial to his parents and will cost \$10,000.

Waterville public library has moved to rooms specially fitted up for its use with very satisfactory results.

NEW YORK CITY

The library of the General society of mechanics and tradesmen has enlarged facilities in its new location in West 44th st.

St Agnes free library, which is giving special attention to children's work has greater facilities in its new quarters at the corner of Broadway and 85th st.

Tenement house chapter library is in new and larger quarters on the main floor of 50 Henry st.

Washington Hights free library has greatly increased facilities in its new building on St Nicholas av. at 156th st.

Gifts and special additions. Y. M. A. library, Albany, reports gifts of \$525 in aid of the new Pruyn library.

W. C. Browning has become responsible for the maintenance of the Holland library, Alexandria Bay, for one year.

Angelica free library received a building lot from Frank S. Smith.

Y. M. C. A. library, Brooklyn, received a collection of Bibles from Washington W. Seeley.

Munro collegiate institute, Elbridge, received \$25 from Hon. M. E. Driscoll of Syracuse for new books.

Ghent public library received gifts of \$31.

Glenhaven public library received \$400 from Mrs Warren J. Banes of Philadelphia.

Colgate university library, Hamilton, received for the department of history \$100 each from George A. Hardin and Seth Low and a set of art books from James B. Colgate.

Littlefalls high school library had gifts of cash and books to the amount of \$130.

Morristown public library received a partial set of the *London quarterly review*.

Port Leyden high school library received \$32 from entertainments given by high school classes.

Didymus Thomas library, Remsen, is the result of a proposition by Mrs Lydia M. Francis, to give \$2 for every \$1 raised by the citizens of Remsen, up to a certain amount.

Richfield Springs public library reports a gift of books.

Silversprings union school library had a gift of 20 books from W. H. Cummings.

Ladies free library, South Dansville, received books on electricity valued at \$15.25.

Woman's institute, Yonkers, received books valued at \$81.

NEW YORK CITY

American geographical society has contributions to the building fund amounting to \$4455.

New York free circulating library received \$11,250 from the Proudfit estate.

New York university law library had as a bequest from Chief Justice Daly a collection of historical treatises, law cases and other law papers.

Large gifts. The following list includes gifts of \$25,000 and more in New York and elsewhere which were announced May 1898 to September 1900. Most of the 69 gifts to American and foreign libraries made by Andrew Carnegie and aggregating \$4,840,350 are noted.

A complete list of gifts to libraries, May 1898–May 1900 was given in American library association proceedings for 1900, p. 92–105, also in *Library journal* August 1900.

Where no distinctive name is given "free" or "public" library is to be understood; "b" denotes that the gift was a building or money for a building; "o" that the gift provided for other library expenses in addition to building.

Albion, N. Y. Swan l.	o \$35 000	Brunswick, Me. Bowdoin	
Alfred, Me.	b 25 000	college l	b \$150 000
Allegheny, Pa. Carne-		Cambridge, Mass. Har-	
gie l.	b 25 000	vard college l.	50 000
Amesbury, Mass.	37 600	Carnegie, Pa. Carnegie l	100 000
Ashville, Tenn. Library		Central Falls, R. I.	o 35 000
ass'n	b 25 000	Charleston, S. C. Char-	
Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie l. b	125 000	leston l soc.	100 000
Austin, Tex.	b 50 000	Cheyenne, Wy. Carne-	
Baraboo, Wis.	o 50 000	gie l.	b 50 000
Barre, Mass.	30 000	Chillicothe, Mo. Carne-	
Barre, Vt.	220 000	gie l.	b 25 000
Battle Creek, Mich.	b 40 000	Clarion, Pa.	b 50 000
Beaver Falls, Pa. Carne-		Clinton, Me. Brown me-	
gie l.	b 50 000	morial l.	o 30 000
Bradford, Pa. Library		Coal Center, Pa.	b 50 000
ass'n	25 000	Connellsville, Pa. Carne-	
Branford, Ct. Blackstone		gie l.	b 50 000
memorial l.	100 000	Covington, Ky. Carne-	
Brookline, Mass.	25 000	gie l.	b 40 000

Dallas, Tex. Carnegie l.	\$50 300	McKeesport, Pa. Carnegie	
Davenport, Ia	b 50 000	l.....	b \$50 000
Delaware, O. Sturges l.		Madison, N. J.....	o 125 000
Ohio Wesleyan univ....	b 200 000	Marinette, Wis.....	b 50 000
Dixon, Ill. O. B. Dodge l	o 35 000	Memphis, Tenn. Goodwyn	
Dubuque, Ia	50 000	inst.....	100 000
Duluth, Minn. Carnegie l	b 50 000	Menominee (Mich.) city l.	b 25 000
Durham, N. C. Trinity col	50 000	" Wis. Mabel	
East Liverpool, O. Car-		Tainter p. l.....	65 000
negie l.....	b 50 000	Middlebury, Vt. Starr l.,	
East Orange, N. J.....	b 50 000	Middlebury col.....	b
Easton, Pa. Van Wickle		Middletown, Ct. Wesley-	
mem. l. Lafayette col.	30 000	an univ. l.....	30 000
Elizabeth, N. J	b 120 000	Monmouth, Ill.....	25 000
Emporia, Kan. Carnegie l	b 30 000	Montpelier, Vt. Kellogg-	
Evanston, Ill.....	b 100 000	Hubbard l.....	125 000
Fort Worth, Tex. Car-		Muscatine, Ia.....	30 000
negie l.....	b 50 000	New Harmony, Ind. Work-	
Galveston, Tex. Rosen-		ingmen's inst. l.....	43 000
berg l.....	b 50 000	New Orleans, La. F. W.	
Gloucester, Mass	b 25 000	Tilton mem. l. Tulane	
Greenock, Renfrewshire		univ.....	50 000
Scotland.....	b 25 000	New Orleans, La. Fisk	
Grove City, Pa. Carnegie l	o 50 000	free and p. l.....	50 000
Guthrie, O. T.....	b 25 000	New York. Am. geog.	
Hackensack (N. J.) lib.		soc. l.....	b 27 450
ass'n	b 30 000	New York. Columbia	
Hagerstown, Md.....	o 50 000	univ. l.....	114 821
Holyoke, Mass.....	b 107 000	New York. N. Y. f. c. l.	110 000
Homestead, Pa.....	b 300 000	New York. N. Y. univ...	b 60 000
Houston, Tex.....	b 50 000	Newburyport, Mass.....	30 000
Huntingdon, Pa.....	20 000	Oakland, Cal. Carnegie l.	o 55 000
Jefferson City, Mo.....	25 000	Oakmont, Pa. "	25 000
Keene, N. H	o 55 000	Oil City, Pa. "	o 50 300
Kenosha, Wis. Gilbert M.		Oklahoma City, O. T. Car-	
Simmons l	b 100 000	negie l.....	b 25 000
Lancaster, Pa. Franklin		Orange, N. J.....	b 50 000
and Marshall col. l.....	b 25 000	Ottumwa, Ia. Carnegie l.	b 50 000
Leavenworth, Kan. Car-		Pittsburg, Pa. Carne-	
gie l.....	b 25 000	gie l.....	1 760 000
Lewiston, Me. Bates col.		Princeton, N. J. Prince-	
l.....	50 000	ton univ. l.....	43 081
Lincoln (Neb.) city l....	o 84 500	Providence, R. I.....	33 595 75
Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire,		Providence, R. I. J. C.	
Scotland.....	10 000	Brown l.....	650 000
Louisville, Ky. Carnegie		Raleigh, N. C. Olivia	
l.....	b 125 000	Raney l.....	b 30 000

San Antonio, Tex..... b \$50 000
 San Diego, Cal. Carne-
 gie l..... b 50 000
 Sandusky, O. Carnegie l. b 50 000
 Sedalia, Mo. Carnegie l. b 50 000
 So. Weymouth, Mass.
 Fogg l..... b 50 000
 Stafford Springs, Ct. Staf-
 ford p. l..... 25 000
 State College, Pa. Pennu.
 state col. l..... b 100 000
 Steubenville, O. Carne-
 gie l..... b 50 000
 Suffield, Ct. Kent l..... o 95 000
 Theresa, N. Y..... 75 000
 Torrington, Ct..... 112 000
 Tucson, Ariz. Carnegie l. b 25 000
 Tyrone, Pa. Carnegie l.. b 50 000

Uniontown, Pa. Carne-
 gie l..... b \$55 000
 Upton (Mass.) town l.... b 40 000
 Uxbridge, Mass..... b 50 000
 Washington, D. C. Car-
 negie l..... b 350 000
 Wayland, Mass..... o 28 000
 Westfield (Mass.) Athen-
 eum o 41 000
 Wilkinsburg, Pa. Car-
 negie l..... b 50 000
 Williamsport, Pa. J. B.
 Brown l..... b 30 000
 Woburn, Mass..... b
 Wooster (O.) univ. l.... b 35 000
 Worcester, Mass. Clark
 univ l..... o 150 000

Legislation

New York. By amendment to the University law it was provided that the uniform charter for cities of 50,000 to 250,000 population should not supersede existing library laws.

State libraries. Maryland. Indexer and cataloguer in state library at a salary of \$600 appointed for two years by governor with advice of library committee.

South Carolina. State librarian's salary increased from \$600 to \$800. State library trustees to distribute state publications from surplus copies in legislative library to approved colleges, schools and historical societies in the state.

Iowa. Miscellaneous and historical departments of state library consolidated. Annual salaries of employees and annual appropriation for maintenance fixed.

Public libraries. Massachusetts. Library commission may spend \$100 for books for free libraries owned and controlled by towns whose valuation does not exceed \$600,000.

New Jersey. Library commission of five appointed by the governor to give advice to libraries. May give \$100 for books to any free library having less than 5000 books and spending an equal amount for same purpose. Library trustees may file certificate of amount needed to buy land and erect buildings even after the prescribed time has elapsed. Common council may make additional appropriations to equip and decorate free public libraries and issue bonds at 4% therefor not to exceed \$50,000 in cities of the first class, \$15,000 in those of the second class and \$5000 in cities of the third and fourth class.

Virginia. Cities and incorporated towns may establish public libraries and reading rooms and levy one mill tax therefor.

Mississippi. Public libraries and those free to public school children exempt from tax.

Ohio. Books and furniture of county law libraries exempt from tax. Law amended as to appropriations for such libraries.

Kentucky. Whenever in a city of the second class \$20,000 has been raised in accordance with law for a public library city shall appropriate \$5000 annually for maintenance.

Iowa. Library commission of seven: state librarian, sup't of public instruction, president of state university and 4 others (2 to be women)

appointed by governor. Commission to serve without pay, employ a secretary and have \$2000 for expenses. To advise libraries, promote new enterprises, cooperate with state librarian for traveling libraries and receive reports. \$2000 yearly for traveling libraries.

Public library trustees may extend circulation to nonresidents and charge therefor.

School townships and rural independent districts to spend from apportionment 5 to 15 cents annually for each person of school age in buying school libraries. Books to be selected from lists prepared annually or biennially by state board of educational examiners and lent to all residents. Books to be semiannually distributed among subdistricts.

Cities and towns under 25,000 [formerly 15,000] may levy 2 mill tax for library maintenance; city council may cut down estimate of library trustees. A tax of 3 mills may be levied for real estate and building.

Taxes on bequests and legacies. The tendency of recent legislation, in its eager search for any possible source of added income to meet growing public expenditures, has been to impose taxes or repeal exemptions to the disadvantage of public libraries. We have been able to prevent proposed legislation of this sort several times by showing the injury done to the public by so short-sighted a policy. To force a man to pay for the privilege of making a gift which is solely for public benefit is as absurd as it would be for a theater on fire to refuse admission to the firemen till they had bought tickets. Philanthropists have repeatedly resented such legislation by withholding intended gifts or transferring them to another state less narrow in its policy. Eternal vigilance is needed to protect public library interests against this grave danger, for all legislation affecting corporations and taxes is liable to involve a measure of this sort. In many cases the promoter of the bill unwittingly brought in the libraries, forgetting that they were covered by the general term "corporations", in others their inclusion was intentional.

As this report goes to press word comes of the approval by the president Mar. 2, 1901, of the statute on the federal legacy tax for which a determined effort was made by a strong committee in the interests of colleges and libraries. The law as now changed has this wise provision :

That nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to bequests or legacies for uses of a religious, literary, charitable or educational character, or for the encouragement of art, or to legacies or bequests to societies for the prevention

of cruelty to children, including all bequests or legacies of such character on which the tax imposed had not been paid or collected on the 1st day of March, 1901. *And provided further*, that the provisions of this act and of the act hereby amended shall not be held to apply to any estate where the testator or intestate died before June 13, 1898.

Library commissions in the United States. During the year Iowa and New Jersey have established library commissions, laws to this effect having been approved on the same day in both states. There are now commissions in 16 states, as shown by the following table.

Library

Law approved	State	Name	Secretary
28 May 1890	Massachusetts	Free public lib. com..	Elizabeth P. Sobier, Beverly
11 Ap. 1891	N. Hampshire	Board of library com'rs	Arthur H. Chase, Concord...
1 June 1893	Connecticut ..	Public lib. committee.	Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford
6 Nov. 1894	Vermont	Free public lib. com..	Charlotte C. Gibson, Ludlow
29 Ap. 1895	Wisconsin ...	Free library com.....	Frank A. Hutchins, Madison
22 Ap. 1896	Ohio	State library com.....	C. B. Galbreath, Columbus..
16 Dec. 1897	Georgia	Library com.....	Anne Wallace, Atlanta.....
23 Feb. 1899	Maine.....	Library com.....	Leonard D. Carver, Augusta
24 Feb. 1899	Indiana	State library com.....	W. E. Henry, Indianapolis..
4 Mar. 1899	Kansas	Traveling library com.	James L. King, Topeka.....
10 Ap. 1899	Colorado	State b'rd of lib. com'rs	George M. Lee, Denver.....
21 Ap. 1899	Minnesota....	State public lib. com..	Gratia A. Countryman, Minn- neapolis
5 May 1899	Pennsylvania.	Library com.....	George E. Reed, Harrisburg.
1 June 1899	Michigan	State b'rd of lib. com'rs	Mrs Mary C. Spencer, Lansing
20 Mar. 1900	Iowa	State library com.....	Alice S. Tyler, Des Moines..
20 Mar. 1900	New Jersey ..	Public library com....	Henry C. Buchanan, Trenton

commissions

Annual appropriation	Traveling libraries	State aid	COMMISSIONERS			
			No.	Term	APPOINTED BY	
\$4 000	No	Yes	5	5	Governor.....	.....
500	No	Yes	5	2	Governor.....	State librarian member ex off.
4 500	No	Yes	5	1	St. b'd of education	.....
900	Yes	Yes	5	5	Governor.....	.....
7 500	Yes	No	5	5	Governor.....	President of University of Wisconsin, state sup't and cor. sec. of state hist. soc. members ex off.
5 300	Yes	No	3	6	Governor.....	.....
None	No	No	5	3	Governor.....	.....
1 000	Yes	No	5	4	Governor.....	State librarian member ex off.
500	Yes	No	3	4	Governor.....	.....
1 000	Yes	No	5	3	Directors of st. lib.	State librarian chairman and president Kansas state social science federation of clubs members ex off.
250	No	No	5	5	Governor.....	.....
5 000	Yes	No	5	6	Governor.....	President of state university, sup't of pub. instruction and sec. state hist. soc. members ex off.
None	Yes	No	6	5	Governor.....	State librarian member ex off. and secretary
800	No	No	5	4	Governor.....	State librarian member ex off.
2 000	Yes	No	7	5	Governor.....	State librarian, sup't of pub. instruction, president of state university members ex off. 2 members must be women
	No	Yes	5	5	Governor.....	Traveling libraries operated by com'rs of state library

LIBRARY MEETINGS

New York library association. The ninth annual meeting was held at Niagara Falls October 13-14, 1899. At the opening session papers on Four years of library progress in western New York; Echoes from the A. L. A. at Atlanta and Summer hours and work were presented.

An evening session was given to the subject of study clubs and libraries, the exercises being in the hands of representatives of the western N. Y. state federation of women's clubs.

Subjects discussed on the second day were: Value of the public library as an investment; Willingness of the people to pay for library privileges by public tax; What state law can do for the public library.

At the closing session subjects were: Handling of maps and charts in public libraries; The school and the home reading of its pupils; Revision of old school libraries and selection of books.

At the business session amendments to the constitution were adopted providing for affiliation of local library clubs with the state association and changing the constitution of the executive board. The following officers were elected.

J. H. Canfield, New York, *president*

P. A. Porter, Niagara Falls, *vice-president*

Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Jamestown, *secretary*

J. N. Wing, New York, *treasurer*

Extended reports of this meeting may be found in *Library journal* Nov. 1899, p. 633-35, and in *Public libraries*, Dec. 1899, p. 460-61.

A joint meeting of the association with the New York library club was held in New York, March 8, 1900 at the Y. W. C. A. 7 East 15th street, of which the *Library journal*, March 1900, p. 126-30, has a full account. Papers and discussions were on the following topics: Century of library development in New York state 1800-1900; Relation of the public library to the public school; Best books of 1899; Book-binding; Evolution of a book; Library devices and methods; St Louis plan for meeting the demand for popular fiction by charging a small fee for some reserved duplicates.

In the evening a largely attended reception and banquet was held at the Aldine club.

The 10th annual meeting, September 26-28, 1900, at Lake Placid in the Adirondacks was the largest, most enthusiastic and most profitable yet held. The gathering included library workers and trustees not only from New York, but also from numerous other states and Canada.

Pres. J. H. Canfield's opening address called attention to the business of the librarian to make his calling a profession, through actual work accomplished, as well as by direct influence. With special preparation the workers must choose their ends wisely, keeping in view always the relative perspective and importance of all branches of the work. Great stress was laid on a willingness to wait for results and secure intelligent cooperation.

Work with the young, and the definite relations of good reading to good citizenship were dwelt on. The young must be brought to the library and through books given new visions of a new land and a new life. There will be a leading up to larger things and a new generation of readers.

A general discussion on "the public school and the public library" followed. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo library, emphasized the need of the work for schools, its promise and ethical side. The test of success will be in making good citizens. Education has but begun when a child leaves school.

Let the library be the heart of the school and to this end stand close to the teacher. Miss James of Wilkesbarre Pa., A. L. Peck of Gloversville and Mr Gaillard of New York continued the discussion. The last dwelt on the extension of library work through efforts of individual teachers, some of them indorsing readers' applications in large numbers and thus becoming responsible for books borrowed. Library bulletins in schoolrooms are important and valuable.

In the evening the relations of the library and the Y. M. C. A. were discussed. Mr George B. Hodge, educational secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., outlined the system of class work followed by many associations and showed the urgent need of working libraries. Five ways of cooperation with the public library were suggested: 1) the library catalogue in the association rooms; 2) library bulletins bearing on associational subjects conspicuously posted; 3) traveling libraries; 4) the Y. M. C. A. a delivery station for the public library; or 5) a branch of the public library. In the discussion following it was suggested that books for reference might meet the special needs of the association, while the public library should meet all demands for circulation.

Francis W. Halsey editor of the Saturday book review of the *New York times* read an interesting paper on "Book reviewing, the old order and the new."

At the morning session of the 27th, Melvin G. Dodge, librarian of Hamilton college, presented a paper on "The 20th century library and the farmer." He showed that the isolation of the farmer is disappearing before modern ways of communication and that the farmers institute, university extension with reading courses, books and agricultural experiment station bulletins are rapidly working a radical change in rural life. The traveling library is the present expedient, but large libraries in the country districts are more than a dream.

An animated discussion of the topic followed.

Miss Titcomb, secretary Vermont library commission, told of the large work of instruction needed to give to inexperienced librarians the right idea of how to get the books before their public as well as what books to offer.

By succeeding speakers many methods were proposed, such as keeping the library in the postoffice, and a library wagon to stop at every door.

The remainder of the session was given to a discussion of the "Curriculum of the library schools," based on a committee report presented to the American library association at Montreal. Many commended and some criticized the work done. Instruction can not convey experience, but for ideas and enthusiasm the trained worker is preferred. The most complete examination of the facts and principles involved in this matter was invited by those present who represented the schools.

At another session, there was discussion of the circulation of magazines, bound and unbound; relations between librarian and trustees; the St Louis plan of circulating for a few extra copies of popular books. Mrs M. E. Craigie gave an account of the park libraries in Brooklyn.

At the evening session "Sundayschool libraries, past, present and future," by Rev. Dr Jesse L. Hurlbut, led to animated discussion.

The policy of the association in planning for future meetings was thoroughly discussed and it was voted that the annual meeting should be held regularly in one place and at Lake Placid and also that the executive board establish a "library week" at that place every autumn, within which the set programs of the association should be carried out. It was farther resolved that library workers of Canada, and of states other than New York be cordially invited to participate in "library week." The executive board were also instructed to divide the state into districts and report in 1901 the details of a plan by which each district might hold a local library conference once a year under the auspices and general advisory control of the association.

A resolution was adopted congratulating Mr J. N. Larned on the completion of his *Guide to American history* and conveying sincere thanks for his arduous and unrequited toil. Another vote conveyed to Mr George Iles the thanks and appreciation of the association for his gift of \$5000 which, with the gift of Mr Larned's services as editor, made the annotated bibliography of American history possible. It was learned later that twice the above sum had been given by Mr Iles.

The following officers were elected:

H. L. Elemendorf, Buffalo, *president*

W. H. Austen, Ithaca, *vice-president*

Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Jamestown, *secretary*

J. N. Wing, New York, *treasurer*

Extended reports of the meeting are in the *Library journal*, October 1900, p. 644-47 and in *Public libraries*, November 1900, p. 395-98.

New York library club. Five meetings of the club were held during the year in addition to the joint meeting of March 8 with the N. Y. library association. Reports of all these meetings are in the *Library journal*.

October 12, 1899 at the Y. M. C. A. building in 23d st. Topics: Incunabula in New York city; Ford collection in New York public library; Brooklyn libraries; Photograph collection of Pratt institute free library.

November 8, 1899 at Mercantile library. Topics: The Mercantile library [historical]; Old newspapers in the Society library; Old newspapers in the New York public library; Hours of library service.

January 11, 1900 at the Astor library. Subject: State library laws.

February 8, 1900 at Columbia university. Subjects: Relation of the school to the library; Open shelves; Reduced postage on library books.

May 10, 1900, 15th annual meeting at Aguilar free library, 174 East 110th st. Subjects: Early American imprints; Apprentices in libraries; Volumes in circulation, a study of percentages.

Officers were elected as follows:

Wilberforce Eames, *president*

H. M. Leipziger, *1st vice-president*

Elizabeth L. Foote, *2d vice-president*

Bessie S. Smith, *secretary*

Theresa Hitchler, *treasurer*

Library journal reports the meetings for 1899 on p. 636-37, 687; for 1900 on p. 75-76, 126-30, 131-33, 297.

Buffalo library club. December 21, 1899 at Buffalo historical society rooms.

Subjects: A random chat on literature, grave and humorous. Lists and bulletins.

January 18, 1900 at Buffalo public library. Reception for Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian of the Wisconsin free library commission.

April 19, 1900 at Buffalo historical society's rooms.

Subjects: Home libraries. Preventive charity work.

May 16, 1900 at Buffalo public library.

Annual election of officers

H. L. Elmendorf, *president*

E. P. Van Duzee, *vice-president*

Ella M. Edwards, *secretary-treasurer*

Reports of the above meetings are in the *Library journal* for 1900, p. 25, 75, 239, 296-97.

American library association. The 22d general meeting June 6-12 at Montreal was attended by about 450. The new constitution was finally adopted. Canadian libraries, Public documents, Photographs and photo prints, and Cooperative cataloguing enlisted the attention of the entire conference. In the several sections into which the conference at times resolved itself, interesting programs were presented and discussed.

Children's library section discussed Methods of inducing care of books; Children's books and periodicals; Picture work; Storytelling.

The college section listened to papers on Care of periodicals, Reference work in Grosvenor library, Buffalo, N. Y., and The college vs the university library, which excited considerable discussion.

The large libraries section held two meetings. At the first, open shelves were discussed from various points of view. At the second, embracing also the trustees section, the subjects were of direct practical interest, relating specially to the business side of library administration. The trustee, What it costs to prepare a book for the public and to keep it before the public, Meaning and value of library statistics, were titles of papers read.

The round table of state library commissions listened to papers on Essentials of a good library law, and What lines of work may state library commissions most profitably undertake, each of which aroused spirited discussion.

The state and law libraries section discussed "State reports, digests and session laws," "Cooperation of state librarians and state library commissions," and "Lending of books in and out of the capital city."

The State library associations section held an informal discussion of ways and means of doing better work and reaching a wider field.

Officers for 1901 :

Henry J. Carr, *president*

Ernest C. Richardson, *1st vice-president*

Mrs S. C. Fairchild, *2d vice-president*

F. W. Faxon, *secretary*

Gardner M. Jones, *treasurer*

Helen E. Haines, *recorder*

Library journal, August 1900 gave papers and proceedings, and an extended account appeared in *Public libraries*, July 1900, p. 267-305.

National educational association. The library department held its fourth meeting July 11 and 13, 1900 at Charleston S. C. The topics discussed, which had special reference to the varied relations of library and school, were: How to direct children's reading; The greater school; Value of cooperation between libraries and schools; Free traveling libraries, an aid to education and a factor in national life. A committee of three is to report in print a list of books, other than text books, published during the year, useful in connection with school work.

These officers were elected :

R. C. Metcalf, Boston, *president*

J. H. Raymond, Morgantown W. Va., *vice-president*

Miss M. E. Ahern, Chicago, *secretary*

Reports are in *Library journal*, September 1900, p. 588-90 and *Public libraries*, October 1900, p. 332-33.

National association of state librarians. The second annual meeting was held at Indianapolis Oct. 24-26, 1899. Papers and discussions were on: Classification and cataloguing in the state library; Uniformity in exchange of state publications; What books should a state library aim to get; What should be the scope of a bibliography of a state; How far should a state library be a circulating library; Indexing; Management of a law library. As the result of the discussion of the second topic a committee of four was appointed to promote uniformity in exchange and labeling of state publications.

Officers for 1900 :

C. B. Galbreath, Ohio, *president*

L. D. Carver, Maine, *vice-president*

A. H. Chase, New Hampshire, *secretary*

Fuller accounts are in *Library journal*, November 1899, p. 623-25 and *Public libraries*, December 1899, p. 454-57.

The third annual meeting will be at Harrisburg Pa., Nov. 21-22, 1900.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Volumes. The total number accessioned in the public libraries division, Oct. 1, 1900, was 57,754, of which 914 have been sold, damaged or worn out. They are distributed as follows:

Miscellaneous traveling libraries.....	14 270
Subject libraries	2 279
Extension library.....	34 914
Library for blind.....	411
Capitol library.....	3 114
Sold or withdrawn.....	914
For lending to University institutions.....	1 852
	57 754

Additions. Since Oct. 1, 1899, 1642 v. have been bought for 8 sets of library 41 and 5 sets of library 43, each of 50 v.; 12 sets of a 25 v. library for young people, no. 42; 126 v. for the capitol library, 372 v. for subject libraries prepared for registered centers, study clubs and schools and 194 v. for the blind.

Use. During the year 35,624 volumes have been lent as follows:

Volumes	Sent to
6 679	58 groups of taxpayers
3 321	27 public libraries
8 631	74 public schools
3 597	27 borrowers under special permit
13 158	209 study clubs
238	2 extension centers
Total	
35 624	

Rural library extension. On p. 473-74 of the last report I called attention to the great work before us in furnishing the best reading to farmhouses and other rural homes not having available library facilities. The suggestion has met only with warm approval. There is a steady tendency to recognize the free library as a necessity to the highest civilization just as much as the postoffice, and to extend its facilities to earth's remotest bounds as rural free delivery and other improvements are extending those of the postoffice.

In 1892, we provided in §42 of the library law that "trustees may under such conditions as they deem expedient, extend the privileges of the library to persons living outside such locality." The purpose of this new clause was to suggest definitely the desirability of granting in a liberal

spirit the use of the library to those living in the section, but beyond the corporate lines of the municipality which paid for the library. The principle is sound from the standpoint of economics as well as of education. It is being accepted more and more widely. In Wisconsin 38 out of 100 public libraries are free to the farmers near them. Gifts or endowments of individuals have made this possible in some cases. In others, the townships have themselves appropriated money toward supporting libraries in neighboring cities or villages. The town of Ticonderoga recently voted without opposition to make the village library, chartered by the regents Mar. 29 1900, a township library. It is easily made clear that the fixed charges of a library for rent, fuel, lights, salaries, printing and new books are not perceptibly affected by opening it to the farmers of the section. There is a trifling extra cost for keeping the records and for increased wear of books. On the other hand, shrewd business men recognize that such a privilege is a distinct means of attracting trade. A man living between two towns will drive a little farther to do his business in the one where he is cordially welcomed and can get free from a public library books which he and his family wish to read. This liberal spirit reacts. In one case a library was opened free to the farmers who, at the first town meeting thereafter, without solicitation voted unanimously an appropriation toward its support. The farmers are usually willing to grant only a small sum at first, but as they learn to use the library and understand how much it does for their families, they almost uniformly show a liberal spirit and are willing to pay more according to their means than inhabitants of cities.

As illustrative of the steady growth of this movement, I quote from Wisconsin laws of 1899, ch. 139, amending § 934 of the general statutes, this clause in the powers of libraries :

May exchange such books with any other public library, either permanently or temporarily, and may send out traveling libraries in their own and adjoining counties; and any such board may contract with the board of supervisors of the county in which the library is situated, or with the board of supervisors of any neighboring county, or with individuals or associations, or with the board of supervisors, school board, village trustees, or common council of any neighboring town, school district, village or city, to loan the books of said library, singly or in traveling libraries, to the residents of said county, town, school district, village or city, upon the terms agreed upon in such contract; and every such board of directors, board of county or town supervisors, school district board, village trustees or common council is hereby empowered to make contracts for such purpose, and to pay the consideration agreed upon therein, to the board of directors of such library and reading room, out of the county, school district, town, village or city treasury on rendering proper accounts therefor.

An amendment is now being added to this section, authorizing annual appropriations for the use and benefit of a library not situated in the town, village or city, but the use of which is free to its inhabitants, and providing also, as farther inducement for cordial cooperation, that if this grant from outside amounts to $\frac{1}{6}$ of the library's net annual income, the authorities may appoint from the citizens making the grant, one director to serve for three years or till the appropriation is discontinued.

No careful observer can fail to see the steady onward march of the idea that the public can not afford not to provide that every citizen may have free the best of the world's wisdom and experience as preserved in books. This ideal does not seem half so visionary as would a century ago the prophecy that a letter would be delivered from the remotest hamlet in Maine to a mining camp in Montana with incredible speed and accuracy for a total cost of 2c. The marvels of modern engineering machinery and American inventions, which all the world recognizes, make it entirely reasonable to ask that great progress should be made in the organized efforts of the public to furnish the "best reading to the largest number at the least cost."

TRAVELING PICTURES

The traveling pictures now include 1256 wall pictures, 11,355 photographs mounted on 11 x 14 in. cards, 18 lanterns with screens and attachments for use of oil, gas and electric light and 13,353 lantern slides.

489 wall pictures were sent to 47 places

415 were sent to 40 schools

64 were sent to 6 libraries

10 were sent to 1 summer school

26 lanterns were sent to 20 schools and 6 clubs

11,603 slides were sent to 67 places

9117 were sent to 49 schools

1889 " 15 registered clubs

229 " 2 literary clubs

368 " 1 summer school

4880 photographs were sent to 32 places

3585 were sent to 27 clubs

1295 " 5 schools

Subjects of study for which books and pictures have been lent

SUBJECT	Books	Slides	Photo-graphs	SUBJECT	Books	Slides	Photo-graphs
Religion				Biography (cont'd)			
Bible history	28	196	.....	Jewish life.....	.....	158	.....
Sociology.....	238	.....	.....	India.....	235	64	.....
Civics.....	47	.....	.....	Rome.....	125	486	.....
Political economy.....	149	.....	.....	Greece.....	211	390	.....
Education.....	138	.....	.....	Mythology.....	.....	139	103
Child study.....	125	.....	.....	Europe			
Science				General.....	124	.....	.....
Nature study.....	68	210	.....	Middle agra.....	136	.....	.....
Astronomy.....	.....	576	.....	17th century.....	102	.....	.....
Geology.....	226	.....	.....	Travel.....	.....	525	113
Botany.....	176	.....	.....	British Isles.....	985	473	327
Zoology.....	259	.....	.....	Germany.....	719	171	.....
Physiology.....	5	8	.....	France.....	787	325	.....
Useful arts				Italy.....	344	.....	204
Discoveries and in-ventions.....	40	.....	.....	Spain.....	227	.....	204
Domestic economy.....	203	.....	.....	Russia.....	373	269	.....
Art				Scandinavia.....	185	.....	.....
General.....	482	.....	106	Norway.....	.....	84	.....
English.....	25	.....	58	Netherlands.....	338	817	175
Greek.....	.....	.....	99	Switzerland.....	.....	68	89
Italian.....	.....	.....	105	Asia			
Dutch and Flemish.....	179	.....	.....	China and Japan .....	.....	75	.....
Architecture.....	76	100	213	China.....	25	244	.....
Cathedrals.....	.....	107	471	Japan.....	207	100	.....
Sculpture.....	115	.....	.....	Africa			
Painting				General.....	25	334	.....
General.....	218	772	1933	Egypt.....	127	151	.....
American.....	51	.....	.....	North America			
French.....	73	.....	.....	Travel.....	.....	634	140
Music.....	149	.....	.....	History.....	472	1816	83
Passion play.....	.....	20	.....	Mexico.....	85	300	.....
Literature				United States his-tory.....	1173	.....	.....
General.....	461	.....	.....	United States			
Rhetoric.....	49	.....	.....	New England.....	.....	.....	42
American.....	3394	341	.....	New York.....	189	100	.....
English.....	3272	.....	119	Philadelphia.....	.....	20	.....
Shakspeare.....	406	.....	186	Washington.....	.....	92	.....
German.....	32	.....	36	Colorado.....	.....	86	.....
French.....	132	.....	.....	California.....	.....	85	.....
Greek.....	65	.....	14	Klondike.....	.....	101	.....
Latin.....	25	.....	.....	New possessions.....	67	824	.....
Epics.....	50	.....	.....	South America.....	50	.....	.....
History				Pan-America.....	104	.....	.....
Modern progress....	28	.....	.....	Oceania			
Biography				Australia.....	.....	.....	6
Washington.....	.....	12	.....	Miscellaneous			
Lincoln.....	.....	96	.....	Travel, customs, etc.	2901	560	25
Ancient.....	128	.....	.....				
Holy land.....	25	195	.....		20810	11603	4880

MISCELLANEOUS

Insuring libraries and their contents. It requires some hardihood to take a position in conflict with that held by nine tenths of thoughtful people, but in some things the majority of people have gotten into a rut so that the small minority is right.

Without doubt any man who has his eggs all in one basket and who would be ruined by a fire should insure. Two other classes must also use this admirable precaution: the man who must insure to satisfy his creditors; and the man who is so constituted that he worries over danger of fire and is given a nervous shock by every firebell stroke lest something belonging to him is endangered.

The fire insurance companies of the country pay from 47 to 52% of their premiums in losses. It thus costs as much for agents' commissions, advertising and other business expenses as total losses paid and the insured must pay double real risk in order to get a policy. This he can afford to do, till he can get lower rates, if he belongs to either of the three classes above, but insurance experts confess that it is coming to be the regular rule for large corporations and combinations, where the business management lays aside all sentiment and aims to get at least 100 cents for every dollar expended not only not to renew insurance on property which they buy, but usually to cancel the policies, taking a reduced rate in return and to carry at once their own insurance. If a building burns they rebuild it and in the long run find it costs them much less than to pay the heavy annual premiums, for they save half in business expenses paid by insurance companies. An individual can afford to do the same thing if he has his property distributed in various risks, does not worry and is not compelled to insure to protect creditors. Such persons open an insurance account in the ledger, credit it with the usual premiums each year, and when a fire occurs charge the loss and find a substantial gain by thus insuring themselves.

There is an ethical question which has great weight back of this. Those familiar with the facts are agreed that a terrible percentage of modern fires is due to the fact that property is insured. The "moral risk" is a very large one in the insurance business. The number of fires deliberately set in order to collect insurance is appalling. These often spread to adjoining property and so expose the man who insures himself; but this does not nullify the argument, for a company would have to take this same risk and charges fully for it.

Besides fires deliberately and dishonestly set, there is the much larger class caused by "friction of a \$10,000 policy on property worth only \$8000;" i. e. from carelessness developed by the feeling that if there should be a fire it would be a pecuniary advantage to the owner. Obviously with weak human nature so selfish as it is, the man insured for full value or more is not likely, specially if financially embarrassed, to take as much pains to rebuild chimneys, renew defective pipes and flues and broken castings, use asbestos and metal at danger points, and in a hundred ways guard against possible danger from fire as he would if his insurance had run out or he was carrying his own risk. If there were no such thing as insurance there would be an epidemic of *fire protection* that would at once amazingly reduce the number of losses. In a block sur-

rounded by careless people carrying full insurance, a man may feel that he ought to insure, when if his property were detached and dependent only on his own care he would prefer to take his own risk. But if he does insure with these careless neighbors about him, he must remember that he must pay the companies for all this moral risk of fires caused by downright dishonesty or by carelessness, and must also pay the business expenses. The owner of property 75 to 100 feet from other buildings, practically free from danger from the outside, can save all business expense and all the moral risk, and with the amount he would pay in a few years in premiums can furnish permanent safeguards against fires catching and appliances for putting them out like chemical extinguishers, fire pails filled with water and hose lines so that for less cost he can have much greater safety. If the buildings are occupied as homes they will bring of course a much higher rent if it is known that the owners carry their own insurance, and therefore will take the greatest possible precautions. Any man prefers to sail or to ship his goods in a steamer on which the owners carry their own insurance for he knows the captain will be much more anxious to avoid danger than he would if possible loss to cargo or ship was to fall on a great insurance company.

If library trustees provide every safeguard and the building is struck by lightning or lost through no fault of theirs, the public ought to be willing to make a special effort to replace it. The reasons that apply to individuals about worry, protecting creditors and "all eggs in a single basket" do not apply to a community. Even those who are not ready for the public to own street cars, water works, electric light plants, etc. would have to admit that in carrying their own insurance there was less danger of abuse, irregularity and loss than in almost any other field of social cooperation.

For the reasons given above I am convinced that many public libraries ought to carry their own insurance instead of paying the very high rates demanded in many cases by insurance companies.

The year's success is again largely due to the faithful work of inspector W. R. Eastman. The proved value of his services makes clear that an assistant should be provided, as it is impossible for any one man to do half what is now demanded by the greatly increased number of libraries. We were never before, however, doing so much or so good work in advancing library interests of the state.

Respectfully submitted

MELVIL DEWEY *Director*

Appendix

STATISTICS OF NEW YORK LIBRARIES

From official reports from 1035 libraries of 200 or more volumes

	LIBRARIES		Total
	In University	Not in University	
Libraries reporting	863	172	1 035
Source of charter			
King George 3 of England		1	1
Legislature	6	32	38
General law	19	26	45
Regents	129		129
Belonging to University or chartered institution	713	74	787
Not chartered		39	39
Relation to the University			
Department of the University	1		1
Holding University charter	129		129
Admitted to the University	19		19
Belonging to University institutions	714		714
Registered by the University	12	49	61
Not related to the University		123	123
Class of books			
General	841	153	994
Law	5	10	15
Medical	5	2	7
Theological	5	1	6
Scientific	2	1	3
Historical		2	2
Pedagogic	2		2
Statistical		2	2
Pharmaceutic	3		3
Art		1	1
Ownership or control			
Public school district	532	10	542
Public district	54		54
Other public	19	7	26
Total public	605	17	622
Government	1	14	15
School	123	10	133
College	50	2	52
Institutional	7	51	58
Endowed	17	12	29
Membership	59	59	118
Parish	1	3	4
Private		9	9

Statistics of New York libraries (*continued*)

	LIBRARIES		Total
	In University	Not in University	
a Support			
Endowment or productive property.....	39	34	73
Taxation.....	616	25	641
State aid.....	708	70	778
General funds of the institution.....	164	64	228
U. S. government.....	.....	1	1
Gifts.....	126	46	172
Private.....	.....	4	4
Fees.....	10	30	40
Local subsidy.....	7	12	19
b Terms of use			
Free to public for reference.....	37	50	87
“ “ lending.....	395	65	460
“ limited class for lending.....	460	51	511
Subscription open to all.....	.....	24	24
“ limited.....	.....	4	4
Private.....	.....	2	2

General comparative summary 1893-1900

	No. of libraries	VOLUMES		cCirculation
		Added	Total	
1893.....	600	225 195	3 851 943	3 136 602
1894.....	704	246 751	4 133 378	3 619 178
1895.....	723	258 741	4 392 999	4 156 744
1896.....	806	296 498	4 647 661	5 008 402
1897.....	869	324 687	4 934 889	5 814 470
1898.....	938	373 615	5 393 106	7 248 249
1899.....	985	441 964	5 846 519	8 372 333
1900.....	1 085	483 551	6 217 980	8 760 678

FREE LENDING LIBRARIES

Geographic distribution. The following table shows the library resources of each of the 61 counties with circulation of free libraries, and this is farther compared with population and volumes available. Counties are arranged in nine local groups and comparative rank of each county and section in these respects is given.

- a Many libraries derive part of their support from each of several sources.
b Some libraries free for reference are also free to a limited class for lending and included under both heads.
c Including also subscription libraries and those free to a limited class.

Geographic distribution of libraries

Figures in italics show rank of county ;

COUNTY	Population in 1900		LIB.			
			FREE		OTHER	
			No.	Volumes	No.	Volumes
New York.....	1	<i>1</i> 2 050 600	9	18 1 551 100	4	65 1 1 935 323
Kings.....	2	1 166 582	9	2 184 032	22	3 321 073
Queens.....	8	152 999	9	12 33 144	11	36 9 350
Nassau.....	26	55 448	13	24 19 296	3	56 1 183
Suffolk.....	17	77 582	10	35 13 745	17	18 21 914
Richmond.....	22	67 021	3	45 10 493	3	51 2 810
Westchester.....	5	183 375	14	7 66 111	21	9 62 449
Rockland.....	42	38 298	5	43 10 883	6	42 6 943
Viola. N. Y. city....	2	1 741 305	4	63 2 337 704	1	83 3 425 723
Orange.....	11	103 859	10	10 52 890	18	7 75 528
Putnam.....	60	13 787	1	59 2 500	5	46 5 819
Dutchess.....	16	81 670	5	15 31 089	17	8 73 251
Ulster.....	13	88 422	7	34 14 578	6	29 13 561
Sullivan.....	47	32 306	3	58 2 623	3	54 1 777
Delaware.....	35	46 413	6	40 11 966	7	34 10 034
Greene.....	48	31 478	4	53 5 988	3	53 2 427
Columbia.....	37	43 211	8	38 12 761	2	50 2 882
So. E. counties.....	7	441 146	7	44 7 134 395	6	61 8 185 279
Rensselaer.....	10	121 697	8	9 53 131	15	16 26 653
Albany.....	7	165 571	5	13 32 133	22	2 336 768
Schenectady.....	34	46 852	1	47 8 363	3	14 37 425
Schoharie.....	57	26 854	3	57 3 410	1	58 1 025
Montgomery.....	32	47 488	5	42 11 103	7	43 6 134
Fulton.....	39	42 842	5	18 24 032	2	55 1 436
Saratoga.....	25	61 089	9	31 16 675	9	22 18 613
Washington.....	36	45 624	10	20 21 348	5	47 5 679
Mid. E. counties.....	5	558 017	5	46 8 170 195	5	64 2 433 733
Warren.....	52	29 943	3	46 10 474	5	24 16 348
Hamilton.....	61	4 947	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	49	30 707	12	29 18 389	12	39 7 553
Clinton.....	33	47 430	3	55 4 714	7	30 12 284
Franklin.....	38	42 853	6	39 12 442	5	49 3 061
St Lawrence.....	12	89 083	11	22 19 854	15	15 27 875
Jefferson.....	18	76 748	10	37 13 025	11	38 8 812
Lewis.....	56	27 427	1	60 1 770	4	45 5 823
North. counties.....	8	349 138	5	46 9 80 668	8	59 9 81 756
Herkimer.....	28	51 049	10	16 29 837	8	37 9 231
Oneida.....	9	132 800	20	5 102 051	13	19 21 376
Madison.....	41	40 545	11	30 17 518	9	11 42 358
Onondaga.....	6	168 735	12	4 106 051	14	10 51 969
Oswego.....	20	70 881	7	33 14 975	10	13 37 753
Cayuga.....	23	66 234	7	11 46 430	8	20 19 631
Seneca.....	53	28 114	2	56 3 709	4	40 7 286
N. cen. counties.....	4	558 358	1	69 3 320 571	3	66 7 189 604

and comparative circulation by counties
those preceding totals, the rank of a section

RARIES			CIRCULATION OF FREE LIBRARIES					
TOTAL			Total		Per 1000 population		Per 100 volumes	
No.	Volumes							
9 88	1	2 486 423	1	3 408 363	2	7 1 662	1	1 618
31	2	505 105	3	922 141	28	791	5	501
20	20	42 494	11	120 895	20	790	14	365
16	42	20 479	32	38 269	38	690	43	198
27	26	35 659	36	33 604	50	433	30	244
6	50	13 303	56	9 829	58	147	57	94
35	8	128 560	4	230 277	10	1 256	16	348
11	45	17 826	29	40 895	16	1 068	11	376
1 146	2	763 426	2	1 395 906	7	802	3	413
28	9	128 418	8	165 645	8	1 595	18	313
6	55	8 319	58	2 426	56	176	56	97
22	11	104 340	15	83 154	20	1 018	25	267
13	31	28 139	18	65 677	32	743	8	451
6	60	4 400	57	5 700	57	176	35	217
13	39	22 000	38	30 331	39	654	28	253
7	54	8 415	43	25 202	26	801	9	421
10	48	15 643	46	22 374	46	518	47	175
6 105	8	319 674	6	400 509	4	908	4	298
23	12	79 784	12	93 059	30	765	47	175
27	3	368 901	10	132 584	26	801	10	413
4	19	45 788	24	49 274	18	1 052	2	589
4	59	4 435	59	1 750	59	65	60	51
12	46	17 237	20	57 573	11	1 212	4	519
7	36	25 468	13	87 666	2	2 046	14	365
18	27	35 288	27	45 169	34	739	24	271
15	32	27 027	41	27 140	42	591	54	127
5 110	8	603 928	5	494 215	5	886	5	290
8	34	26 822	35	33 646	15	1 124	17	321
24	35	25 942	37	32 650	17	1 063	45	178
10	47	16 998	48	17 697	51	373	12	375
11	49	15 503	44	24 775	44	578	41	199
26	18	47 729	19	58 016	40	651	20	292
21	40	21 837	39	28 598	51	373	34	220
5	56	7 593	60	1 150	60	42	59	65
6 105	9	162 424	9	196 532	9	563	7	244
18	22	39 068	14	86 787	5	1 700	21	291
33	10	123 427	5	228 196	4	1 718	33	223
20	16	59 876	26	46 061	14	1 186	26	263
26	7	158 020	6	193 347	13	1 146	44	182
17	17	52 728	33	37 432	45	528	29	250
15	14	66 061	28	42 934	41	648	58	93
6	52	10 995	55	10 316	53	367	22	278
135	5	510 175	4	645 073	8	1 155	8	201

Geographic distribution of libraries

Figures in italics show rank of a county;

COUNTY	Population in 1900		LIB.			
			FREE		OTHER	
			No.	Volumes	No.	Volumes
Tompkins	<i>46</i>	33 830	6	<i>14</i> 32 128	10	<i>4</i> 271 529
Cortland	<i>55</i>	27 576	3	<i>51</i> 6 207	5	<i>27</i> 14 274
Chenango	<i>44</i>	36 568	6	<i>50</i> 7 660	7	<i>31</i> 11 671
Otsego	<i>30</i>	48 939	11	<i>28</i> 18 523	10	<i>33</i> 10 346
Broome	<i>21</i>	69 149	6	<i>25</i> 19 056	6	<i>21</i> 18 929
Tioga	<i>54</i>	27 951	6	<i>52</i> 6 089	.....	.....
Chemung	<i>27</i>	54 063	8	<i>48</i> 8 117	6	<i>26</i> 14 928
S. cen. counties.....	9	298 076	8	41 8 97 780	9	44 4 341 677
Schuyler	<i>59</i>	15 811	3	<i>54</i> 5 131	1	<i>52</i> 2 371
Yates	<i>58</i>	20 318	3	<i>49</i> 8 046	3	<i>57</i> 1 146
Steuben	<i>15</i>	82 822	14	<i>17</i> 28 406	12	<i>32</i> 11 102
Allegany	<i>40</i>	41 501	17	<i>19</i> 22 789	6	<i>25</i> 15 075
Livingston	<i>43</i>	37 059	5	<i>26</i> 18 923	7	<i>35</i> 9 489
Ontario	<i>29</i>	49 605	9	<i>21</i> 20 151	5	<i>12</i> 41 445
Wayne	<i>31</i>	48 660	8	<i>36</i> 13 444	7	<i>48</i> 4 872
Monroe	<i>4</i>	217 854	5	<i>6</i> 80 931	19	<i>6</i> 117 061
W. cen. counties.....	6	513 630	3	64 5 197 821	6	60 6 202 561
Orleans	<i>51</i>	30 164	8	<i>44</i> 10 767	1	<i>59</i> 487
Genesee	<i>45</i>	34 561	9	<i>23</i> 19 733	4	<i>41</i> 7 189
Wyoming	<i>50</i>	30 413	7	<i>27</i> 18 855	6	<i>44</i> 5 859
Cattaraugus	<i>24</i>	65 643	10	<i>41</i> 11 410	12	<i>17</i> 26 138
Chautauqua	<i>14</i>	88 314	18	<i>8</i> 53 972	11	<i>28</i> 14 185
Erie	<i>3</i>	433 686	13	<i>3</i> 167 044	31	<i>5</i> 164 975
Niagara	<i>19</i>	74 961	4	<i>32</i> 15 110	8	<i>23</i> 16 367
West counties	3	757 742	1	69 4 296 891	2	73 5 235 200
Totals.		7 268 012	460	2 187 125	575	4 030 855

and comparative circulation by counties (*concluded*)

those preceding totals, the rank of a section

RARIES			CIRCULATION OF FREE LIBRARIES					
TOTAL			Total		Per 1000 population		Per 100 volumes	
No.	Volumes							
16	5	303 657	21	57 257	6	1 692	45	178
8	41	20 481	52	12 578	49	456	38	203
13	43	19 331	54	10 769	54	294	53	141
21	29	28 869	34	37 133	31	759	39	200
12	23	37 985	17	69 981	21	1 012	13	367
6	58	6 089	50	14 302	47	512	31	235
9	38	23 045	31	38 297	37	709	7	472
8	35	439 457	8	340 317	6	806	6	246
4	57	7 502	51	14 098	24	892	23	275
6	53	9 192	49	17 122	25	843	36	213
26	21	39 508	25	48 724	43	588	49	172
23	24	37 864	22	52 703	9	1 270	32	231
12	30	28 412	42	26 904	35	726	52	142
14	15	61 596	23	51 683	19	1 042	27	256
15	44	18 316	45	23 021	48	471	50	171
24	6	197 992	9	161 185	33	740	41	199
4	124	400 382	7	395 440	8	770	9	300
9	51	11 254	47	21 536	36	714	39	200
13	33	26 922	30	40 466	12	1 171	37	205
13	37	24 714	40	27 254	23	896	51	145
22	25	37 548	53	11 945	55	182	55	105
29	13	68 157	7	168 409	3	1 907	19	312
44	4	332 019	2	934 583	1	2 155	3	560
12	28	31 477	16	71 897	22	959	6	476
2	142	532 091	3	1 276 090	1	1 684	2	430
1 035		6 217 980		8 452 445		1 163		387

Comparative circulation by counties. The following list of 10 counties with the largest free circulation in proportion to population shows Erie and Fulton counties each circulating a little more than 2 books for every person. Last year there were 19 counties circulating 1000 or more volumes for each 1000 population. This year there are 21 which have passed that mark and this in spite of the fact that a material advance in population in almost every county with which comparison is made is shown by the census of 1900.

10 counties with largest free circulation in proportion to population

COUNTY	Population	Circulation of free libraries	Circulation per 1000 population
1 Erie	433 686	934 583	2 155
2 Fulton	42 842	87 666	2 046
3 Chautauqua	88 314	168 409	1 907
4 Oneida	132 800	228 196	1 718
5 Herkimer	51 049	86 787	1 700
6 Tompkins	33 830	57 257	1 692
7 New York	2 050 600	3 408 363	1 662
8 Orange	103 859	165 645	1 595
9 Allegany	41 501	52 703	1 270
10 Westchester	183 375	230 277	1 256

The following also circulate 1000 or more to each 1000 inhabitants

11 Montgomery	47 488	57 573	1 212
12 Genesee	34 561	40 466	1 171
13 Onondaga	168 735	193 347	1 146
14 Madison	40 545	46 061	1 136
15 Warren	29 943	33 646	1 124
16 Rockland	38 298	40 895	1 068
17 Essex	30 707	32 650	1 063
18 Schenectady	46 852	49 274	1 052
19 Ontario	49 605	51 683	1 042
20 Dutchess	81 670	83 154	1 018
21 Broome	69 149	69 981	1 012

**Counties circulating 2000, 1000 and 500 volumes for each 1000 population
1894-1900**

	NUMBER OF COUNTIES						
	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Circulating 2000 volumes	---	---	---	---	---	2	2
" 1000 " 	3	5	6	12	17	19	21
" 500 " 	14	20	27	33	36	39	47

The following list of 10 counties with largest circulation in proportion to volumes places New York county at the head with an average circulation of a little more than six issues for each book. As books accumulate in the older libraries it would not be strange if there should appear a general decrease in the proportion of circulation to books. In some counties this has been the case, but in New York the increase has been constant. In fact the demand for books in that county is yet very far from being satisfied.

10 counties with largest free circulation in proportion to volumes

COUNTY	Volumes in free libraries	Circulation of free libraries	Circulation per 100 volumes
1 New York.....	551 100	3 408 363	618
2 Schenectady.....	8 363	49 274	589
3 Erie.....	167 044	934 583	560
4 Montgomery.....	11 103	57 573	519
5 Kings.....	184 032	922 141	501
6 Niagara.....	15 110	71 897	476
7 Chemung.....	8 117	38 297	472
8 Ulster.....	14 578	65 677	451
9 Greene.....	5 988	25 202	421
10 Albany.....	32 133	132 584	413

Counties circulating 700 to 200 volumes for each 100 owned 1894-1900

	NUMBER OF COUNTIES						
	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Circulating 700 volumes.....	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
“ 600 “.....	---	---	1	2	2	1	1
“ 500 “.....	1	1	1	4	6	5	5
“ 400 “.....	4	7	9	9	9	10	10
“ 300 “.....	8	13	17	20	19	22	19
“ 200 “.....	23	24	31	36	36	39	40

Free libraries showing large percentage of circulation. A list of 65 libraries and branches which have circulated the past year 500 or more volumes for each 100 is given. The library in Tompkins park, Brooklyn, heads the list with an average of 22 issues for each book. 35 of these libraries are in New York city. 16 libraries have exceeded the average of 10 issues to one book.

Free libraries circulating more than 500 volumes for each 100 owned

No.	Name of library	Volumes	Circulation	Circulation per 100 vols.
1	Brooklyn pub. lib. ass'n, Tompkins Park branch.	1 943	43 396	2 233
2	N. Y., University settlement free.....	4 867	91 820	1 887
3	N. Y. free circ. Chatham sq. branch.....	9 650	169 064	1 752
4	N. Y. free circ. Bloomingdale branch.....	10 950	184 725	1 687
5	N. Y. St Agnes free.....	8 649	132 710	1 536
6	N. Y. free circ. Yorkville branch.....	10 937	154 028	1 408
7	Troy children's circ.....	1 493	19 994	1 339
8	Long Island City, Queens borough Astoria br...	1 626	20 924	1 287
9	N. Y. free circ. Muhlenberg branch.....	9 086	115 210	1 268
10	N. Y., Aguilar free, 5th st. branch.....	9 445	117 169	1 251
11	N. Y., Aguilar free, E. 110th st. branch.....	14 912	184 887	1 239
12	N. Y. free circ. Harlem branch.....	11 512	134 491	1 168
13	N. Y. free circ. Riverside branch.....	6 881	72 784	1 058
14	Richfield Springs public.....	452	4 719	1 044
15	N. Y. free circ. 34th st. branch.....	5 319	55 159	1 037
16	Amsterdam lib. ass'n.....	4 437	45 708	1 030
17	N. Y., Y. M. benevolent ass'n free circ.....	2 653	26 439	997
18	Tottenville lib. ass'n.....	828	8 229	993
19	aN. Y. free circ.....	166 808	1 579 964	947
20	Dunkirk, Brooks memorial.....	3 503	32 360	924
21	Richmond Hill.....	1 978	18 268	924
22	aN. Y., Aguilar free.....	76 779	648 199	844
23	N. Y., Aguilar free, trav. lib. dep't.....	1 973	16 601	841
24	Fairport pub.....	1 029	8 429	819
25	N. Y., Webster free.....	9 971	80 092	803
26	N. Y., Harlem.....	17 202	136 024	791
27	Ellenville public.....	3 141	24 806	790
28	Canton free.....	2 684	20 755	773
29	N. Y. free circ. trav. lib. dep't.....	8 411	64 202	763
30	Walton, W. B. Ogden free.....	2 045	15 486	757
31	Brooklyn public.....	49 472	370 002	749
32	N. Y. free circ. Jackson sq. branch.....	16 341	122 009	747
33	Albany free.....	4 507	32 225	715
34	N. Y., Tenement house chapter.....	1 513	10 765	711
35	N. Y. free circ. Ottendorfer branch.....	30 255	208 111	688
36	N. Y. free circ. Bond st. branch.....	22 054	146 248	663
37	Friendship high school.....	1 518	10 000	669
38	N. Y., Aguilar free E. Broadway branch.....	28 271	184 989	654
39	Red Hook public.....	734	4 744	654
40	N. Y., Aguilar free, E. 59th st. branch.....	22 178	144 553	651
41	Camden lib. ass'n.....	2 087	13 565	650
42	Niagara Falls public.....	8 179	53 023	648
43	Kingston city.....	3 069	19 673	641
44	Plattsburg public.....	2 584	16 182	626
45	N. Y. free circ. George Bruce branch.....	25 412	153 933	606
46	Buffalo public.....	146 896	887 686	604
47	Schenectady free public.....	8 363	49 274	589
48	Friendship free.....	1 460	8 588	588
49	N. Y., Kingsbridge lib. ass'n.....	1 511	8 881	587
50	Catskill public.....	4 026	23 181	576
51	N. Y., DeWitt memorial.....	2 350	13 245	564
52	N. Y., Cathedral free circ.....	39 551	222 171	562
53	Elmira, Steele memorial.....	6 703	37 436	558
54	Fulton public.....	3 725	20 711	556
55	Johnstown.....	4 374	23 328	533
56	Canandaigua, Wood lib. ass'n.....	2 710	14 271	527

a Including all branches.

Free libraries circulating more than 500 volumes for each 100 owned (*concl'd*)

No.	NAME OF LIBRARY	Volumes	Circulation	Circulation per 100 vols.
57	Nyaack.....	4 995	26 249	526
58	Mt Vernon public.....	8 237	43 212	524
59	Brooklyn, New Utrecht free, Bathbeach.....	3 061	15 774	515
60	Parishville union school.....	390	2 000	513
61	Canisteo, Winodaughsian free.....	1 078	5 512	512
62	Nassau free.....	814	4 160	511
63	Binghamton city school.....	13 210	67 072	508
64	Danaville public.....	3 886	19 397	502
65	East Pembroke union school.....	500	2 500	500
65	Geneva high school.....	6 345	31 751	500
65	Liverpool public.....	921	4 603	500
65	N. Y., College settlement.....	2 240	11 200	500

New York city. The following table shows the free lending libraries in the city of New York with their volumes and circulation as reported in 1900. They are arranged in each borough in order of size of circulation. The total increase for the year is 88,008 volumes or 12½%, while the increase of circulation is 646,385 or 17%. Several new libraries have been opened, the Brooklyn public library having added four branches, and the New York free circulating library one. A comparative summary of the returns of the Manhattan libraries for eight years is added.

Volumes and circulation of free lending libraries in New York city July 1,
1899-June 30, 1900

NAME OF LIBRARY	Volumes	Circulation
<i>Manhattan and Bronx</i>		
New York free circulating (11 branches).....	166 808	1 579 964
Aguilar free (4 branches).....	76 779	648 199
Cathedral free circulating.....	39 551	222 171
Maimonides free.....	59 121	173 103
Harlem.....	17 202	136 024
St Agnes free.....	8 649	132 710
General society of mechanics and tradesmen.....	109 955	120 818
University settlement free.....	4 867	91 820
Young women's Christian association.....	27 103	84 414
Webster free.....	9 971	80 092
Washington Heights free.....	16 919	63 021
Young men's benevolent association.....	2 653	26 439
DeWitt memorial free.....	2 350	13 245
College settlement.....	2 240	11 200
Tenement house chapter.....	1 513	10 765
Kingsbridge free.....	1 511	8 881
New York free circulating library for the blind.....	1 608	4 558
Broome st. free.....	2 300	939
Total.....	551 109	3 408 363

Volumes and circulation of free lending libraries in New York city July 1,
1899-June 30, 1900 (*concluded*)

NAME OF LIBRARY	Volumes	Circulation
<i>Brooklyn</i>		
Brooklyn public (7 branches).....	49 472	370 002
Pratt institute free.....	70 543	242 757
Union for Christian work free lending.....	44 728	206 882
Brooklyn public library ass'n, Tompkins Park branch.....	1 943	43 396
Bayridge free.....	6 526	23 757
Fort Hamilton free.....	5 822	16 565
Bathbeach, New Utrecht free.....	3 061	15 774
Asacog club.....	877	2 808
Public school no. 119.....	1 060	200
Total.....	184 032	922 141
<i>Queens</i>		
Long Island City, Queens borough.....	14 596	64 386
Flushing library association.....	6 450	27 210
Richmond Hill.....	1 978	18 268
Hollis public.....	1 144	3 400
Jamaica high school.....	2 000	3 236
Queens free.....	433	1 889
Flushing high school.....	3 118	1 000
Collegepoint, Conrad Poppenhusen association.....	3 091	970
Whitestone, American Hebrew.....	334	536
Total.....	33 144	120 895
<i>Richmond</i>		
Tottenville library association.....	828	8 229
Tottenville high school.....	1 050	1 600
New Brighton, Staten Island academy.....	8 615	.....
Total.....	10 493	9 829
<i>Summary</i>		
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.....	551 100	3 408 363
Borough of Brooklyn.....	184 032	922 141
" Queens.....	33 144	120 895
" Richmond.....	10 493	9 829
Total.....	778 769	4 461 228

Comparative summary of free lending libraries in the borough of Man-
hattan 1893-1900

YEAR	No. of libraries (incl. branches)	Volumes	Circulation	Circulation per 100 vols.
1893.....	11	212 627	993 055	467
1894.....	21	286 778	1 252 701	430
1895.....	22	307 233	1 343 464	437
1896.....	22	334 666	1 516 711	453
1897.....	26	400 624	2 010 541	502
1898.....	29	467 505	2 557 180	547
1899.....	30	518 014	3 106 856	600
1900.....	30	549 589	3 399 482	618

GENERAL STATISTICS

The following tables are an abstract of 1035 reports made under the University law of 1892 by libraries having 200 or more volumes.

This shows a gain of 50 over the number reporting for 1899, with many libraries still missing from the list. Every library connected with the University is included, though in some cases without statistics for the year. When no report was received or was received too late to be included in the total summaries, no number is affixed to the name.

An attempt was made to learn the character of the classification, arrangement and catalogues of the books and of the loan systems in use in the several libraries and much valuable information on these points was obtained ; but the returns were not sufficiently definite to admit of useful tabulation at this time.

Libraries are arranged in the general table in alphabetic order of location. Information respecting University libraries includes not only their particular relation to the University but also date of charter, admission or registry, number of trustees and by whom elected and date of inspection, if within the year. All returns are for the year ending June 30, 1900, unless otherwise noted. In the table of totals on pages 158-59 the number of reporting libraries "in the University" and "not in the University" are placed in parallel columns opposite their respective classes. Any item with "?" prefixed is not a verified statement but the best obtainable estimate.

Abbreviations

Date of charter, etc.

- n Department of the University
- c Chartered
- cp Provisionally chartered
- a Admitted to the University
- r Registered by the University
- i Belonging to a University institution

Election of trustees

Trustees elected by 'corporation' are those chosen by the remaining trustees composing the corporation. 'Association' or 'Society' is used where the associated body is incorporated.

Terms of use

- F. Free
- R. Free for reference only
- Fl. Free to limited class
- S. Subscription open to all
- Sl. Subscription limited
- Pri. Private

Statistics of New York libraries

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
1	Adams	Adams free	1900	R	op 25 Je 00
2	"	High school	4 My 1899	I	i
3	Adams Center	Union school	1897	I	i
4	Addison	Addison public	1893	R	c 9 F 93
5	"	High school	1870	I	i
6	Akron	High school	1883	I	i
7	Albany	Acad. of Holy Names	1889	I	i
8	"	Albany academy	1815	I	i
9	"	Albany fem. academy	1814	I	i
10	" 322 S. Pearl st. ..	Albany free	1891	R	c 21 Je 93
11	"	Albany law school	1883	I	i
12	"	Cathedral academy	1874	I	i
13	"	Catholic union	1887	I	r 1 Je 95
14	"	Christiau Bros. academy	1863	I	i
15	" Kenwood	Fem. acad. of S. Heart	1861	I	i
16	"	Holy Cross acad. school	1879	I	i
17	"	N. Y. state	1818	L	u 7 89
18	"	N. Y. state normal college	1844	I	i
19	" 606 Broadway ..	R. R. Y. M. C. A.	1884	I	r 8 D 98
20	"	St Agnes school	1870	I	i
21	"	St John's academy	1860	I	i
22	"	St Joseph's academy	1875	I	i
23	"	Y. M. A.	1833	I	r 18 Ap 96
24	"	Y. M. C. A.	1857	I	r 31 D 95
25	"	Y. W. C. A.	1888	I	r 12 J1 95
26	Albion	Albion public	1893	R	c 9 F 93
27	"	High school	1876	I	i
28	"	Swan	1899	R	c 21 D 99
29	"	Town	1891	I	i
30	Alden	Union school	1883	I	i
31	Alexander	High school	1887	I	i
32	Alexandria Bay	Holland	1896	R	{ c 29 Mr 00 cp 19 Mr 96
33	Alfred	Alfred university	1857	I	r-i 1 Je 95
34	"	Alfred university	1857	I	i
35	Allegany	High school	13 D 1893	I	i
36	"	St Bonaventure's college	1859	I	i
37	"	St Elisabeth's	1884	I	i
38	Allenshill	Allen's Hill free circulating	1895	R	cp 28 F 95
39	Almond	Union school	1897	I	i
40	Altmar	Union school	1894	I	i
41	Amenia	Union school	1893	I	i
42	Amityville	Union school	1893	I	i
43	Amsterdam	Amsterdam lib. ass'n	15 J1 1891	G	a 26 Je 95
44	"	High school	1897	I	i
45	"	St Mary's cath. institute	1880	I	i
46	Andes	High school	1893	I	i

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
5	Association	R. H. Snyder	Fl	1
		V. C. Warriner	R	2
3	District	Mary S. Brewer	F	3
		F. H. Miller	Fl	4
		C. S. Gibson	Fl	5
		F. M. Stage	F	6
		Sr M. Fredericka	Fl	7
		H. P. Warren	Fl	8
		Lucy A. Plympton	Fl	9
10	Contrib's of \$1 each	Jane Brower	F	10
		F. H. La Duke	Fl	11
		Sr M. Aloysius	Fl	12
		Maude C. O'Hagan	F	13
		Bro. Jerome	Fl	14
		Margaret Moran	Fl	15
		Sr Climaca	Fl	16
		Melvil Dewey	R. Fl.	17
		W: J. Milne	Fl	18
		A. P. Gillette	R. Fl.	19
		Ellen W. Boyd	Fl	20
		J. M. Ludden	Fl	21
		B. Anselm	Fl	22
		Nellie B. Lovejoy	F	23
		A. A. Clarke	R. Fl.	24
		Clara M. Cumming	R. Fl.	25
9	Mem. of bd. of ed'n trustees ex off.	Lillian A. Achilles	F	26
		N. K. White	Fl	27
7	4 by ass'n, 2 ex off. 1 for life	Lillian A. Achilles	F	28
		Lillian A. Achilles	F	29
		W. G. Welker	F	30
		P. H. Kidder	F	31
10	5 by corp. 4 ex off. 1 for life	Libbie A. Rowley	F	32
		E: M. Tomlinson	R	33
		E: M. Tomlinson	F	
		May L. Sawin	Fl	34
		J. F. Butler	R. Fl.	35
		Sr Mary Carolina	Fl	36
5	Association	Mary B. Allen	F	37
		Maud E. Knowlton	Fl	38
		I. L. Farr	F	39
		W: D. Ault	Fl	40
		C: W. Hawkins	F	41
19	Association	Jennie C. Clark	F	42
		G: F. Kenney	Fl	43
		Sr Marcella	Fl	44
		H. E. Wilford	Fl	45

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
1								
	250	1 031	200	100	200	5		\$100
2	51	334	† 600		200	5	10	
3	144	3 042	7 154		234	10	10	100
4	350	750			199		30	45
5	267	1 318	1 913		200	25		50
6	271	958	† 1 500	† 500	186	3	40	123 64
7	52	1 294	500	500	178			
8		1 200						
9	75	2 725			173		30	
10	501	4 507	32 225	† 1 800	305	78	78	2 300
11	193	2 030			194		72	
12	140	1 752	100	425	192	7		
13	69	5 799	12 876	1 200	308	31½	93	
14	25	1 691	600		190	27		
15	20	3 718			120	†	†	
16		850	120	200	200			
17	a 20 596	b 269 274	c 24 769	201 013	313	84	84	
18	70	3 408			219	21	21	
19	74	1 540	2 200	1 779	310	78	105	
20	70	4 300	250		365	2	42	
21	25	1 500	2 500	500	190	5	5	
22	5	1 057			180	5		
23	637	17 000	67 149		356	69	83	3 400
24	304	5 345	8 029	9 346	313	78	78	
25	115	1 858	2 058		313	78	78	
26	10	2 806	2 541		264	14	14	215
27		487			190	25	25	
28	984	984	4 789		90	36	36	600
29	1	2 100	7 768		264	14	14	300
30	150	500	400		200	5	25	75
31		1 100	500		150	5	5	
32	911	1 997	8 543		156	6	6	
33	784	12 920	6 206	8 000	226	34	34	
34		1 000						
35		1 125			40	1		50
36	210	8 657		200	150			
37	126	2 158			200	2	10	
38	23	468	726		44	12		
39	90	522	765		200	30		25
40		474			180	28		
41		210						
42	107	500	725	600	189	2	20	35
43	413	4 437	45 708	555	324	39	45½	200
44		481						
45	35	1 140			106	4		
46	63	779	430		183	1	42	30 65

a Including 5487 for the home education dep't. b Including 55,712 in the home education dep't and excluding 125,710 bound duplicates. c Including 7965 from the Capitol library.

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....							
\$100	.....	\$200	\$200	.....	.....	\$200	1
17 20	\$17 20	34 40	34 40	.....	.....	34 40	2
200	72 27	372 27	193 09	\$110	.....	303 09	3
59	14	118	103 73	.....	.....	103 73	4
75	36 17	161 17	160	.....	.....	160	5
.....							
25	.....	148 64	146 47	.....	\$217	148 64	6
.....	110	110	22 50	.....	.....	22 50	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	165	9
200	852 50	3 352 60	667 75	677	1 031 74	2 366 49	10
.....	.....	.....	286	25	.....	311	11
.....	.....	.....	23 30	.....	.....	23 30	12
.....	235 35	235 35	109 35	100	26	235 35	13
.....	52	52	77 40	.....	.....	77 40	14
.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	70	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
107 925 79	.....	d 107 925 79	30 395 79	53 093 66	5 508 66	d 88 998 11	17
848 85	.....	848 85	848 85	.....	.....	848 85	18
.....	171 69	171 69	177 17	.....	10	187 17	19
.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	40	40	40	.....	.....	40	21
.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	42	22
.....	846 70	4 246 70	600 10	1 640 98	263 06	2 504 14	23
200	1 829 44	2 029 44	565 05	1 000	464 39	2 029 44	24
.....	30 57	30 57	51 45	.....	5 70	57 15	25
.....							
200	50 73	465 73	.....	65	70	65 70	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
200	13 83	813 83	1 091	254 02	263 34	1 608 36	28
.....	4 29	304 29	21 65	52	.....	73 65	29
75	.....	150	150	.....	.....	150	30
.....							
.....	5 083 76	5 083 76	128 43	65	5 026 88	5 218 31	31
200	1 374 71	1 574 71	622 82	560	134 52	1 317 34	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
50	.....	100	73 38	10	38 94	122 32	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
160	30	190	190	.....	.....	190	36
10	10 25	20 25	20	10	.....	30	37
25	1	51	57 66	.....	.....	57 66	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
35	4	74	70	.....	.....	70	41
200	1 773 17	2 173 17	577 34	578 90	688 83	1 845 07	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	25	25	25	.....	.....	25	44
30 65	.....	61 30	61 30	.....	.....	61 30	45

d For fiscal year ending Sep. 30, 1900.

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
46	Andover	Andover free.....28 S	1899	R	cp 21 D 99
47	"	High school.....	1891	I	i
48	Angelica	Angelica free.....	1827	R	c 21 N 95
49	"	Wilson academy.....	1885	I	i
50	Angola	High school.....	1870	I	i
51	Annandale	St Stephen's college.....	1860	I	i
52	Antwerp	Ives seminary.....	1869	I	i
53	Arcade	High school.....	.....	I	i
54	Argyle	High school.....	1856	I	i
55	Arkport	Arkport public.....	1894	R	cp 5 J1 94
56	Athens	Union school.....	?	I	i
57	Attica	High school.....	1868	I	i
58	"	Stevens memorial.....	1894	.....	.....
59	Auburn	High school.....	.....	I	i
60	"	Seymour.....	1876	G	r 5 My 96
61	"	State prison.....	.....	I	.....
62	"	Theol. seminary.....	1819	I	i
63	Aurora	Aurora public.....	1897	R	cp 4 N 97
64	"	Wells college.....	1868	I	i
65	Ausable Forks.....	Union school.....	?	I	i
66	Avoca	Union school.....	1871	I	i
67	Avon	High school.....	1881	I	i
68	Babylon	High school.....	1892	I	i
69	Bainbridge	High school.....	1873	I	i
70	Baldwin.....	Union school.....	1893	I	i
71	Baldwinsville.....	Baldwinsville free academy.....	1868	I	i
72	Ballston Spa.....	Ballston public.....	1892	R	cp 9 F 93
73	"	High school.....	1872	I	i
74	Batavia	High school.....	1853	I	i
75	"	N. Y. state school for blind.....	1867	L	.....
76	"	St Joseph's acad. school.....	1860	I	i
76	Bath	Davenport free.....	1889	G	.....
77	"	Haverling high school.....	1868	I	i
78	Bath on Hudson.....	Bath-on-Hudson public.....	1893	R	{ c 15 D 98 cp 21 Je 93
79	"	Union school.....	.....	I	i
80	Bayport.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
81	Bayshore.....	High school.....11 Ap	1894	I	i
82	Belfast	High school.....1 My	1857	I	i
83	Belleville	Union academy.....	1826	I	i
84	Belmont	Belmont lit. & hist. soc. free.13 D	1885	R	c 9 F 93
85	"	High school.....	1890	I	.....
86	Bergen	High school.....	1894	I	i
87	Binghamton.....	Binghamton lib. ass'n.....	1874	I	.....
88	"	City school.....26 S	1861	.....	.....
89	"	High school.....	.....	I	i
90	"	R. R. Y. M. C. A.....	1888	.....	.....

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
5	Association.....	Mrs R. B. Burrows	F	46
5	Corporation	H. L. Potter.....	F	47
		E. A. Whitmore.....	F	48
		Edward Maguire.....	R. Fl	49
		C. S. Palmer.....	Fl	50
		O. F. R. Treder.....	Fl	51
		Lilian B. Lewis.....	Fl	52
		F. M. Smith.....	F	53
		E. M. Sanford.....	F	54
6	Bd. of education.....	Lillian M. Hurlbut.....	F	55
		Mary E. Wilcox	Fl	56
		A. M. Preston	R. Fl	57
		Laura E. Leland.....	F	58
		F. J. Bartlett	Fl	59
		Martha A. Bullard.....	F	60
		Cordello Herrick	Fl	61
5	Sch. dist. trustees.....	G. B. Stewart.....	F	62
		W. I. Lowe.....	F	63
		W. E. Waters.....	Fl	64
		T. F. Brookins.....	Fl	65
		W. B. Patrick	Fl	66
		M. W. Lay	F	67
		W. H. Lisk	Fl	68
		F. W. Crumb.....	F	69
		Emma M. Gilbert.....	F	70
5	Village.....	Bessie M. Reynolds.....	F	71
		Helena Whalen.....	Fl	72
		John Kennedy.....	F	73
		O. R. Heinze	Fl	74
		Sr M. Helena.....	Fl	75
		Hannah L. Underhill..	F	76
		Clarence Willis.....	Fl	77
4	Board of education.....	W. A. Cuzner	F	78
		W. H. Good	Fl	79
		W. D. Miller	F	80
		C. W. Millford	R. Fl	81
		F. W. Gray	F	82
		C. J. Galpin.....	F	83
5	Association.....	Ellis Sortore.....	F	84
		Mavis Fuller	F	85
		E. A. Ladd	F	86
		P. H. Bigler.....	S	87
		Mrs J. W. Clonney	F	88
		S. G. Landon.....	Fl	89
		G. L. Nichols.....	F	90

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
46	486	486	2 258	.....	100	7	21	.....
47	72	697	200	400	186	5	.....	\$33
48	169	2 929	3 716	.....	99	6	6	.....
49	86	214	.....	.....	188	.....	30	47
50	50	500	150	.....	50	1	.....	.....
51	.....	16 800	937	.....	240	6	33	.....
52	2	594	.....	.....	200	1	1	.....
53	100	1 200	1 200	.....	200	5	.....	10 17
54	72	584	700	.....	210	1	.....	.....
55	.....	365	600	.....	230	5	.....	10
56	70	737	1 020	.....	40	1	.....	25
57	.....	1 953	300	.....	190	2	25	.....
58	105	7 211	7 369	.....	104	8	8	.....
59	.....	1 500	.....	.....	200	1	6	.....
60	403	14 699	31 311	2 347	310	52	52	2 000
61	505	a 5 215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	699	26 378	4 000	1 000	313	39	92	.....
63	191	972	799	.....	156	9	9	50
64	450	7 606	.....	.....	300	1	112	.....
65	.....	860	.....	.....	180	.....	27 1/2	.....
66	10	662	.....	.....	190	5	.....	7 50
67	116	1 257	318	.....	100	4	25	50
68	41	1 423	1 200	.....	200	1	30	25
69	35	1 447	629	900	200	1	30	18 20
70	.....	324	566	.....	80	2	.....	.....
71	10	1 390	4 118	.....	80	2	.....	.....
72	30	500	.....	.....	194	25	25	.....
73	368	11 554	26 496	.....	300	60	79	200
74	184	4 959	1 600	.....	216	6	.....	.....
75	75	725	50	60	180	25	25	.....
76	.....	9 000	9 689	.....	180	10 1/2	.....	.....
77	16	512	.....	.....	200	6	.....	.....
78	270	2 175	7 053	.....	156	6	.....	250
79	.....	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	64	814	800	200	200	1	25	38 63
81	262	1 347	.....	2 116	80	1	3	86 77
82	.....	1 053	1 750	.....	212	1	1	.....
83	91	2 316	1 010	400	300	10	10	.....
84	411	2 955	4 823	.....	208	8	10	200
85	.....	800	800	.....	125	1	.....	11 89
86	73	890	2 158	.....	52	2	.....	95 79
87	28	5 500	4 331	.....	278	18	.....	.....
88	1 292	b 13 210	67 072	3 000	290	33	33	3 171 94
89	.....	1 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	28	794	459	1 310	365	98	105	.....

a For year ending Sep. 30, 1900.

b For year ending Aug. 31, 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

177

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
\$200	\$230 42	\$430 42	\$206 46	\$13	\$61 93	\$281 39	46
-----	-----	33	33	-----	-----	33	47
100	181 70	281 70	200 77	-----	80 93	281 70	48
47	-----	94	94	-----	-----	94	49
30	-----	30	60	-----	-----	60	50
-----	50	50	58 64	150	-----	208 64	51
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	52
45	60	115 17	115 17	-----	-----	115 17	53
18 50	18 50	37	37	-----	-----	37	54
-----	-----	10	-----	10	-----	10	55
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
25	-----	50	53 21	-----	50	53 71	56
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	57
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	58
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	59
200	1 801 56	4 001 56	691 73	1 058 75	1 632 69	3 383 17	60
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	61
-----	1 912 79	1 912 79	1 278 22	227 33	15 50	1 521 05	62
41	171 21	262 21	180 42	50	14	244 42	63
-----	813 63	813 63	661 58	100	52 05	813 63	64
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	65
-----	-----	7 50	7 50	-----	-----	7 50	66
75	25	150	160 23	-----	-----	160 23	67
25	-----	50	51 57	-----	-----	51 57	68
15 30	-----	33 50	33 50	-----	-----	33 50	69
-----	1 75	1 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	70
-----	7 50	7 50	22 30	20	-----	42 30	71
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	72
500	77 30	777 30	685 67	1 100	271 85	2 057 52	73
500	365 62	865 62	124 71	-----	-----	124 71	74
-----	75	75	75	-----	-----	75	75
-----	-----	-----	369 74	500	216 05	1 085 79	76
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	77
100	3 61	353 61	199 86	108 31	20 55	328 72	78
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	79
38 63	-----	77 26	77 26	-----	-----	77 26	80
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
86 78	-----	173 55	173 55	-----	-----	173 55	81
-----	120	120	5 40	-----	-----	5 40	82
45 13	68 50	113 63	113 63	-----	-----	113 63	83
200	424 27	824 27	410 33	104	5	519 33	84
484	16	32 73	16 73	16	-----	32 73	85
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
615	-----	101 94	100 44	-----	1 50	101 94	86
-----	32	32	15	17	-----	32	87
-----	206 33	3 378 27	1 551 37	1 260	566 90	3 378 27	88
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	89
-----	12 09	12 09	12 09	-----	-----	12 09	90

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
91	Binghamton.....	St Joseph's academy.....	1862	I	i.....
92	".....	Supreme court.....	1859	L	.....
93	Black River.....	Union school.....	1895	I	i.....
94	Blauvelt.....	Sch. district.....	?	.....	.....
95	Bloomington.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i.....
96	Bolivar.....	Bolivar free.....	1897	R	cp 4 N 97
97	".....	High school.....	1891	I	i.....
98	Boonville.....	Erwin lib. and inst.....5 My	1885	G	a 8 F 94
99	".....	High school.....	1878	I	i.....
100	Brasher Falls.....	Brasher & Stockholm high school	1886	I	i.....
101	".....	St Joseph's acad. school.....	1891	I	i.....
102	Breesport.....	Union school.....	1899	I	i.....
103	Brewster.....	High school.....	1890	I	i.....
104	Bridgehampton.....	Bridgehampton lit. & com. inst.....	1875	I	i.....
105	".....	Hampton.....	1876	G	.....
106	Bridgewater.....	Union school.....	1895	I	i.....
107	Broadalbin.....	Union school.....	1897	I	i.....
108	Brockport.....	Normal school.....11 D	.....	I	r 18 D 99
109	Brocton.....	High school.....	1890	I	i.....
110	Brookfield.....	High school.....	1876	I	i.....
111	Br'klyn, Lafayette av..	Adelphi college.....	1869	I	i.....
112	" 55 Hicks st...	Asacog club.....	1896	I	.....
113	" Bayridge.....	Bay Ridge free.....9 F	1888	GR	o 21 Je 93
114	" 183 Lincoln pl.	Berkeley institute.....	1886	I	i.....
115	".....	Boys high school.....	1892	I	i.....
116	" 399 Classon av.	Brooklyn coll. of pharmacy.....	1891	I	i.....
117	" 16 Court house	Brooklyn law.....	1850	L	.....
118	" 197 M'tague st	Brooklyn.....	1857	L	.....
119	" 26 Brevoort pl	Brooklyn public.....17 Ja	1897	L	.....
	" 26 Brevoort pl	" Bedford branch.....	.....	.....	r 22 Je 98
	" 185 Br'klyn av	" Bedford Park.....	.....	.....	r 20 Ap 00
	" 380 Bedford av	" Williamsburg.....17 Ja	.....	.....	r 23 My 00
	" 29 Penn. av..	" East.....17 Ja	.....	.....	r 20 Ap 00
	" 1147 4th av..	" South Brooklyn.....9 F	.....	.....	r 20 Ap 00
	" 5 Canton av..	" Flatbush.....	.....	.....	r 6 Ap 99
	" Prospect Park	" Prospect.....	.....	.....	r 16 O 00
	".....	" Traveling lib. dep't..	.....	.....	.....
120	".....	B'kl'n pub. lib. ass'n T'kins Pk br.	1896	I	r 15 S 99
121	" Flatbush.....	Erasmus Hall high school.....	1787	I	i.....
122	".....	Fem. inst. of visitation.....	1855	I	i.....
123	" Fort Hamilton	Fort Hamilton free.....	1893	R	c 13 D 93
124	".....	Girls high school.....	1878	I	i.....
125	" Pierrepont st.	L. I. hist. society.....	1863	L	.....
126	".....	Manual training high sch.....	1894	I	i.....
127	" Bathbeach...	New Utrecht free.....	1895	R	c 28 F 95
128	" Joralemon st.	Packer coll. institute.....	1846	I	i.....
129	".....	Polytechnic inst. Spicer mem....9 F	1891	I	i.....
130	" Ryerson st...	Pratt inst. free.....	1888	I	i.....

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

179

TRUSTEES				No.
No.	Elected by	Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
.....		Sr M. Joseph.....	F.....	91
.....		Winnifred M. Smith....	R.....	92
.....		E. E. Graves.....	F.....	93
.....		Jennie E. Rathbun.....	F.....	94
.....		E. J. Winans.....	F.....	95
5	Bolivar sorosis	Mariza Kilbury.....	F.....	96
5	Corporation.....	Ella I. Crandall.....	F.....	97
.....		L. W. Fiske.....	F.....	98
.....		W. T. Couper.....	F.....	99
.....		Elizabeth M. Drake....	F.....	100
.....		Sr M. Cecelia.....	F.....	101
.....		G: I. Brown.....	F.....	102
.....		Kate de F. Crane.....	F.....	103
.....		L. W. Hallock.....	F.....	104
.....		J. F. Youngs.....	S.....	105
.....		D. R. Lewis.....	F.....	106
.....		E. A. Lewis.....	F.....	107
.....		S. Janette Reynolds....	F.....	108
.....		P. E. Marshall.....	F.....	109
.....		C. P. Miner.....	F.....	110
.....		Mabel Farr.....	F.....	111
9	Association.....	Sarah Seaman.....	F.....	112
.....		N. De G. Doubleday....	F.....	113
.....		Mary Francis.....	F.....	114
.....		John Mickleborough....	F.....	115
.....		C. H. Meyer.....	F.....	116
.....		A. J. Hook.....	R.....	117
.....		W. A. Bardwell.....	S.....	118
.....		A. E. Bostwick.....	F.....	119
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....		Grace L. Donaghy.....	F.....	120
.....		W. B. Gunnison.....	F.....	121
6	Corporation.....	Sr Mary Evangelista....	F.....	122
.....		Gallie M. Mayo.....	F.....	123
.....		Calvin Patterson.....	F.....	124
.....		Emma Toedteberg.....	S.....	125
.....				
.....				
7	Corporation..... ,	C. D. Larkins.....	F.....	126
.....		Julia R. Gwyn.....	F.....	127
.....		T. J. Backus.....	F.....	128
.....		C. A. Green.....	F.....	129
.....		Mary W. Plummer.....	F.....	130

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
91	122	730	300	-----	200	7	-----	-----
92	250	711 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
93	88	512	920	-----	200	5	15	-----
94	31	637	100	300	193	40	-----	\$10
95	29	367	100	200	200	25	25	-----
96	586	1 452	5 265	-----	156	4	-----	-----
97	2	600	75	100	72	1½	-----	-----
98	450	3 774	9 740	315	313	14	72	-----
99	25	750	250	900	184	30	30	15
100	117	1 017	250	-----	200	9	-----	70
101	575	950	200	400	180	-----	30	-----
102	59	441	45	-----	189	25	25	-----
103	14	374	270	300	200	5	30	-----
104	-----	200	-----	-----	200	30	30	-----
105	198	5 446	2 234	150	300	45	45	-----
106	25	450	900	100	190	5	5	16 25
107	2	518	416	25	200	1½	-----	-----
108	450	5 063	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
109	-----	681	-----	-----	40	1	-----	-----
110	261	800	1 081	7	180	½	30	100
111	380	8 240	6 413	7	184	37½	37½	-----
112	220	877	2 808	-----	118	4	4	-----
113	664	6 526	23 757	-----	358	36	40	1 690
114	324	1 105	500	1 700	250	30	30	-----
115	25	4 835	810	15 000	225	43	43	-----
116	117	1 500	-----	-----	200	-----	60	-----
117	1 094	23 350	-----	-----	300	-----	85½	8 877 74
118	5 237	149 676	86 057	70 000	361	75	84	-----
119	25 734	49 472	370 002	55 010	-----	76	76	40 000
-----	-----	-----	99 774	26 495	310	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	47 274	4 621	324	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	51 858	12 470	239	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	57 231	5 724	239	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	50 687	2 577	239	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	33 377	2 557	330	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	1 965	366	43	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	27 836	-----	313	-----	-----	-----
120	1 943	1 943	43 396	7 154	288	48	48	-----
121	600	2 300	-----	-----	193	25	25	-----
122	-----	3 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
123	673	5 822	16 565	5 000	363	52	52	1 029
124	216	4 716	-----	-----	192	30	30	-----
125	2 161	64 501	-----	-----	300	-----	78	-----
126	5	3 006	74 000	-----	200	4	25	-----
127	598	3 061	15 774	-----	300	36	40	-----
128	-----	7 823	-----	-----	210	35	67	-----
129	152	7 652	650	-----	190	42½	-----	-----
130	4 064	70 543	242 757	15 109	306	64½	75	-----

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	\$150	.....	.....	\$150	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$600	.....	600	92
\$29 85	\$17 18	\$47 03	47 03	.....	.....	47 03	93
10	.....	20	20	.....	.....	20	94
16	30	46	31	.....	.....	31	95
200	230	430	381 44	.....	\$12 53	393 97	96
11 75	11 75	23 50	23 50	.....	.....	23 50	97
200	767	967	430	350	213 63	963 63	98
30	15	60	57 50	.....	2 50	60	99
75	.....	145	169 33	.....	.....	169 33	100
.....	.....	.....	59	.....	950	68 50	101
.....	.....	.....	24 40	.....	.....	24 40	102
.....	.....	.....	7 34	.....	.....	7 34	103
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
.....	698 63	698 63	199 44	244	248 37	691 81	105
16 25	.....	32 50	32 50	.....	.....	32 50	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
100	.....	200	200	.....	.....	200	109
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	600	111
.....	123	123	56	30	25	111	112
200	273 80	2 263 80	676 27	733 63	808 36	2 218 26	113
.....	158 93	158 93	267 59	.....	.....	267 59	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
.....	235 65	235 65	76	.....	120	196	116
600	4 085	13 562 74	3 624 65	6 156 25	1 909 58	11 690 46	117
.....	19 387 89	19 387 89	5 259 07	9 507 88	4 994 29	19 761 24	118
.....	272 47	a 40 272 47	28 850 59	11 320	.....	a 40 170 59	119
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....	1 324	1 324	764	440	120	1 324	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
200	60	1 289	424 24	483	361 76	12 69	123
.....	8 281 47	8 281 47	1 540 56	5 022 15	1 620 69	8 183 40	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
200	1 575 51	1 775 51	764 14	384	303 88	1 452 02	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
.....	400	400	277 86	.....	.....	277 86	129
.....	.....	.....	7 996 *	21 071 12	3 595 72	32 662 84	130

* For year ending Dec. 31, 1899.

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
131	Brooklyn	Pub. sch. no. 119	?	I	.....
132	" 283 Union st..	St Agnes fem. seminary .....	.....	I	i
133	" 300 Baltic st.	St Francis college	1884	I	.....
134	" 721 Carroll st.	St Francis Xavier academy	1894	I	i
135	"	St James academy	1869	I	i
136	"	St John's college .....	.....	I	i
137	" Albany av....	St John's home	1870	I	.....
138	"	St Thomas Aquinas academy .....	.....	I	i
139	" 67 Sch'horn st.	U'n for Christian w'k free lending.	1866	I	r 2 S 98
140	" 502 Fulton st.	Y. M. C. A.	1853	I	.....
141	" Sch'horn st...	Y. W. C. A.	1888	I	.....
142	Brownville	Union school	1896	I	i
143	Brushton	St Philomena's acad. school	1893	I	i
144	"	Union school	1897	I	i
145	Buffalo	Acad. of Sacred Heart	1895	I	i
146	" c. M'n & Va. sts.	Buffalo catholic institute 22 J1	1866	I	r 5 My 96
147	"	Buffalo coll. of pharmacy	1886	I	i
148	"	Buffalo hist. society	22 Je 1862	I	r 29 D 94
149	"	Buffalo public	16 O 3 My 1837	L	r 31 Ag 95
150	" 284 Delaware av	Buffalo seminary	1851	I	i
151	"	Buffalo soc. of natural sciences...	1861	I	c 15 O 96
152	"	Buffalo state hospital	1880	I	.....
153	"	Canisius college	1870	I	i
154	"	Central high school	1854	I	i
155	"	8th jud. dist. law	1863	L	.....
156	"	Erie railway	1874	I	.....
157	"	Ger. M. Luther seminary	1854	I	i
158	"	German Y. M. A.	1841	I	.....
159	"	Grosvenor public	22 J1 1859	L	a 5 Je 94
160	"	Holy Angels academy	1861	I	i
161	"	Inst. of Sr. of St Joseph	1891	I	i
162	"	Masten Park high school	1897	I	i
163	"	St Margaret's school	1884	I	i
164	"	St Mary's acad. & ind. fem. sch...	1863	I	i
165	"	aSt Mary's institute	1862	.....	.....
166	" Central h. s....	S. J. Williams memorial	1894	.....	.....
167	"	Univ. of Buffalo, med. dep't	1845	I	r-i 31 Ag 95
168	"	Women's educ'n & ind. un.... 22 Je	1884	I	r 29 D 94
169	" 19 W. Moh'w'k st	Y. M. C. A.	22 Je 1852	I	r 9 N 94
170	Burdett	Union school .....	.....	I	.....
	Burke	Burke public .....	.....	R	cp 15 F 00
	Caldwell	Lake George free	1893	R	cp 28 F 95
171	"	Lake George un. school	1894	I	i
172	Caledonia	High school	1896	I	i
173	"	Ladies circulating	1873	G	.....
174	Cambridge	High school	1892	I	i
175	Camden	Camden lib. ass'n	1891	R	{ c 24 Je 96 cp 7 J1 91

a For deaf-mutes.

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
.....		Moses Becker jr	F	131
.....		Sr M. Celestine	F1	132
.....		Robert Wagner	F1	133
.....		Sr M. Borgia	F1	134
.....		Sr Michaela	F1	135
.....		J. J. Sullivan	F1	136
.....		Sr St Mark Ryan	F1	137
.....		Sr M. Camilla	F1	138
.....		Fanny Hull	F	139
.....		Irene A. Hackett	R. Sl.	140
.....		Fanny D. Fish	R. Fl.	141
.....		W. J. Linnell	F1	142
.....		M. G. McKay	F1	143
.....		E. L. Hulette	F1	144
.....		Sr M. Paula	F1	145
.....		E. D. Renninger	R. S.	146
.....		J: R. Gray	F1	147
.....		Ella M. Edwards	R	148
.....		H. L. Elmendorf	F	149
.....		Jessica E. Beers	F1	150
20	Association	Adolf Duschak	R	151
.....		Ella L. Whitney	F1	152
.....		F. L. Betten	F1	153
.....		Emma S. Taylor	F1	154
.....		Ralph Stone	R	155
.....		Sue D. Woolley	F1	156
.....		J: A. Graban	F1	157
.....		Fred Frankenstein	R	158
3	Mayor and common council	E. P. Van Duzee	R	159
.....		Sr St Mary	F1	160
.....		Sr M. of S. Heart	F1	161
.....		M. M. Constantine	F1	162
.....		M. D. Mann	F1	163
.....		Ada Potts	F1	164
.....		Sr M. Isadore	F1	165
.....		P. B. Goetz	F1	166
.....		M. D. Mann	R	167
.....		Gracia S. Benedict	R	168
.....		G. W. Leighbody	R. S.	169
.....		John Probes	F	170
5	Town .....	.....	.....	.....
5	Corporation	Ione Bowman	F .....	.....
.....		G: C. Perry	F1	171
.....		Clara A. Grey	R. Fl.	172
.....		Anna Mullin	R. S.	173
.....		Katherine B. Barr	F	174
5	Association	Annie More	F	175

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
131	-----	1 060	200	100	42	1	-----	-----
132	-----	850	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
133	50	4 250	100	2 500	300	1	10	-----
134	26	858	-----	-----	40	2	-----	-----
135	90	742	1 000	-----	200	30	60	-----
136	174	3 000	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----
137	46	1 150	3 000	-----	100	2	-----	-----
138	30	1 200	300	-----	200	1	1	-----
139	3 297	44 728	206 882	5 695	302	66	66	\$5 000
140	833	17 752	15 294	12 795	365	87	91	-----
141	712	9 567	20 093	1	303	73½	75	-----
142	-----	320	700	1	200	-----	-----	-----
143	39	539	140	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
144	200	500	350	1	185	3	8	90 56
145	114	1 425	1 165	60	52	3	40	-----
146	470	10 250	22 912	1	323	72	72	-----
147	111	239	-----	-----	310	-----	48	-----
148	577	11 237	-----	-----	300	-----	48	-----
149	22 808	146 896	887 686	36 395	365	72	82	78 785 59
150	-----	2 000	-----	-----	170	-----	20	-----
151	1 357	4 296	-----	-----	261	-----	48	-----
152	199	933	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
153	225	21 490	1 000	-----	365	70	-----	-----
154	106	3 838	-----	-----	200	-----	25	110 85
155	1 605	13 954	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
156	-----	4 000	10 000	-----	300	72	72	-----
157	22	1 233	-----	1 233	240	-----	38	-----
158	107	7 687	5 650	-----	309	46½	46½	-----
159	5 229	54 529	-----	75 000	362	-----	83	19 653 97
160	338	2 698	785	5 375	365	3	70	-----
161	30	1 200	-----	-----	200	7	19	-----
162	142	1 212	-----	-----	190	-----	30	189 47
163	5	995	410	1	238	1½	60	-----
164	20	550	600	-----	300	70	-----	-----
165	20	808	-----	1 900	160	2	12	-----
166	102	975	6 467	-----	190	22½	-----	-----
167	300	5 963	-----	-----	309	-----	54	-----
168	137	1 300	-----	-----	305	-----	72	-----
169	209	6 035	12 089	3 070	307	78	78	-----
170	12	512	950	25	52	1	1	7 45
-----	87	839	1 106	50	150	3	3	-----
171	1	608	145	-----	180	5	-----	25
172	121	615	240	-----	200	1	-----	25
173	21	1 200	2 071	-----	300	18	18	-----
174	160	4 500	6 115	500	162	6	-----	200
175	361	2 087	13 565	300	156	12	12	-----

a For the year ending Jan. 1, 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

185

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
.....	\$100	\$100	\$50	.....	.....	\$50	132
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
.....	50	50	120	.....	.....	120	134
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
.....	233	233	213	.....	.....	213	136
.....	.....	.....	92 75	.....	.....	92 75	137
.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	23	138
\$100	4 242 93	47 668 84	2 373 86	\$5 046 77	\$282 41	47 703 04	139
.....	2 420	2 420	702 40	1 620	80 10	2 402 50	140
.....	.....	1 482 48	230 43	1 200	52 05	1 482 48	141
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19	143
87 17	.....	177 73	177 73	.....	.....	177 73	144
.....	60	60	36	.....	24	60	145
200	8 398 65	8 598 65	445 86	1 346 50	5 950 30	7 742 66	146
.....	.....	.....	17 83	12	.....	29 83	147
.....	200	200	382 17	.....	.....	382 17	148
200	6 815 07	85 800 66	28 485 75	38 600 33	14 430 89	81 516 97	149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
.....	2 222 01	2 222 01	349 75	240	.....	589 75	151
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
.....	600	600	580	.....	5	585	153
110 85	.....	221 70	221 70	.....	.....	221 70	154
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 000	.....	2 000	155
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
.....	.....	.....	37 75	.....	.....	37 75	157
.....	744 25	744 25	259 60	360	222 25	841 85	158
200	733 46	20 587 43	7 838 95	8 801	3 223 95	19 863 90	159
.....	5	5	329	.....	.....	329	160
.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	120	161
.....	35	224 47	189 47	.....	.....	189 47	162
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	163
.....	.....	.....	.....	37 55	.....	37 55	164
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
.....	260	260	135 30	10 10	.....	145 40	166
200	.....	200	625 86	1 108	137	1 870 86	167
50	.....	150	128 23	.....	.....	128 23	168
300	782 16	1 082 16	421 30	420	240 86	1 082 16	169
5 05	.....	12 50	12 50	.....	.....	12 50	170
.....							
56	89 71	145 71	69 64	.....	19 20	88 84	.....
.....							
25	5 18	55 18	5 40	.....	.....	5 40	171
46 55	2 38	73 93	52 66	.....	1 02	53 68	172
.....	222 84	222 84	132 93	50	90 64	273 57	173
180	113 82	493 82	382 94	100	5 25	488 19	174
112 50	366 86	479 36	243 41	103 92	130 61	477 94	175

For year ending Jan. 31, 1900.

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
176	Camden.....	High school.....	?	I	i
177	Camillus.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
178	Campbell.....	Union school.....	1893	I	i
179	Canaan Four Corners..	Canaan public.....4 Je	1893	R	cp 21 Je 93
180	Canajoharie.....	High school.....14 Ap	?	I	i
181	Canandaigua.....	Canandaigua academy.....26 O	1888	I	i
182	".....	Wood lib. ass'n.....26 O	1868	LR	c 23 Je 96
183	Canaseraga.....	Essential club free.....19 Ji	1900	R	cp 29 Mr 00
184	".....	High school.....	1880	I	i
185	Canastota.....	Canastota public.....	1896	R	c 15 O 96
186	".....	High school.....	?	I	i
187	Candor.....	Candor free academy.....	1868	I	i
188	Canisteo.....	High school.....	1871	I	i
189	".....	Wimodaughian free.....	1897	R	cp 4 N 97
190	Canton.....	Canton free.....	1891	R	c 19 Mr 96
191	".....	Herring lib., St Lawrence univ ..	1857	I	i
192	".....	High school.....	?	I	i
193	Cape Vincent.....	High school.....	1875	I	i
194	Carmel.....	Carmel lit. union.....	1881	G	.....
195	".....	Drew seminary.....	1866	I	i
196	".....	Union school.....	1899	I	i
197	Carthage.....	Augustinian institute.....	1885	I	i
198	".....	High school.....	1866	I	i
199	Castile.....	Cordelia A. Greene free.....21 O	1897	G	.....
200	".....	High school.....	.....	I	i
201	Catskill.....	Catskill public.....2 F	1893	R	c 9 F 93
202	".....	High school.....	1868	I	i
203	".....	St Patrick's academy.....	1892	I	i
204	Cattaraugus.....	High school.....	1887	I	i
205	Cazenovia.....	Cazenovia pub. lib. soc.....	1886	G	r 17 S 97
206	".....	Cazenovia seminary.....	1824	I	i
207	Central Square.....	High school.....	1887	I	i
208	Central Valley.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
209	Champlain.....	Union school.....	1890	I	i
210	Charlotte.....	High school.....	1892	I	i
211	Chateaugay.....	High school.....	1880	I	i
212	Chatham.....	High school.....	1883	I	i
213	Chaumont.....	Union school.....	1898	I	i
214	Cherrycreek.....	Union school.....	1897	I	i
215	Cherry Valley.....	Union school.....	?	I	i
216	Chester.....	High school.....	1846	I	i
217	Chittenango.....	Yates high school.....	1871	I	i
218	Churchville.....	High school.....	1894	I	i
219	Cincinnati.....	Union school.....	1887	I	i
220	Clarence.....	Parker high school.....	1869	I	i
	Claverack.....	Claverack free lib. & rdg. r'm 21 N	1890	G	a 5 Je 94

No.	TRUSTEES		Name of Librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
	Elected by				
5	School district		H. T. Skerriitt C. S. Boatfield R. J. Snyder Fannie Abel S. F. Herron	F Fl F F F	176 177 178 179 180
14	12 by corp. (town sup'v. & vil. pres.) 2 ex off.		J. C. Norris	F	181
5	Essential club		Sara N. Lee	F	182
			Agnes E. Scott.....	F	183
			L. D. Wilcox.....	F	184
5	Bd of education		Julia M. Perkins	F	185
			G. H. Ottaway	Fl	186
			E. L. Andrews	F	187
			Gertrude Parsons	F	188
5	Wimodaughisian club		Mary Mills	F	189
5	Association		Josephine Paige.....	F	190
			H. P. Forbes	Fl	191
			A. H. Knapp	Fl	192
			C. A. Fetterly	F	193
			Clayton Ryder.....	R. S.	194
			Nan L. Staples.....	Fl	195
			P. H. Hambdt.	Fl	196
			Sr M. Beatrice	Fl	197
			Hattie A. Merrill	F	198
			S. E. Mallory.....	F	199
			Minnie E. Hoagland ..	R. Fl ..	200
3	Bd of education		Emily F. Becker.....	F	201
			Charles Hale	R. Fl ..	202
			W: J. Finneran.....	Fl	203
			G: A. Bolles	F	204
			Emma J. Hutchinson ..	F	205
			A. R. Butler.....	R. Fl ..	206
			M. B. Veeder	F	207
			A. L. Brooks	Fl	208
			W. I. Hyatt	F	209
			Margaret A. Fleming ..	Fl	210
			E. F. McKinley.....	F	211
			Ella E. Wagar.....	F	212
			P. S. Slate.....	F	213
			J: M. Crofoot.....	F	214
			H. C. Plum.....	F	215
			Jessie M. Mayne.....	Fl	216
			W: M. Fort.....	Fl	217
			Florence M. Rowe	F	218
			H. F. Lake	Fl	219
			Althea D. Sherman	F	220
11	Association		Clarence E. Seipel.....	F	

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year.	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
176	40	597	300	200	200	5	45	\$100
177	64	310	353	-----	200	5	-----	38 15
178	96	365	400	500	200	1	25	36 77
179	75	865	1 500	-----	156	3	3	25
180	458	2 383	3 150	-----	104	2	2	269 85
181	-----	5 068	-----	-----	230	30	30	-----
182	260	2 710	14 271	273	250	27	27	400
183	210	210	159	-----	4	3	3	-----
184	-----	700	360	-----	187	5	-----	19 25
185	776	2 555	10 692	-----	295	13	13	400
186	190	1 360	-----	-----	191	25	25	46 18
187	41	650	850	1 000	188	1	1	50
188	250	630	1 680	-----	80	2	-----	100
189	-----	1 076	5 512	-----	156	4	-----	-----
190	460	2 684	20 755	-----	289	42	42	500
191	324	12 457	-----	-----	160	8	8	-----
192	-----	350	-----	-----	190	-----	-----	-----
193	100	716	795	-----	40	2	-----	40 87
194	40	1 863	644	-----	52	5	5	-----
195	150	2 578	1	1	230	6	63	-----
196	121	489	600	3 000	190	5	10	45 62
197	60	440	1 200	-----	40	2	-----	-----
198	12	1 200	3 500	-----	80	2	-----	51
199	356	a 1 523	3 113	-----	104	12	12	-----
200	17	655	350	1 000	200	2	30	-----
201	261	4 026	23 181	-----	346	30	-----	1000
202	-----	850	-----	-----	200	30	30	-----
203	83	840	1	1	250	-----	6	-----
204	22	2 549	1 100	150	200	1	25	103 40
205	707	6 333	15 053	109	300	30	30	200
206	23	3 463	1	-----	240	12	12	-----
207	53	541	350	300	60	2	-----	-----
208	54	650	565	25	40	2	-----	-----
209	93	953	840	-----	104	2	-----	50 27
210	73	780	2 500	-----	60	1+	-----	44 95
211	234	1 800	2 020	-----	213	20	20	156 72
212	260	3 690	4 000	7 000	190	5	5	785 37
213	-----	256	200	-----	80	2	30	-----
214	128	342	581	1	40	1	25	38 75
215	140	935	2 524	50	135	3	9	35 02
216	177	1 865	200	-----	80	4	1	90
217	-----	3 000	1 200	-----	190	5	-----	25
218	134	695	1 000	-----	52	1	-----	78 08
219	73	356	50	100	190	-----	30	-----
220	-----	1 500	800	100	195	2	6	-----
221	46	1 540	3 265	-----	104	8	60	-----

a For year ending Feb. 28, 1900.

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
-----	-----	\$100	\$48 99	\$10	-----	\$58 99	176
\$38 15	-----	76 30	76 30	-----	-----	76 30	177
36 77	-----	73 54	73 54	-----	-----	73 54	178
37 50	\$47 50	110	75	10	-----	85	179
127 02	18 35	415 22	404 73	-----	-----	404 73	180
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	181
150	407 06	957 06	380 53	231	\$185 51	797 04	182
150	232	382	108 56	-----	73 26	181 82	183
19 25	-----	38 50	38 50	-----	-----	38 50	184
150	179 14	729 14	368 47	100	223 64	692 11	185
58	-----	104 18	104 18	-----	-----	104 18	186
-----	-----	50	50	-----	-----	50	187
100	219	202 19	200	-----	-----	200	188
55	63 96	118 96	103 37	-----	49 35	152 72	189
200	140 94	840 94	431 67	208	201 27	840 94	190
-----	177	177	41	120	-----	161	191
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	192
-----	-----	40 87	114 14	-----	-----	114 14	193
-----	-----	51 34	25 68	26	-----	51 68	194
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3	195
45 62	-----	91 24	91 24	-----	-----	91 24	196
-----	165 33	165 33	165 33	-----	-----	165 33	197
-----	-----	51	11	40	-----	51	198
-----	618 75	618 75	49 85	156	150	355 85	199
-----	-----	-----	4 50	-----	-----	4 50	200
200	84 45	1 284 45	285 20	467	481 26	1 283 46	201
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	202
-----	-----	103 40	103 40	-----	-----	103 40	203
200	815 36	1 215 36	678 28	240	437 99	1 356 27	204
-----	20	20	20	-----	47 50	67 50	205
12 83	34 33	47 16	53 95	-----	-----	53 95	206
-----	53 06	53 06	52 88	-----	-----	52 88	207
50	-----	100 27	100 27	-----	-----	100 27	208
-----	-----	44 95	34 95	10	-----	44 95	209
86 73	-----	243 45	223 45	-----	20	243 45	210
113 57	-----	898 94	358 94	540	-----	898 94	211
-----	-----	77 50	77 50	-----	-----	77 50	212
38 75	3 25	73 27	70 02	-----	3 25	73 27	213
43 80	11 34	144 64	137 41	-----	-----	137 41	214
-----	-----	25	-----	-----	-----	25	215
78 09	-----	156 17	156 17	-----	-----	156 17	216
27 58	27 58	55 16	55 16	-----	34	55 50	217
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	218
26 55	377 34	403 89	79 18	50	217 36	346 54	219
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	220

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
221	Claverack.....	Hudson river institute.....	1854	I	i
222	Clayton.....	High school.....	1889	I	i
223	Clayville.....	High school.....	1878	I	i
224	Cleveland.....	Union school.....	1886	I	i
225	Clifton Springs.....	High school.....	1894	I	i
226	Clinton.....	Hamilton college.....	1812	I	r-i 1 Je 95
227	".....	High school.....	1891	I	i
228	".....	Houghton seminary.....	1854	I	i
229	Clyde.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
230	Clymer.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
231	Cobleskill.....	High school.....	1887	I	i
232	Coeymans.....	Union school.....	1897	I	i
233	Cohocton.....	High school.....	1880	I	i
234	Cohoes.....	City.....	1856	.....	.....
235	".....	Egberts high school.....	1880	I	i
236	".....	St Bernard's academy.....	1890	I	i
237	".....	Y. M. C. A.....	1884	.....	.....
238	Coldspring.....	Haldane high school.....	1892	I	i
239	Collegepoint.....	Conrad Poppenhusen ass'n.....	1868	I	i
240	Collins Center.....	Union school.....	1899	I	i
241	Colton.....	Union school.....	1894	I	i
242	Constableville.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
243	Cooperstown.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
244	Copake.....	Copake free.....	21 N 1899	R	cp 15 F 00
245	Copenhagen.....	High school.....	1886	I	i
246	Corfu.....	Union school.....	1896	I	i
247	Corinth.....	High school.....	1892	I	i
248	Corning.....	Corning free academy.....	1872	I	i
249	".....	Corning free.....	18 JI 1873	GR	c 1 Mr 97
250	".....	Northside high school.....	1896	I	i
251	Cornwall.....	Cornwall public.....	1895	R	cp 28 F 95
252	Cornwall on the Hudson	Cornwall-on-Hudson public.....	1894	R	cp 26 Je 95
253	".....	High school.....	1894	I	i
254	".....	N. Y. military academy.....	1889	I	i
255	Corona.....	Htgh school.....	.....	I	i
256	Cortland.....	Franklin Hatch lib. ass'n.....	1886	G	.....
257	".....	State normal school.....	.....	I	.....
258	".....	Union school.....	1880	I	i
259	Coxsackie.....	High school.....	1880	I	i
260	Crownpoint.....	Hammond.....	7 S 1884	R	c 21 D 99 cp 12 D 94
261	".....	Union school.....	1879	I	i
262	Cuba.....	Cuba circ. lib. ass'n.....	2 My 1872	G	a 25 Je 00
263	".....	High school.....	1869	I	i
264	Dalton.....	Union school.....	1893	I	i
265	Dannemora.....	Clinton prison.....	.....	L	.....
265	Dansville.....	Dansville public.....	18 JI 1893	R	c 13 D 93

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
...	...	A. L. Travis.....	Fl ...	221
...	...	Ernest Robinson.....	Fl ...	222
...	...	Ethel Dewing.....	F ...	223
...	...	W. J. Somers.....	F ...	224
...	...	H. G. Wolcott.....	Fl ...	225
...	...	M. G. Dodge.....	F ...	226
...	...	Ida A. Holgate.....	F ...	227
...	...	A. G. Benedict.....	Fl ...	228
...	...	M. E. Ackerman.....	Fl ...	229
...	...	F. E. Baker.....	Fl ...	230
...	...	W. H. Ryan.....	F ...	231
...	...	W. B. Carhart.....	Fl ...	232
...	...	Bertha Shafer.....	F ...	233
...	...	R. A. Ross.....	F ...	234
...	...	W. P. Thomson.....	Fl ...	235
...	...	Sr Mary Clare.....	Fl ...	236
...	...	C. R. Ford.....	R. Fl.	237
...	...	Otis Montrose.....	F ...	238
...	...	F. Martens.....	F ...	239
...	...	H. J. Russell.....	Fl ...	240
...	...	E. W. Sullivan.....	F ...	241
...	...	J. L. Beha.....	Fl ...	242
...	...	Antoinette Abrams.....	F ...	243
5	Association.....	Mary L. Wilsey.....	F ...	244
...	...	F. A. Walker.....	F ...	245
...	...	Lafayette Clapp.....	Fl ...	246
...	...	A. M. Hollister.....	F ...	247
...	...	L. R. Hunt.....	R. Fl.	248
11	Association.....	Mary C. Drake.....	F ...	249
...	...	Stella M. Backer.....	F ...	250
5	Bd of education.....	H. C. Woodworth.....	F ...	251
5	Bd of education.....	Leonora Pope.....	F ...	252
...	...	F. C. White.....	Fl ...	253
...	...	C. J. Wright.....	Fl ...	254
...	...	J. D. Dillingham.....	Fl ...	255
...	...	Mary E. Hubbard.....	R. S..	256
...	...	F. E. Parker.....	Fl ...	257
...	...	F. E. Smith.....	Fl ...	258
...	...	G. W. Fairgrieve.....	F ...	259
5	1 for life, 3 by bd ed'n (sch. pr.) 1 ex off ..	J. B. Southard.....	F ...	260
...	...	A. B. Vossler.....	Fl ...	261
7	Association.....	Harriet W. Armstrong.....	S ...	262
...	...	Burr Lewis.....	Fl ...	263
...	...	E. M. Peckham.....	Fl ...	264
...	...	J. E. Metcalfe.....	Fl ...	265
5	Board of education.....	Susie M. Parker.....	F ...	265

No	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
221	-----	1 655	100	-----	80	2	-----	-----
222	2	659	1 000	-----	176	5	30	\$3
223	115	728	432	50	78	2	-----	-----
224	61	502	349	150	200	2	6	50
225	128	803	5 200	?	40	1	-----	58 49
226	945	40 353	4 447	?	257	6	6	-----
227	250	2 070	2 400	-----	48	2	-----	158 88
228	-----	2 433	5 000	-----	250	98	-----	-----
229	101	2 061	-----	-----	200	-----	30	82
230	32	271	350	?	174	1	-----	67
231	2	1 410	-----	-----	40	2	25	-----
232	-----	257	560	820	185	3	25	-----
233	-----	1 250	1 600	-----	50	2	-----	10
234	210	4 027	19 452	-----	198	26	-----	-----
235	-----	1 280	-----	-----	195	6	25	-----
236	-----	720	510	-----	189	5	-----	-----
237	3	380	50	-----	365	45	72	-----
238	200	2 500	2 426	-----	225	5	-----	25
239	48	3 091	970	115	365	4	78	-----
240	80	248	619	-----	180	6	6	71 97
241	3	500	1 000	-----	187	5	25	3
242	-----	455	-----	-----	181	4	25	-----
243	341	3 390	4 020	-----	180	4	-----	25
244	150	150	485	-----	200	30	-----	-----
245	425	1 770	1 150	125	80	2	-----	100
246	50	590	250	-----	192	15	25	25
247	-----	1 147	3 124	324	193	4	4	74 71
248	-----	781	-----	6 000	189	-----	45	-----
249	151	8 285	11 858	-----	300	24	-----	800
250	-----	790	317	-----	192	10	15	-----
251	69	998	3 600	-----	150	3	-----	100
252	224	2 123	5 235	-----	156	5	5	100
253	436	903	270	-----	180	-----	5	37 64
254	144	5 540	4 000	500	365	35	35	-----
255	-----	1 188	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
256	141	4 140	8 782	-----	308	61	61	-----
257	488	7 378	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
258	126	1 488	2 500	200	80	2	-----	127 46
259	-----	801	175	350	187	5	-----	-----
260	242	1 502	2 882	-----	155	4	4	18
261	141	600	-----	8 000	185	-----	30	94 33
262	70	1 865	2 000	-----	52	2	-----	-----
263	91	524	-----	-----	183	25	25	55 15
264	50	548	804	150	205	30	30	25
265	300	4 800	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
265	380	3 866	19 397	61	208	12	12	600

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

193

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	\$3	\$3	.....	.....	\$3	221
.....	.....	3	118 90	.....	.....	118 90	222
\$3	\$46 84	96 84	66 50	.....	\$30 34	96 84	223
58 48	.....	116 97	116 97	.....	24 77	141 74	224
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
200	1 950	2 150	1 450	\$700	.....	21 50	226
126 13	.....	285 01	285 01	.....	.....	285 01	227
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228
82	.....	164	16 05	20	.....	36 05	229
25	.....	92	82 50	.....	9 50	92	230
.....							
100	115 41	215 41	7 50	.....	.....	7 50	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
.....	1 90	11 90	.....	.....	10	10	233
.....	100	100	464 45	.....	166 75	631 20	234
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237
61 50	.....	86 50	26 80	.....	.....	26 80	238
.....	202	202	116 20	84	1 80	202	239
25	.....	96 97	96 97	.....	.....	96 97	240
.....							
.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	241
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242
165	23 90	213 90	337 44	50	.....	387 44	243
102 50	12 50	177	.....	20	33 87	53 87	244
100	.....	200	200	.....	.....	200	245
.....							
25	.....	50	50	.....	215	52 15	246
70	25	169 71	97 21	.....	72 50	169 71	247
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248
200	.....	1 000	188 23	306 25	95 31	589 79	249
.....	.....	.....	10 15	25	.....	35 15	250
.....							
95	8 69	203 69	63 35	26 56	1 32	91 23	251
60	15 35	175 35	174 76	42	5 25	222 01	252
77 96	.....	115 60	111 45	.....	3	114 45	253
.....	180	180	180	.....	.....	180	254
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255
.....	894 52	894 52	165 76	450	110 21	725 97	256
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 200	.....	1 200	257
88 29	.....	215 75	215 75	.....	.....	215 75	258
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259
120	49 40	187 40	183 62	.....	16 53	200 15	260
.....							
94 33	17	205 66	275 66	.....	.....	275 66	261
.....	1 011 40	1 011 40	132	.....	430 83	562 83	262
50	.....	105 15	105 15	.....	.....	105 15	263
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265
200	142 75	942 75	444 30	175	200 37	819 67	266

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
266	Dansville.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
267	Dayton.....	Union school.....	1895	I	i
268	Delevan.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
269	Delhi.....	Delaware academy.....	1819	I	i
270	Depew.....	R. R. Y. M. C. A.....	17 O 1853	I	r 2 Je 98
271	".....	Union school.....	1895	I	i
272	Deposit.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
273	Dernyter.....	High school.....	1874	I	i
274	Dexter.....	High school.....	1896	I	i
275	Dobbs Ferry.....	Union school.....	1837	I	i
276	Dolgeville.....	High school.....	1887	I	i
277	Dryden.....	High school.....	1871	I	i
278	".....	Southworth.....	1883	G	a 12 D 94
279	Dundee.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
280	Dunkirk.....	Acad. school.....	?	I	i
281	".....	Brooks memorial.....	22 Je 1899	I	r 20 Ja 99
282	".....	Dunkirk school.....	1893	.....	.....
283	".....	St Mary's academy.....	1861	.....	.....
284	".....	St Mary's acad. school.....	1861	I	i
285	Earlville.....	High school.....	1892	I	i
286	East Anzora.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
287	East Bloomfield.....	High school.....	1891	I	i
288	East Chatham.....	East Chatham public.....	4 Je 1893	R	c 15 D 98 cp 9 F 93
289	East Hampton.....	Union school.....	1893	I	i
290	East Islip.....	Union school.....	1897	I	i
291	East Pembroke.....	Union school.....	1893	I	i
292	East Randolph.....	Union school.....	1896	I	i
293	East Springfield.....	East Springfield academy.....	1880	I	i
294	East Syracuse.....	High school.....	1880	I	i
295	Easton.....	Easton lib. ass'n.....	1895	G	a 28 F 93
296	Eaton.....	Union school.....	1895	I	i
297	Eddytown.....	Starkey seminary.....	1839	I	i
298	Eden.....	Union school.....	1896	I	i
299	Edmeston.....	High school.....	1895	I	i
300	Elba.....	Union school.....	1897	I	i
301	Elbridge.....	Muuro coll. institute.....	.....	I	i
302	Elizabethtown.....	Elizabethtown lib. ass'n.....	26 Ag 1884	G	a 26 Je 95
303	".....	High school.....	1867	I	i
304	Ellenville.....	Ellenville public.....	1893	R	c 21 Je 93
305	".....	High school.....	.....	I	i
306	Ellicottville.....	High sch. Harmon.....	1892	I	i
307	Ellington.....	High school.....	1871	I	i
308	Elmhurst.....	Newton high school.....	.....	I	i
309	Elmira.....	Elmira college.....	1855	I	i
310	".....	Elmira free academy.....	1846	I	i

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of ase	No.
No.	Elected by			
.....		E: J. Bonner.....	Fl	266
.....		C. H. Iuman.....	F.....	267
.....		A. B. Hall.....	Fl	268
.....		E. D. Holmes.....	F.....	269
.....		W. F. Inskip.....	F.....	270
.....		G: L. Hanley.....	F.....	271
.....		G. W. Pye.....	F.....	272
.....		I. S. Sears.....	Fl	273
.....		B. W. Alverson.....	F.....	274
.....		G. A. Morrison.....	Fl	275
.....		James Eggenberger	Fl	276
.....		H. D. Cannon.....	Fl	277
7	Corporation.....	Lillian Mirick.....	F.....	278
.....		J. M. Thompson.....	Fl	279
.....		Nora I. Hayes.....	Fl	280
.....		Carrie M. Monchow.....	F.....	281
.....		J. W. Babcock.....	Fl	282
.....		Albert Phelan.....	Pri.....	283
.....		Sr Frances de Sales.....	Fl	284
.....		F. M. Markham.....	F.....	285
.....		E. Hambleton.....	F.....	286
.....		D. B. Williams.....	F.....	287
3	School district.....	S. B. Smith.....	F.....	288
.....		W. S. French.....	Fl	289
.....		H. M. Tracy.....	Fl	290
.....		W: H. Dyer.....	F.....	291
.....		Genevieve Crawford.....	F.....	292
.....		E. V. Ostrander.....	Fl	293
.....		S. R. Brown.....	Fl	294
7	Association.....	Mary S. Taylor.....	F.....	295
.....		Ada D. Franklin.....	F.....	296
.....		C. C. Wilcox.....	F.....	297
.....		L. E. Boutwell.....	F.....	298
.....		Calvin Derrick.....	F.....	299
.....		A. M. Mellroy.....	F.....	300
.....		L. G. Turney.....	Fl	301
6	Association.....	Mary E. Hale.....	F.....	302
.....		C: W. Dunn.....	R. Fl	303
5	School district.....	Retta L. Russell.....	F.....	304
.....		J: W. Chandler.....	Fl	305
.....		C. J. Melrose.....	Fl	306
.....		E: C. Hawley.....	F.....	307
.....		F. H. Mead.....	Fl	308
.....		A. C. MacKenzie.....	Fl	309
.....		C. W. Evans.....	Fl	310

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
266	-----	200	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
267	14	529	430	†	188	2	35	-----
268	-----	721	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
269	4	2 000	220	500	200	4	10	-----
270	540	1 940	4 592	500	300	36	36	-----
271	250	1 080	2 500	-----	200	2	-----	\$25
272	31	2 390	1 300	-----	70	2	-----	-----
273	-----	777	1 202	-----	181	5	25	-----
274	141	1 047	700	2 000	193	8	35	40 50
275	-----	563	2 160	-----	200	†	-----	-----
276	5	620	721	-----	186	2	2	-----
277	11	631	-----	-----	40	3	-----	-----
278	459	7 627	7 800	†	298	24	42	200
279	-----	536	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
280	154	1 455	1 725	300	80	1	-----	146 39
281	820	3 503	32 360	-----	358	43½	43½	1 250
282	310	2 213	6 260	-----	200	1	25	146 56
283	45	4 500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
284	25	706	†	†	192	25	25	-----
285	15	500	450	-----	38	1	-----	17 50
286	233	3 550	5 778	1 100	214	30	35	150
287	65	1 280	1 400	-----	40	1	-----	57
288	38	1 277	1 298	800	210	20	-----	25
289	30	592	-----	-----	200	30	30	26 50
290	320	645	125	1 000	40	1	-----	100
291	-----	500	2 500	2 000	80	2	5	-----
292	46	376	177	-----	200	2½	-----	25
293	-----	300	46	-----	190	10	20	-----
294	200	2 025	-----	20 000	160	10	-----	50
295	105	1 086	1 279	-----	156	3	-----	50
296	77	583	1 209	1 080	180	1	30	11 29
297	174	3 505	1 800	2 200	280	14	14	-----
298	-----	430	400	1 700	172	5	30	-----
299	65	927	587	200	185	3	3	16
300	75	385	1 200	100	40	1½	-----	25
301	-----	878	†	†	200	5	-----	-----
302	101	2 078	3 725	-----	120	6	6	-----
303	1	751	-----	-----	200	-----	35	15 80
304	395	3 141	24 806	-----	306	24	-----	500
305	-----	373	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
306	77	1 032	2 400	-----	48	2	-----	100
307	2	1 200	800	-----	40	1	-----	8
308	-----	702	-----	-----	191	2	30	-----
309	-----	6 120	-----	-----	268	-----	70	-----
310	252	3 115	1 582	†	191	5	-----	436 47

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268
.....	.....	.....	\$42 50	.....	\$15	\$57 50	269
\$200	\$200	\$400	400	.....	.....	400	270
25	150	200	200	.....	.....	200	271
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272
40 49	.....	80 99	36 35	.....	.....	36 35	273
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276
14 50	.....	14 50	6	.....	.....	6	277
200	765	1 165	691 08	\$400	118	1 209 08	278
75	.....	221 39	186 39	35	.....	221 39	279
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
200	926 43	2 376 43	1 016 82	555 36	210 41	1 782 59	281
69 73	.....	216 29	216 29	.....	.....	216 29	282
.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	45	283
.....	10 20	10 20	18 24	.....	.....	18 24	284
17 50	.....	35	35	.....	.....	35	285
.....							
150	.....	300	260 70	.....	39 30	300	286
57	.....	114	114	.....	14	128	287
22 50	.....	47 50	38 14	.....	8 63	46 77	288
.....	.....	26 50	35 50	.....	.....	35 50	289
164	.....	264	264	.....	.....	264	290
.....							
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	291
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292
50	70 55	170 55	3 40	25	.....	28 40	293
50	17 89	117 89	95 74	25	12 19	132 93	294
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295
56	.....	67 29	67 29	.....	.....	67 29	296
130 46	124 20	254 66	307 47	48 50	.....	355 97	297
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298
16	.....	32	31 48	.....	.....	31 48	299
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	300
.....							
.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	301
100	156 97	256 97	158 48	.....	32 58	191 06	302
.....	.....	15 80	15 80	.....	.....	15 80	303
200	297 94	997 94	405 56	240	319 84	965 42	304
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305
.....							
100	.....	200	81 83	.....	.....	81 83	306
.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	307
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
100	.....	536 47	198 57	300	.....	493 57	310

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
311	Elmira	N. Y. state reformatory	1876	I	.....
312	"	Steele memorial	1893	G	r 26 Je 99
313	Elmira Heights	Union school	1895	I	i
314	Essex	Essex free	29 Ag, 8 S 1899	I	cp 21 D 99
315	"	Union school .....	.....	S	i
316	Fabius	High school	?	I	i
317	Fairfield	Fairfield seminary	1803	I	i
318	Fairhaven	Union school	1891	I	i
319	Fairport	Fairport public	23 O 1895	R	cp 21 N 95
320	"	High school	1870	I	i
321	Falconer	Union school	1894	I	i
322	Far Rockaway	High school	1890	I	i
323	Fayetteville	High school	?	I	i
324	Fillmore	Wide-awake club	1 My 1897	R	cp 4 N 97
325	Fishkill	Union school	1894	I	i
326	Fishkill on the Hudson	Union school .....	.....	I	i
327	Florida	S. S. Seward institute	1847	I	i
328	Flushing	Flushing institute	1874	I	i
329	"	Flushing lib. ass'n	10 N 1858	G	r 2 Ja 96
330	"	High school .....	.....	I	i
331	"	St Joseph's academy	1874	I	i
332	Fonda	High school	1887	I	i
333	Forestport	Forestport lit. & social union	1896	G	r 17 S 97
334	Forestville	Forestville free academy	1867	I	i
335	Fort Ann	Union school	1895	I	i
336	Fort Covington	Fort Covington free academy .....	.....	I	i
337	Fort Edward	Fort Edward coll. institute	1854	I	i
338	"	High school	1870	I	i
339	Fort Plain	Clinton Lib. institute	1831	I	i
340	"	Fort Plain free	1885	R	c 5 Je 94
341	"	High school .....	.....	I	i
342	Frankfort	High school	1891	I	i
343	Franklin	Delaware lit. institute	1835	I	i
344	Franklinville	Franklinville free	20 J 1899	R	cp 21 D 99
345	Fredonia	Ten Broeck free academy	1867	I	i
346	"	D. R. Barker lib. ass'n	21 Je 1875	L	r 12 J 95
347	Freeport	State normal school .....	.....	I	c 21 D 99
348	"	Freeport public	5 D 1895	R	cp 21 N 95
349	Freeville	High school .....	.....	I	i
350	Frewsburg	Union school	1898	I	i
351	Friendship	Friendship free	13 D 1898	R	cp 27 Je 98
352	"	High school	1890	I	i
353	Fulton	Fulton public	1895	R	c 21 N 95
354	"	High school .....	.....	I	i
355	Fultonville	Union school	1891	I	i

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
---	-----	A. E. Upham.....	F1 ...	311
---	-----	Kate D. Andrew.....	F.....	312
---	-----	C: H. Kent.....	F1.....	313
5	Adeline M. Noble.....	P. H. Boyle.....	F.....	314
---	-----	C. H. Stafford.....	F1.....	315
---	-----	M. J. Multer.....	F1 ...	316
---	-----	F. F. Gray.....	F1.....	317
---	-----	Josephine G. Wettling.....	F1.....	318
5	Bd of education.....	Lester Sumereski.....	F.....	319
---	-----	A. C. Simmons.....	F1.....	320
---	-----	J. S. Wright.....	F1 ..	321
---	-----	S. J. Ellsworth.....	F1.....	322
---	-----	A. E. Chase.....	F.....	323
3	Wide-awake club.....	Grace S. Brooks.....	F.....	324
---	-----	E. B. Du Mond.....	R.....	325
---	-----	L. N. Crane.....	F1 ...	326
---	-----	E. F. Brown.....	F1.....	327
---	-----	E. A. Fairchild.....	F1.....	328
---	-----	Louise G. Hinsdale.....	F.....	329
---	-----	Jean Ely.....	F.....	330
---	-----	Sr St Teresa.....	F1.....	331
---	-----	E. B. Robbins.....	F.....	332
---	-----	H. D. Utley.....	F.....	333
---	-----	A. C. Anderson.....	F.....	334
---	-----	Mary Bailey.....	F.....	335
---	-----	Alice I. Pike.....	F1.....	336
---	-----	J. E. King.....	F1.....	337
---	-----	Helen F. Young.....	F.....	338
---	-----	W. C. Joslin.....	F1.....	339
8	Contributors of \$1 previous year.....	Maria Ehle.....	F.....	340
---	-----	R. H. Belloms.....	F1 ...	341
---	-----	S. J. Slawson.....	F1.....	342
---	-----	E. E. French.....	F1.....	343
3	Association.....	Hamilton Terry.....	F1.....	344
---	-----	Isabelle B. Greene.....	F.....	345
---	-----	F. N. Jewett.....	F1 ...	346
5	Bd of education.....	C. W. Oley.....	F.....	347
---	-----	C. W. Oley.....	F1.....	348
---	-----	H. A. Jennison.....	F1.....	349
---	-----	G: R. Raynor.....	F1.....	350
7	Contr's of \$1 prev. yr, pres. bd of ed. ex off.....	Mae Brown.....	F.....	351
---	-----	W. W. Miller.....	F.....	352
5	District.....	Helen B. Emens.....	F.....	353
---	-----	B. G. Clapp.....	F1.....	354
---	-----	Henry Wheaton.....	F1.....	355

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
311	281	4 000						
312	2 019	6 703	37 436	350	309	27	36	\$200
313	71	840	1 000		80	1		32 19
314	550	550	2 301		84	14	14	
315		341						
316	128	550	436	†	185	3	20	75
317		3 590			265	14	14	
318	33	380	23	209	186	10	15	3 24
319	50	1 029	8 429		155	5		150
320	75	500	†		200	25	25	50
321	13	400	504	326	76	1		25
322		628	2 555		80	2		
323	73	1 929	1 438	†	42	2	†	25
324	92	768	2 498		156	4½	4½	
325	98	542			200		25	25 31
326		354						
327	68	1 227	120		180	3		
328	7	1 395						
329	626	6 450	27 210	†	291	38	38	1 865
330	44	3 118	1 000		191	35	35	18 85
331	220	2 020		400	70	†	1	
332	67	1 690	2 800	500	80	2		42 89
333	478	723	1 128		365	24	84	
334	68	1 208	1 698		100	2		40
335	110	660	500	†	199	2		50
336	71	350	400		200	25		25
337		1 152			200	5	10	
338		2 350	6 000	250	80	3		90 80
339		† 1 500			175	25	30	
340		1 252	4 140		132	8½		200
341	68	949	1 877	†	49	1½		121 06
342	175	1 000	1 200		187	2	25	50
343		2 075			180	5	5	
344	9	750	100		180		5	
345	501	6 217	29 809	†	290	30½	30½	500
346	51	2 317						
347	277	2 083	6 455	300	155	3		100
348		237		300	186	30	30	
349	42	292	200	400	200	25	25	25
350	31	465	1 000		200	2	25	26 33
351	390	1 460	8 588		150	7	7	200
352	63	1 518	10 000		200	40		171 49
353	458	3 725	20 711	728	317	48	48	
354		1 119						
355	125	1 095	690		200	1	6	25

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

201

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311
.....	\$4 795 78	\$4 995 76	\$564 12	\$1 006	\$3 012 04	\$4 582 16	312
\$31 28	.....	63 47	63 47	.....	.....	63 47	313
200	200	400	413 21	36	15	464 21	314
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315
.....	75	150	150	.....	.....	150	316
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317
.....	.....	324	324	.....	.....	324	318
.....	19 02	169 02	75 39	44 50	47 11	167	319
50	.....	100	101 34	.....	.....	101 34	320
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	321
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	323
25	259 40	284 40	77 73	35	163 42	276 15	324
25	.....	50 31	47 31	.....	3	50 31	325
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328
200	1 219 44	3 284 44	464 19	1 272 05	1 497 86	3 234 10	329
18 85	.....	37 70	37 70	.....	.....	37 70	330
.....	10	10	16	.....	40	16 40	331
25	.....	67 89	67 89	.....	.....	67 89	332
.....	125 97	125 97	73 34	.....	50 76	124 10	333
40	.....	80	80	.....	.....	80	334
50	.....	100	100	25	.....	125	335
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	337
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338
.....	.....	90 80	40 80	50	.....	90 80	339
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340
163 79	102 50	466 29	102 33	156	54 53	312 86	341
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
121 06	.....	242 12	242 12	.....	.....	242 12	343
126 50	49	225 50	225 50	.....	.....	225 50	344
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346
200	333 39	1 033 39	315 33	497	135 24	947 57	347
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348
100	229 12	429 42	205 11	100	14 14	319 25	349
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	351
.....	.....	26 33	26 33	.....	.....	26 33	352
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353
200	260 44	660 44	386 59	.....	117 45	504 04	354
.....	.....	171 49	171 49	.....	.....	171 49	355
200	738 68	938 68	200 57	340 15	324 12	864 84	356
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357
47 91	22 91	95 82	95 82	.....	.....	95 82	358

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
356	Gainesville.....	Union school.....	1886	I	i
357	Galway.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
358	Geneseo.....	Wadsworth.....	1869	L	.....
359	Geneva.....	De Lancey school.....	1868	I	i
360	".....	High school.....	1839	I	i
361	".....	Hobart college.....	1822	I	i
362	Georgetown.....	Union school.....	1898	I	i
363	Ghent.....	Ghent public..... 17 N	1899	R	cp 21 D 99
364	Gilbertsville.....	Gilbertsville free.....	1889	G	a 12 D 94
365	".....	High school.....	1895	I	i
366	Glencove.....	Glencove public..... 16 My	1894	R	{ c 18 Mr 97 cp 12 D 94
367	Glenhaven.....	Glenhaven public.....	1893	R	cp 13 D 93
368	Glens Falls.....	Crandall free..... 11 J	1892	R	c 9 F 93
369	".....	Glens Falls academy.....	1841	I	i
370	".....	High school.....	?	I	i
371	Gloversville.....	Gloversville free..... 15 J	1880	LG	r 30 J1 95
372	".....	High school.....	?	I	i
373	Goshen.....	High school.....	1891	I	i
374	Gouverneur.....	High school.....	1828	I	i
375	".....	Reading room ass'n.....	1885	G	r 30 Je 98
	Gowanda.....	Gowanda free..... 2 My	1900	R	cp 25 Je 00
376	".....	High school..... 3 My	1863	I	i
377	Grahamsville.....	Daniel Pierce.....	1898	R	cp 15 D 98
378	Granville.....	High school.....	1891	I	i
379	Great Valley.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
380	Greatneck.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
381	Greene.....	High school.....	1860	I	i
382	Greenport.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
383	Greenville.....	Greenville free academy.....	.....	I	i
384	Greenwich.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
385	Greenwood.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
386	Groton.....	Groton public.....	1896	R	cp 19 Mr 96
387	".....	High school.....	.....	I	i
388	Hamburg.....	Hamburg free..... 18 O	1896	I	r 13 Ja 97
389	".....	High school.....	.....	I	i
390	Hamilton.....	Colgate academy.....	1873	I	i
391	".....	Colgate university.....	1820	I	i
392	".....	High school.....	1893	I	i
393	Hammond.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
394	Hammondsport.....	Hammondsport public.....	1896	R	c 15 O 96
395	".....	High school.....	1886	I	i
396	Hancock.....	High school.....	1870	I	i
397	Hannibal.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
	Harriettstown.....	Harriettstown public..... 31 J1, 7 Ag	1899	R	cp 21 D 99
398	Harrison.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
399	Hartwick.....	Union school.....	1898	I	i
400	Hartwick Seminary.....	Hartwick seminary.....	1797	I	i

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
.....	.....	R. C. Gibbs	F	356
.....	.....	Daisy L. Shaw	F	357
.....	.....	.....	F	358
.....	.....	Mary S. Smart	F1 ...	359
.....	.....	W. H. Truesdale	F	360
.....	.....	C. D. Vail	R. F1 ..	361
.....	.....	S. W. Kellogg	F	362
5	District.....	Jennie Ashley	F	363
8	Association	Delora A. Daniels	F	364
.....	.....	W. G. Goodwin	F1 ...	365
5	3 by school district, 2 by board of education.	Carolyn S. Reed	F	366
5	District.....	Fannie D. Morris	F	367
17	Henry Crandall.....	Gertrude Ferguson	F	368
.....	.....	D. C. Farr	R. F1 ..	369
.....	.....	E. W. Griffith	F1 ...	370
.....	.....	A. L. Peck	F	371
.....	.....	Mary E. Phillips	F1 ...	372
.....	.....	G. H. Baskerville	F1 ...	373
.....	.....	J. C. Bliss	R. F1 ..	374
.....	.....	N. J. Ellsworth	R. S. ...	375
5	Association .....	.....	F1 ...	.....
.....	.....	R. W. Hughes .....	.....	376
9	Association	Mabelle Grant	F	377
.....	.....	R. E. Brown	F1 ...	378
.....	.....	H. J. Wallace	F1 ...	379
.....	.....	J. W. Jacobus	F	380
.....	.....	Frono Olmstead	F	381
.....	.....	F. J. Squires	F1 ...	382
.....	.....	H. C. W. Kingsbury	F	383
.....	.....	C. L. Morey	F1 ...	384
.....	.....	E. E. Cole	F1 ...	385
5	Bd of education	Helen M. Baldwin	F	386
.....	.....	C: S. Williams	F	387
.....	.....	Harriet N. Van Duzee	F	388
.....	.....	W. B. Chriswell	F	389
.....	.....	G: E. Eddy	F1 ...	390
.....	.....	May F. Smith	R. F1 ..	391
.....	.....	C. H. Van Tyle	F	392
.....	.....	I. G. Adams	F	393
5	Bd of education	Rena Bailey	F	394
.....	.....	M. C. Plough	F1 ...	395
.....	.....	E. W. Cady	R. F1 ..	396
.....	.....	S. F. Worster	F1 ...	397
3	School trustees .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	F. T. Shults	F1 ...	398
.....	.....	G: H. Studley	F1 ...	399
.....	.....	J. L. Kistner	F1 ...	400

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
356	-----	300	180	100	200	30	-----	-----
357	49	442	230	30	200	7½	-----	\$25
358	25	12 639	5 214	-----	296	5	-----	-----
359	8	638	-----	-----	200	30	30	-----
360	347	6 345	31 751	58 750	225	36½	36½	475
361	1 173	37 412	3 955	-----	313	24	36	-----
362	6	215	400	-----	170	†	†	-----
363	244	428	2 050	-----	210	20	-----	75
364	131	1 467	3 578	-----	312	30	30	-----
365	-----	1 200	2 500	-----	200	30	-----	-----
366	478	3 210	5 155	-----	251	5	-----	4 50
367	51	1 030	1 294	-----	113	3	25	-----
368	1 010	8 525	32 746	-----	305	54	54	800
369	-----	7 972	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
370	697	5 739	†	†	181	†	-----	600
371	1 146	a 17 980	63 398	5 182	307	72	72	2 000
372	18	918	-----	-----	193	25	25	10 34
373	234	1 764	873	1 140	187	5	-----	100
374	98	1 489	-----	-----	180	30	30	-----
375	79	1 916	4 415	-----	304	36	36	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
376	-----	862	800	-----	150	3	25	-----
377	296	613	2 939	-----	104	3	3	-----
378	116	1 208	1 145	2 715	181	30	-----	62 16
379	31	260	-----	-----	185	†	-----	11 50
380	92	985	370	-----	100	5	30	50 15
381	20	1 675	800	-----	200	1	-----	45
382	-----	1 129	165	500	183	2½	-----	36 61
383	133	704	246	†	25	†	-----	1 61
384	-----	2 400	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
385	2	418	-----	-----	190	35	-----	3
386	265	1 193	5 355	-----	52	3	-----	150
387	-----	900	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
388	308	983	3 436	-----	247	21	72	-----
389	74	1 714	800	†	179	1½	35	25
390	60	2 425	†	-----	240	60	60	-----
391	1 203	29 382	5 467	-----	313	60	60	-----
392	-----	1 025	2 541	-----	200	5	36	-----
393	-----	275	-----	-----	200	2½	30	-----
394	136	1 732	6 835	-----	156	4	4	225
395	64	408	70	-----	191	7	7	25
396	10	699	2 000	3 000	200	2	20	-----
397	91	400	500	-----	189	30	-----	25
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
398	164	213	-----	-----	187	-----	15	152 05
399	-----	251	485	115	38	1	-----	10
400	500	5 512	300	-----	70	†	-----	-----

a For year ending Jan. 31, 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

205

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356
\$25	.....	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	\$50	357
.....	\$1 007	1 007	.....	.....	.....	891 98	358
.....	6	6	31	.....	.....	31	359
281 50	108	864 50	513 31	\$210 80	\$64 50	788 61	360
.....	2 790 86	2 790 86	683 59	1 324 35	550 50	2 558 44	361
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362
75	31	181	.....	.....	31	31	363
.....	253 65	253 65	110 06	180	60 74	350 80	364
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365
200	19 50	669 50	403 97	78 50	219 32	701 79	366
.....	595 53	595 53	29 63	10	13 89	53 52	367
200	1 030	2 030	834 15	532 34	194 55	1 561 04	368
.....	700	1 300	463	.....	337	800	369
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370
200	5 218 08	7 418 08	1 227 36	2 786 51	1 983 05	5 996 92	371
8 72	.....	19 06	17 44	.....	1 62	19 06	372
100	.....	200	205 45	10	.....	215 45	373
.....	100	100	64 67	.....	.....	64 67	374
.....	625 36	625 36	127 09	212	66 02	405 11	375
.....							
.....	259 70	259 70	423 99	25	16	464 99	376
50	.....	112 16	112 16	.....	.....	112 16	377
10	.....	21 50	21 50	.....	.....	21 50	378
50	.....	100 15	100 15	.....	.....	100 15	379
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380
25	.....	70	50	20	.....	70	381
25	.....	61 61	51 91	10	.....	61 91	382
50 10	12 70	64 41	62 80	.....	1 61	64 41	383
.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	384
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385
125	.....	275	235 64	25	14 53	275 17	386
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387
159 50	243 83	403 33	280 41	.....	214 78	495 19	388
23 55	.....	48 55	47 11	.....	.....	47 11	389
.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	390
.....	1 564 81	1 564 81	1 545 49	.....	.....	1 545 49	391
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393
75	15	315	136 33	62 50	15 80	214 63	394
.....	.....	25	30 76	.....	.....	30 76	395
.....	1 80	1 80	1 80	.....	.....	1 80	396
25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	397
.....							
25	55	232 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	398
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10	399
.....	34 25	34 25	28 12	10	14 76	50 88	400

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
401	Haverstraw	High school.....	?	I i	.....
402	"	King's daughters public	1895	R c	21 N 95
403	Hempstead	High school	1863	I i	.....
404	Herkimer	Herkimer free	1896	R c	21 N 95
405	"	High school .....	.....	I i	.....
406	Hermon	High school .....	.....	I i	.....
407	Hauvelton	Union school .....	.....	I i	.....
408	Highland	Union school	1894	I i	.....
409	Highland Falls	Highland Falls	1884	R c	17 D 96
410	"	Union school .....	.....	I i	.....
	Hilton	Hilton public	1893	I cp	9 F 93
411	Hinsdale	Maplehurst un. school	1898	I i	.....
412	"	Union school	1891	I i	.....
413	Hobart	High school	1894	I i	.....
414	Hogansburg	Hogansburg academy	1889	I i	.....
415	Holland Patent	High school	1806	I i	.....
416	Holley	High school	1868	I i	.....
417	Hollis	Hollis public	1897	R cp	4 N 97
418	"	Union school .....	.....	I i	.....
419	Homer	Homer acad. & un. school	1819	I i	.....
420	Honeoye	Union school	1893	I i	.....
421	Honeoye Falls	High school	1892	I i	.....
422	Hoosick Falls	High school	1880	I i	.....
423	"	St Mary's academy .....	.....	I i	.....
424	Hornellsville	High school	1885	I i	.....
	"	Hornell free lib. ass'n. 19 O	1868	G a	21 Je 93
425	"	St Ann's acad. school	1894	I i	.....
426	Horseheads	High school .....	.....	I i	.....
427	Hudson	Hendrick Hdson free	21 N 1898	I r	16 Je 99
428	Hunter	Hunter public	1896	R cp	19 Mr 96
429	Huntington	High school	1858	I i	.....
430	"	Huntington lib. ass'n	1875	G	.....
431	Ilion	High school .....	.....	I i	.....
432	"	Ilion district	1893	R c	13 D 93
433	"	Ilion free public	1893	L	.....
434	Irondequoit	Union school	1898	I i	.....
435	Irrington	High school	1883	I i	.....
436	Islip	High school	1894	I i	.....
437	Ithaca	Cascadilla school	1876	I i	.....
438	"	Cornell lib. ass'n	1866	L	.....
439	"	Cornell univ. law	1887	I i	.....
440	"	Cornell university	1868	I i	.....
441	"	High school	1876	I i	.....
442	"	N. Y. state coll. of forestry .....	.....	I i	.....
443	Jamaica	High school	1889	I i	.....
444	Jamestown	High school	1868	I i	.....
445	"	James Prendergast free	20 Je 1880	L a	5 Je 94

TRUSTERS		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
5	King's daughters	L. O. Markham	Fl	401
		Mary E. Van Orden	F	402
17	15 by corp., vill. pres. & sup't sch. ex off.	E. F. Knapp	F	403
		Mary L. Avery	F	404
		A. J. Merrell	Fl	405
		C. J. Austin	Fl	406
		C. S. Blood	F	407
		A. S. Donaldson	F	408
6	Association	Helen A. Shottenkirk	F	409
		M. H. Dusenbury	Fl	410
5	Village trustees		F	
		A. T. Caswell	F	411
		Ada Fisk	F	412
		Janet J. Campbell	F	413
		T. L. Pilon	Fl	414
		Edna A. Andrews	F	415
7	Corporation	D. M. Bibby	F	416
		Edna A. Nagle	F	417
		J. A. Loope	Fl	418
		L. H. Tutbill	F	419
		J. R. Foster	Fl	420
		J. G. Smith	Fl	421
		B. F. Cooley	F	422
		D. D. Regan	Fl	423
		Alma E. Tuttle	Fl	424
9	Association	Mary E. Windsor	F	
		S. M. F. Kelly	Fl	425
		G. T. Miller	F	426
5	District	Esther E. Boardman	F	427
		Bertha L. Coons	F	428
		Jared Barhite	F	429
		Mary F. Gaines	R. S.	430
5	Mgrrs Ilton pub. lib. are tr. ex off.	A. W. Abrams	F	431
		Anna H. Perkins	F	432
		Anna H. Perkins	F	433
		John Greene	Fl	434
		Alice S. Cavarly	F	435
		M. I. Hunt	Fl	436
		C. V. Parsell	Fl	437
		S. H. Synnott	F	438
		F. M. Finch	R	439
		G. W. Harris	R. Fl.	440
		F. D. Boynton	Fl	441
		G. W. Harris	Fl	442
		Carrie E. Hoyt	F	443
		Julia G. Bealer	F	444
7	Corporation	Mary E. Hazeltine	F	445

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
401	215	1 024	-----	3 000	195	-----	30	\$72 90
402	280	2 515	7 375	300	100	12½	12½	-----
403	53	1 514	987	?	188	2	25	50 51
404	452	7 152	20 701	?	290	42	42	1 200
405	221	1 302	1 500	-----	200	?	-----	200
406	-----	517	-----	-----	195	?	30	-----
407	131	425	400	-----	185	30	-----	-----
408	-----	700	?	-----	200	?	?	-----
409	139	1 887	5 473	60	313	15	45	-----
410	60	310	-----	-----	182	-----	6	-----
411	113	200	10	-----	50	3	12	50
412	44	782	800	-----	52	1	-----	15
413	118	907	212	-----	40	1	-----	28 82
414	20	1 304	-----	462	186	30	30	-----
415	126	1 014	903	-----	37	1	-----	25
416	14	1 214	2 443	28	31	1	-----	-----
417	208	1 144	3 400	-----	208	4	-----	180
418	-----	200	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
419	15	2 814	3 000	-----	90	3	-----	-----
420	1	433	200	-----	200	30	-----	4 50
421	197	897	-----	450	75	5	30	-----
422	-----	2 531	3 460	100	253	6	6	242 06
423	200	450	-----	-----	200	40	-----	-----
424	91	2 066	2 215	?	185	12½	30	75 55
425	1 179	12 000	27 120	?	309	36	36	1 500
425	155	1 016	1 016	-----	254	6	30	-----
426	22	973	816	-----	76	2	-----	25
427	590	4 561	9 594	-----	496	10	-----	-----
428	75	457	1 600	-----	156	3	3	80
429	?	940	?	?	200	6	6	22 88
430	603	5 044	5 627	-----	299	36	36	-----
431	-----	12 152	?	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
432	125	1 444	5 403	?	308	51	54	-----
433	454	9 428	37 823	?	308	51	54	1 850
434	123	338	358	20	125	5	-----	25
435	-----	2 323	854	-----	67	4	-----	25
436	122	827	4 000	6 000	186	25	25	75 16
437	7	492	-----	-----	200	?	?	-----
438	-----	20 600	41 122	-----	300	36	36	-----
439	885	28 460	-----	-----	311	-----	90	-----
440	13 354	238 376	19 439	92 195	308	84	84	-----
441	151	1 546	1 517	-----	240	50	50	300
442	249	664	-----	-----	308	84	84	-----
443	67	2 000	3 236	?	180	38	-----	-----
444	509	4 442	15 238	36 333	190	32½	32½	838 19
445	652	16 113	59 227	6 300	308	58	58	200

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

209

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
\$50	-----	\$122 90	\$122 90	-----	-----	\$122 90	401
100	\$4 804 09	4 904 09	200 38	\$125	\$78 27	403 65	402
23 30	-----	73 81	73 81	-----	-----	73 81	403
200	395 32	1 795 32	606 37	654 50	665 88	1 926 75	404
-----	-----	200	200	-----	-----	200	405
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	406
100	10	110	100 66	-----	-----	100 66	407
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	408
75	860 34	935 34	126 52	580	211 62	918 14	409
25	-----	25	25	-----	-----	25	410
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
25	-----	75	105	-----	-----	105	411
15	-----	30	31 25	-----	-----	31 25	412
28 82	-----	57 64	57 64	-----	-----	57 64	413
-----	40	40	25	-----	10	35	414
50	25	100	100	-----	-----	100	415
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	416
100	34 67	314 67	90 66	38	89 35	218 01	417
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	418
-----	94 50	94 50	60	-----	-----	60	419
-----	-----	4 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	420
125	-----	125	183 86	-----	60 65	244 51	421
-----	21 16	263 22	-----	90	152 06	242 06	422
-----	-----	-----	296 44	-----	-----	296 44	423
50	-----	125 55	125 55	-----	-----	125 55	424
300	85 10	1 885 10	583 40	609 75	808 40	2 001 55	425
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	426
25	-----	50	43 26	-----	-----	43 26	427
200	200	400	190	100	50	340	428
19	18 03	117 03	31 66	44	20 65	96 31	429
26 90	-----	49 78	51 35	-----	-----	51 35	430
-----	421 90	421 90	133 73	154 17	185 66	473 56	431
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	432
100	102 68	202 68	181 98	-----	-----	181 98	433
-----	165 65	2 015 65	436 85	1 094 11	650 33	2 181 29	434
25	-----	50	50	-----	-----	50	435
-----	-----	25	-----	50	3	53	436
75 16	-----	150 32	150 32	-----	-----	150 32	437
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	438
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	439
-----	34 262	34 262	19 804	13 692	1 310	34 806	440
350	50	700	210 55	-----	96 60	307 15	441
544	-----	544	544	-----	-----	544	442
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	443
266 65	-----	1 104 84	632 84	-----	472	1 104 84	444
200	6 028 25	6 428 25	907 56	2 760	1 732 60	5 400 16	445

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
	Jamestown.....	Y. M. C. A.....	1884	I	r 1 Je 95
446	Jamesville.....	Union school.....	1896	I	i
447	Johnstown.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
448	".....	Johnstown.....	1899	I	r-i 23 Ja 99
449	Jordan.....	Jordan free academy.....	.....	I	i
450	Jordanville.....	Jordanville public.....	1893	R	c 26 Je 99 cp 21 Je 93
451	Joshuas Rock.....	Mountainside free.....	1894	R	cp 5 J1 94
552	Katonah.....	Katonah village imp't soc. 14 My..	1878	I	r 8 Ja 97
453	".....	Union school.....	1897	I	i
454	Keene Valley.....	Keene Valley public.....17 Ag	1893	R	c 21 D 99 cp 13 D 93
455	Keesville.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
456	".....	McAuley acad. school.....	1891	I	i
457	Keuka College.....	Keuka coll. & institute.....	1890	I	r-i 6 N 96
458	Kingston.....	Kingston city.....18 Je	1899	R	c 26 Je 99
459	".....	Kingston free academy.....	1774	I	i
460	".....	Ponckhockie public.....18 Je	1895	R	c 26 Je 99 cp 21 N 95
461	".....	Ponckhockie un. school.....	.....	I	i
462	".....	3d jud. dist. law.....	1876	L	.....
463	Knowlesville.....	Union school.....	1894	I	i
464	Lake Placid.....	Lake Placid public.....5 Ag	1884	R	c 12 D 94
464	".....	Union school.....	?	I	i
465	Lakewood.....	Union school.....	1895	I	i
466	Lancaster.....	High school.....	1860	I	i
467	Lansingburg.....	Lansingburg academy.....	1796	I	i
468	".....	Union school.....	.....	I	i
469	Lawrence.....	High school.....	?	I	i
470	Leroy.....	High school.....	1890	I	i
471	".....	Leroy lib. ass'n.....17 O	1874	G	.....
472	Lestershire.....	Union school.....	1896	I	i
473	Lewiston.....	Union school.....	1873	I	i
474	Liberty.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
475	".....	Liberty public.....12 Ap	1894	R	c 15 D 98 cp 5 Je 94
476	Lima.....	Genesee Wesleyan seminary.....	1830	I	i
477	Limestone.....	Union school.....	1878	I	i
478	Lindenhurst.....	Union school.....	1897	I	i
479	Lisle.....	Union school.....	1873	I	i
480	Little Valley.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
481	Littlefalls.....	High school.....	1845	I	i
482	".....	St Mary's academy.....	.....	I	i
483	Liverpool.....	Liverpool public.....	1893	R	cp 21 Je 93
484	Livingston Manor.....	Union school.....	1898	I	i
485	Livonia.....	High school.....	1892	I	i

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
.....		G: T. Fuggle.....	F.....	446
.....		F. W. Jennings.....	F.....	447
.....		F. W. Jennings.....	F.....	448
.....		Hattie V. Peck.....	F.....	449
5	School district.....	Elizabeth A. Bell.....	F.....	450
7	Corporation.....	Esther Coffin.....	F.....	451
.....		M. Augusta Horton.....	R. S.....	452
.....		G. H. Covey.....	F1.....	453
9	Association.....	Jennie Lawrence.....	F.....	454
.....		E. E. Hinman.....	F1.....	455
.....		Mary C. Dorey.....	F1.....	456
.....		Lora A. Marsh.....	F.....	457
9	Association.....	Elizabeth S. Post.....	F.....	458
.....		M. J. Michael.....	F1.....	459
3	Bd of education.....	W. A. McConnell.....	F.....	460
.....		W. A. McConnell.....	F1.....	461
.....		H. C. Smith.....	R.....	462
.....		Ralph Mosher.....	F.....	463
5	District.....	.....	F.....	.....
.....		C. M. Slocum.....	F1.....	464
.....		G: A. Persell.....	F.....	465
.....		B. B. Farnsworth.....	F1.....	466
.....		J. R. Craighead.....	F1.....	467
.....		W. J. Shelliday.....	F1.....	468
.....		F. DeL. King.....	F.....	469
.....		Emma Hendersou.....	F.....	470
.....		Katherine Cameron.....	F.....	471
.....		E. T. Graves.....	F1.....	472
.....		W: E. Pettit.....	F1.....	473
.....		G: J. Dann.....	F1.....	474
5	Bd of education.....	Linda Horn.....	F.....	475
.....		A. C. Works.....	F1.....	476
.....		F. R. Darling.....	F.....	477
.....		G. C. Schaible.....	F1.....	478
.....		Jessamine A. Ellsworth.....	F.....	479
.....		E. L. Ackley.....	F1.....	480
.....		H. E. Reed.....	F.....	481
.....		W: H. White.....	F1.....	482
3	School district.....	Mabel E. Graves.....	F.....	483
.....		W: K. Lain.....	F.....	484
.....		Martha A. Beecher.....	F1.....	485

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading		Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
446	81	681	582	300	191	1	5	\$75
447		838						
448	401	4 374	23 328	1 674	302	32	32	200
449	56	1 436	500	800	200	1	30	
450	102	1 067	2 216		156	6½		
451		560	900		310	48		
452	826	1 953	1 148	1 276	303	36	36	
453		770	250	300	186	4	25	
454	32	1 749	2 182		157	12	12	
455	57	1 539	437		40	1		81 10
456	6	998			185		63	
457	135	1 509	646		300	9	60	
458	3 069	3 069	19 673		259	39	39	
459		1 500	229		185	25	25	386
460	181	1 599	5 082		132	9	30	108 15
461		324						
462	156	6 202			300		60	600
463	2	544	479	?	200	1		
464	20	227	212	900	190	5	30	
465	93	505	752	50	40	1		30
466	208	1 400	625	2 000	200	30	30	75
467	19	796			192		38	
468	75	5 156			180		30	75
469	251	1 150	3 650	350	60	2	20	90 10
470	79	1 468	2 507	?	200	5	30	100
471	65	2 562	3 280		104	11		
472	20	294	500	?	188	15	45	21 45
473		350	50	200	186	10		
474		442						
475	119	1 565	2 060		176	3		100
476	50	5 150	500		180	25	28	
477	211	800	2 910		40	2		83 93
478	84	518	570	200	41	1	25	10 20
479	51	450	450	?	180	1	30	18 25
480	40	1 272	1 265	?	200	7½	30	25
481	279	4 679	13 300	600	180	29	29	249 85
482		950						
483	23	921	4 603		104	5	5	160
484	75	445	701		80	2		40
485	3	696	700		120	3		

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
\$75		\$150	\$150	\$20		\$170	446
200		400	418 25	420	\$17 25	855 50	447
			46 47			46 47	448
	\$70 30	70 30	93		15 80	108 80	449
	10	10			10	10	450
	305 81	305 81		117	198 45	315 45	451
	172 76	172 76	18 60		40 28	156 38	452
35 84		66 94	66 94	97 50		66 94	453
			16 50			16 50	454
69	69	138	139 64			139 64	455
200	2 294 86	2 494 86	1 284 19	298 50	489 21	2 071 90	456
386		772					457
75	270	185 85	152 90	25	7 95	185 85	458
							459
600		1 200	600	600		1 200	460
							461
30		60	60	15		75	462
120	58 91	253 91	253 91			253 91	463
	108	108	83	25		108	464
75	30	150 30	150 30			150 30	465
58 60		148 70	123 70	25		148 70	466
100		200				89 34	467
	152 85	152 85	25	54	55	134	468
	21 45	42 90	42 90			42 90	469
							470
50	12 25	162 25	100	65	18 25	183 25	471
	60	60	50		30	80	472
71 93		155 86	155 86			155 86	473
10		20 20	20 20			20 20	474
18 25		36 50	36 50			36 50	475
	31 62	56 62	46 22		52	46 74	476
65 65	213 03	528 53	355 50	145	13 08	513 58	477
							478
100		260	12 92	60	2	74 92	479
20		60	60			60	480
	90	90	3 30			3 30	481

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
486	Lockport	High school.....		I	i
	"	Lockport public.....	1893	R	c 9 F 93
487	"	St Joseph's acad. & indst. fem. sch.	1866	I	i
488	Locust Valley.....	Friends academy.....	1877	I	i
	Lodi	Lodi Whittier.....	27 S 1899	R	cp 21 D 99
489	Long Island City.....	High school.....		I	i
490	"	Queens borough.....	10 N 1896	R	c 19 Mr 96
	"	Nelson branch.....			
	" 876 Albert st.	Steinway "		r	24 Ap 99
	" 112 Fulton av.	Astoria "		r	24 Ap 99
491	Lowville.....	Lowville academy.....	1808	I	i
492	Ludlowville.....	Union school.....	1895	I	i
493	Luzerne.....	Union school.....	1898	I	i
494	Lynbrook.....	Union school.....	1897	I	i
495	Lyndonville.....	High school.....	1893	I	i
496	Lyon Mountain.....	Union school.....	1900	I	i
497	Lyons.....	High school.....	1840	I	i
498	Macedon.....	Union school.....	1894	I	i
499	Macedon Center.....	Macedon academy.....	1842	I	i
500	McGraw.....	Union school.....	1864	I	i
501	Machias.....	Union school.....	1898	I	i
502	McLean.....	Union school.....	1898	I	i
503	Madalin.....	Tivoli public.....	1894	R	cp 5 Je 94
504	Madison.....	Union school.....		I	i
505	Madrid.....	Union school.....	1870	I	i
506	Malone.....	Village sch. district.....	1881	I	i
507	"	Wadhams reading circle.....	1894	G.	a 21 N 95
508	Mamaronock.....	Union school.....	?	I	i
509	Manlius.....	High school.....	1879	I	i
510	"	St John's mil. school.....	1869	I	i
511	Marathon.....	Peck memorial.....	17 J 1894	G	a 5 Je 95
512	Marcellus.....	High school.....	1892	I	i
513	Margaretville.....	High school.....	1893	I	i
514	Marion.....	Marion coll. institute.....	1864	I	i
515	Marlboro.....	Union school.....		I	i
516	Massena.....	High school.....	?	I	i
517	"	Massena.....	1897	R	cp 28 Je 97
518	Matteawan.....	High school.....		I	i
519	"	Howland circulating.....	1872	G	.....
520	Mayfield.....	Union school.....		I	i
521	Mayville.....	High school.....	1867	I	i
522	Mechanicsville.....	High school.....	1895	I	i
523	Medina.....	High school.....	1895	I	i
524	Mellenville.....	Mellenville public.....	17 N 1893	R	cp 21 Je 93
525	Merrick.....	Merrick..... public.....	1891	G	.....

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of office	No.
No.	Elected by			
3	Board of education	Edward Hayward	F1	486
		E. H. Belknap	F	
		Sr Veronica	F1	487
5	Association	Emily R. Underhill	F1	488
		P. E. Demarest	F1	489
15	Mayor	Jessie F. Hume	F	490
		W. H. Perry	R. F1	491
		Clifford Edwards	F1	492
		Christopher Keller	F1	493
		W. A. Rue	F	494
		J. H. Filer	F	495
		E. E. Thurber	F1	496
		F. H. Gardner	F	497
		E. E. Collister	F	498
		W. L. Harris	F1	499
		Calvin Place	F	500
		Flora L. Thrasher	F	501
		J. A. Shea	F1	502
3	School district	F. O. Green	F	503
		E. E. Edgerton	F	504
		F. H. Wallace	F1	505
		G. J. Whipple	F	506
5	Association	Mabel F. Donahue	F	507
		W. S. Palmertier	F1	508
		A. S. Knapp	F	509
		H. C. Durston	F1	510
5	Association	J. W. Livingston	F	511
		L. W. Herriek	F	512
		E. L. Countryman	F	513
		W. C. Tift	F1	514
		E. F. Baldwin	F	515
		E. C. Hogmire	F	516
5	Association	Helen M. Andrews	F	517
		G. R. Miller	F1	518
		J. N. Badeau	S	519
		John Dunkin	F1	520
		F. E. Lockhart	F	521
		L. B. Blakeman	F	522
		Laura S. Gay	F	523
3	School district	Minnie DeMyer	F	524
		E. C. Canmann	F	525

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
486	-----	924	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
487	656	7 300	18 853	8 500	289	36	36	\$600
488	24	1 179	460	-----	100	1 ¹	-----	-----
489	95	680	443	-----	37	1	-----	-----
490	-----	1 002	2 000	-----	191	25	-----	-----
491	1 134	14 596	64 386	2 179	307	72	72	5 000
492	493	9 136	35 057	2 173	307	72	72	-----
493	216	3 834	8 405	6	306	36	36	-----
494	425	1 626	20 924	-----	305	48	48	-----
495	15	4 111	688	-----	200	5	30	-----
496	6	385	343	-----	188	5	-----	-----
497	47	343	537	?	200	1	30	40 61
498	89	640	1 291	-----	70	1	-----	25
499	138	860	422	200	200	2	-----	77 50
500	250	350	900	-----	183	5	-----	-----
501	160	3 262	4 000	-----	40	1	-----	74 46
502	4	430	1 500	-----	52	1	30	3
503	1	454	100	-----	193	30	30	-----
504	32	400	200	1 000	192	6	6	38 78
505	176	771	1 693	-----	52	1	-----	25
506	27	247	-----	-----	186	-----	-----	-----
507	10	854	3 315	1 245	205	3	-----	-----
508	-----	446	?	-----	72	2	-----	-----
509	88	788	578	-----	40	1	20	30 96
510	350	6 402	16 427	1 053	263	30	30	-----
511	204	1 315	4 957	117	156	7	7	-----
512	50	657	?	-----	80	1	-----	50
513	32	1 600	542	-----	175	5	-----	-----
514	75	420	?	-----	313	82 ¹	82 ¹	-----
515	469	2 993	9 378	-----	240	32 ¹	32 ¹	50
516	37	850	3 243	150	200	2	30	25
517	119	1 025	800	?	190	2	30	40
518	-----	608	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
519	100	572	2 153	-----	80	2	-----	9 75
520	49	430	650	50	200	1	4	9 84
521	85	670	962	-----	189	4	4	-----
522	-----	665	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
523	141	a 6 498	6 093	-----	310	67	67	-----
524	40	340	640	120	188	25	-----	-----
525	1	1 103	608	92	80	4	-----	6
526	830	4 230	10 000	1 000	90	7	-----	-----
527	163	1 789	3 092	4 000	200	2	30	427 19
528	2	390	185	-----	200	5	-----	-----
529	193	1 131	804	-----	52	2	2	-----

a For year ending Oct. 31, 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

217

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
\$200	\$494 89	\$1 294 89	\$214 36	\$390	\$6	\$650 36	486
21 64	58 54	80 18	14			14	487
			80 18			80 18	488
600	10	5 610	874 03	2 749 50	1 082 69	4 706 22	489
							490
			6			6	491
							492
40 61		81 22	81 22			81 22	493
40 45	3 19	68 64	68 64			68 64	494
75		152 50	152 50			152 50	495
150	151 91	301 91					496
74 47		148 93	148 93	50		198 93	497
	2	5	5			5	498
5	5	10	10			10	499
28 15		66 93	66 93			66 93	500
46 77	33 87	105 64	94 29		4 50	98 79	501
25	26	51	51			51	502
							503
							504
30 96		61 92	61 92			61 92	505
159 67	23 84	183 51	415	250	236 73	901 73	506
	568 67	568 67	206 03		319 74	524 77	507
25	21 20	96 20	53 80			53 80	508
	2 25	2 25	22 50			22 50	509
	100	100	55		20	75	510
200	946 96	1 196 96	446 01	300	230 59	976 60	511
25		50	50			50	512
25	15	80	80			80	513
							514
31	31 26	72 01	71 86		15	72 01	515
9 84		19 68	19 68			19 68	516
50	129 46	179 46	56 17	64	295	123 12	517
							518
	1 062 50	1 062 50	296 01	260	642 30	1 198 31	519
	43 70	43 70	40 06			40 06	520
		6	6			6	521
437 44	360	797 44	797 44			797 44	522
		427 19					523
					35	35	524
	118 58	118 58		26	91 59	117 59	525

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
526	Mexico	Mexico acad. & high school.....	1826	I i	.....
527	Middle Granville	Union school.....	1894	I i	.....
528	Middleburg	High school.....	1883	I i	.....
529	Middleport	High school.....	1892	I i	.....
530	Middletown	High school.....	1887	I i	.....
531	"	Middletown.....7 D, 19 Mr	1879	I r-i	4 My 99
532	"	State hosp. L. S. Bolles memorial.	1891	I i	.....
533	Middleville	Union school.....	1874	I i	.....
534	Milford	Union school.....	1895	I i	.....
535	Millbrook	Millbrook mem. school.....	.....	I i	.....
536	Millerton.....	Union school.....	1896	I i	.....
537	Mineville	High school.....	1892	I i	.....
538	Mohawk	High school.....	.....	I i	.....
539	"	Mohawk public.....	1893	R c	15 D 98
540	Moirs	Union school	1897	I i	13 D 93
541	Monroe	Union school.....	1895	I i	.....
542	Montgomery	High school	1790	I i	.....
543	Monticello	High school	1893	I i	.....
544	Montour Falls.....	Cook academy	1872	I i	.....
545	"	Montour Falls free.....	1874	R op	5 Je 94
546	Mooers	Union school	1895	I i	.....
547	Moravia.....	High school .....	.....	I i	.....
548	Moriah.....	Sherman coll. institute.....	1873	I i	.....
549	Morris	High school	1875	I i	.....
550	Morristown	Morristown public	1894	R c	26 Je 99
551	"	Union school.....	.....	I i	.....
552	Morrisville.....	High school.....	1847	I i	.....
553	Morton Corners	Woodside public.....	1898	R cp	27 Je 98
554	Moscow	Union school.....	.....	I i	.....
555	Mount Kisco	Union school.....	1876	I i	.....
556	Mount Morris	High school.....	1866	I i	.....
557	Mount Upton.....	Union school	1898	I i	.....
558	Mount Vernon.....	High school.....	.....	I i	.....
559	"	Mount Vernon public	1896	R c	19 Mr 96
560	Mumford.....	Union school.....	1897	I i	.....
561	Munnsville.....	Union school.....	1896	I i	.....
562	Nanuet	Nanuet public	1894	R op	12 D 94
563	Naples	High school.....	1862	I i	.....
564	Nassau	Nassau free	1893	R cp	15 N 93
565	New Berlin.....	High school.....	1844	I i	.....
566	"	New Berlin lib. ass'n.....13 Ap	1898	R cp	15 D 98
567	New Brighton.....	Staten Island academy.....	1884	I i	.....
568	New Hartford.....	High school.....	.....	I i	.....
569	New Paltz.....	State normal school.....	1885	I i	.....
570	New Rochelle.....	High school.....	.....	I i	.....
571	"	New Rochelle public.....	1893	R c	5 J1 94
572	New York.....	Academy of Mt St Vincent	1846	I i	.....

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
.....		F. R. Parker	F	526
.....		F. W. Davies	F1	527
.....		S. C. Kimm	F	528
.....		E. J. Manly	F	529
.....		J. F. Tuthill	F1	530
.....		Mary K. Van Keuren	F	531
.....		S. H. Talcott	F1	532
.....		G. S. Hardy	F1	533
.....		Ida B. Squires	F1	534
.....		W: R. Anderson	F1	535
.....		J. S. Luckey	F	536
.....		S. D. McClellan	F	537
.....		S. A. Watson	F1	538
3	District	Grace L. Davis	F	539
.....		N. H. Donovan	F	540
.....		Orville Eichenberg	F1	541
.....		J. I. Harkness	F	542
.....		A. J. Glennie	F1	543
.....		Grace Cook	F1	544
5	Association	Addie M. Dean	F	545
.....		F. B. Van Ornum	F1	546
.....		E. M. Sincerbeaux	F1	547
.....		B. L. Brown	F	548
.....		Anna M. Shanessy	F	549
5	Corporation	W. L. Avery	F	550
.....		W. L. Avery	F1	551
.....		Clifford Stark	F	552
4	Corporation	Susan A. Tilton	F	553
.....		F. J. Carpenter	F1	554
.....		Jennie A. Rockfellow	F	555
.....		J. H. Crain	F1	556
.....		A. B. Davis	F	557
5	Board of education	Helen K. Gay	F	558
.....		E. W. Lath	F1	559
.....		F. M. Wiggins	F1	560
3	School district trustees	Emory Rikert	F	561
.....		W: C. Noll	F1	561
12	Association	Mrs F. Kirby	F	562
.....		A. R. Mason	F1	563
5	Association	G. H. Willard	F	564
.....		Marion Canfield	F	565
.....		A. M. Scripture	F1	566
.....		M. T. Scudder	F1	567
.....		May R. Chamberlin	F1	568
5	Board of education	Mary E. Huntington	F	569
.....		Margaret M. Maher	F1	570

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
526	148	2 360	900	-----	80	2	-----	\$45
527	-----	580	-----	-----	200	1	-----	-----
528	22	1 200	800	-----	200	1	30	29 15
529	107	900	400	500	80	1	-----	-----
530	-----	1 005	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
531	612	8 247	29 915	†	289	21	21	1 250
532	79	2 628	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
533	81	565	494	114	194	2	5	20
534	1	414	500	-----	50	2	-----	-----
535	138	528	-----	-----	200	-----	30	25
536	6	700	800	500	75	1	-----	29 33
537	59	820	1 285	2 408	187	2	30	25
538	-----	579	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
539	105	1 287	4 943	-----	153	3	-----	143 22
540	13	515	419	496	182	2†	37†	28 10
541	32	480	513	-----	187	1	30	20
542	48	1 150	518	-----	176	30	30	10
543	124	1 038	1 292	200	110	3	-----	35
544	7	2 371	334	3 340	189	22	22	-----
545	147	1 257	5 029	-----	155	4†	-----	100
546	68	261	140	-----	191	3	-----	25
547	49	1 155	525	-----	80	2	-----	78 78
548	1 500	2 000	3 000	2 000	200	20	20	-----
549	167	1 450	1 400	450	190	1	30	50
550	299	1 240	2 325	350	150	3	-----	25
551	2	406	-----	-----	200	30	-----	10
552	206	624	1 295	†	176	1	10	130
553	-----	287	225	-----	40	†	†	25
554	83	1 422	1 678	134	200	1†	32†	120
555	90	874	1 750	-----	52	2	-----	50
556	72	470	550	300	187	1	5	13
557	-----	1 119	†	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
558	842	8 237	43 212	†	302	60	60	2 000
559	112	475	-----	†	40	†	†	-----
560	39	351	575	-----	188	-----	12	12 50
561	68	1 453	1 288	100	192	10	5	-----
562	2	2 159	881	1 800	184	1	30	-----
563	-----	814	4 160	-----	154	4	-----	-----
564	445	994	4 700	-----	150	13	13	150
565	307	8 615	-----	-----	200	27	27	-----
566	19	700	150	-----	186	35	35	-----
567	16	3 287	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
568	60	1 160	-----	-----	187	25	-----	62 46
569	1 504	8 618	40 129	-----	303	46	-----	4 000
570	251	7 165	-----	-----	300	12	50	-----

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
\$76 88	\$30 50	\$152 38	\$106 81	.....	.....	\$106 81	526
.....	.....	29 15	29 15	.....	\$6 75	35 90	527
142	.....	142	142	.....	.....	142	528
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	529
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530
200	83 39	1 533 39	754 57	\$532	253 04	1 539 61	531
20	.....	40	46 27	.....	.....	46 27	532
.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	533
25	1 06	51 06	51 06	.....	.....	51 06	534
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535
29 32	.....	58 65	28 65	.....	30	58 65	536
25	.....	50	55 68	.....	.....	55 68	537
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538
67	9 75	219 97	137 07	78	4 90	219 97	539
.....	.....	28 10	28 10	.....	.....	28 10	540
.....							
20	.....	40	39 88	.....	12	40	541
10	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	542
35	.....	70	61 39	.....	.....	61 39	543
.....	338 91	338 91	48 91	290	.....	338 91	544
65	22 80	187 80	89 92	.....	76 93	166 85	545
.....							
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	546
.....	.....	78 78	78 78	.....	.....	78 78	547
500	500	1 000	1 000	.....	.....	1 000	548
75	47 67	172 67	154 17	.....	18 50	172 67	549
100	205 31	330 31	164 50	11	46 58	222 08	550
.....							
10	.....	20	20	.....	.....	20	551
.....	.....	130	243 58	.....	.....	243 58	552
.....							
.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	553
20	18	158	158	.....	.....	158	554
.....	100 80	150 80	99 80	50	160	151 40	555
.....							
13	.....	26	29 20	.....	.....	29 20	556
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	557
200	349 76	2 549 76	1 151 91	1 173 96	82 13	2 408	558
.....	109 88	109 88	109 88	.....	.....	109 88	559
12 50	.....	25	3 30	.....	.....	3 30	560
60	4 40	64 40	65 15	.....	3 03	68 18	.....
.....							
.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	7	561
.....	124 24	124 24	.....	55	26 51	81 51	562
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563
.....	135 61	285 61	113 03	17	119 21	249 24	564
68 63	378 98	447 61	447 61	.....	.....	447 61	565
.....							
24 14	24 14	48 28	24 14	.....	.....	24 14	566
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	567
69	.....	131 46	131 46	.....	.....	131 46	568
200	215 99	4 415 99	1 450 78	1 182	862 24	3 495 02	569
.....	.....	128	205 87	.....	.....	205 87	570

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
571	New York 113 E. 59th st.	Aguilar free.....	1886	G	.....
	" 197 E. Broadway.	" .....	.....	r	21 N 95
	" 113 E. 59th st....	"	4 D 1886	r	4 Ja 96
	" 174 E. 110th st....	"	9 Mr 1896	r	21 My 96
	" 616 5th st.....	"	1887	r	6 O 96
	"	" trav. lib. dep't .....	.....	.....	.....
572	" 1967 Madison av.	All Saints acad. sch. of Manhattan.	1852	I	i
573	" 11 W. 29th st....	American geog. society.....	1852	I	.....
574	" 21 W. 44th st....	American institute.....	1829	I	.....
575	" 77th st. & 8th av.	American mus. of nat. history....	1869	I	.....
576	" 220 W. 57th st....	American soc. of civil engineers..	1852	L	.....
577	" 43 W. 43d st....	Ass'n of bar of city of N. Y.....	1870	I	.....
578	" 119th st. & Boul'd	Barnard college.....	1889	I	i
	"	Bedford Park club.....	1897	I	r 2 D 97
579	" 60 W. 13th st....	Boys high school.....	1897	I	i
580	" 395 Broome st ...	Broome st. free	1885	I	.....
581	" 120th st	Bryson lib. Teachers college... 6 D	1887	I	r-i 23 Mr 96
582	" 123 E. 50th st ...	Cathedral free circulating..... 1 S	1888	R	c 15 O 96
	" 44 2d av	" Branch A .....	.....	.....	.....
	" 508 E. 78th st....	" " B	17 My	I	.....
	" 141 E. 43d st....	" " C .....	.....	I	.....
	"	" " E .....	.....	I	.....
	"	" " F .....	.....	I	.....
	"	" St Raphael's .....	.....	I	.....
583	" 12 City hall	City	1847	.....	.....
584	" 17 Lexington av.	Coll. of City of N. Y.....	1852	I	i
585	" 115 W. 68th st....	Coll. of phar. of City of N. Y.....	1829	I	i
586	" 30 W. 16th st....	Coll. of St Francis Xavier.....	1863	I	i
587	"	" house... ..	1847	.....	.....
588	" 95 Rivington st..	College settlement.....	1888	I	.....
589	" W. 116th st....	Columbia university..... 9 O	1754	I	i
590	" 8th st. & 4th av.	Cooper union	1857	I	i
591	" 414 E. 26th st....	Cornell univ. med. college.....	1899	I	i
592	" 21 Coenties slip..	Cummings	1874	I	.....
593	" 286 Rivington st.	De Witt memorial.....	1882	I	.....
594	" 239 E. 14th st....	Eclectic med. college.....	1865	I	i
595	" 120 Broadway ...	Equitable insurance .....	?	.....	.....
596	"	Equitable law.....	1876	I	.....
597	" 130th street.....	Fem. acad of S. Heart	1847	I	i
598	" 5th av. & 20th st.	Foreign missions	1840	I	.....
599	" 226 W. 58th st....	Geneal. & biog. society	1869	I	.....
600	" 16 W. 44th st....	Gen. soc. of mech's & trades'n. 10 F	1820	I	r 10 O 98
601	" Chelsea sq.....	Gen. theo. seminary	1817	I	i
602	" 137 2d av	Ger. hosp. & dispensary	1857	I	.....
603	" 36 E. 12th st....	Girls high school .....	.....	I	i
604	" 32 W. 123d st....	Harlem	8 N, 9 Mr	1820	L r 5 N 97
605	" 45 W. 42d st....	Harmonie club	1852	L	.....

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
.....		Pauline Leipziger	F	571
.....		"	"	
.....		"	"	
.....		"	"	
.....		"	"	
.....		Sister M. Quigley	Fl	572
.....			R. S.	573
.....		G. W. Whitfield jr.	R.	574
.....		Anthony Woodward ...	R. Fl.	575
.....		C. W. Hunt	R.	576
.....		W. F. Kip	Sl.	577
.....		J. H. Robinson	Fl.	578
.....			F	
.....		H. H. Bice	Fl.	579
.....		H. E. Waste	F	580
7	Corporation	Elizabeth G. Baldwin ..	R. Fl.	581
.....		Agnes Wallace	F	582
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....		Philip Baer	R	583
.....		C. G. Herbermann	Fl.	584
.....		H. B. Ferguson	R	585
.....			Fl.	586
.....		J. F. O'Donovan	Fl.	587
.....		Mabel H. Duncan	F	588
.....		J. H. Canfield	Fl.	589
.....		L. C. L. Jordan	R	590
.....		James Ewing	Fl.	591
.....		Isaac Maguire	R	592
.....		M. R. Birnie	F	593
.....		J. H. Bell	Fl.	594
.....		Mary E. Miller	R	595
.....		Thomas Campbell	Fl.	596
.....		Ellen White	Fl.	597
.....		W. H. Grant	R. Fl.	598
.....		H. Calkins jr.	Sl.	599
.....		R. P. Davies	F	600
.....		E. F. Jewett	R. Fl.	601
.....		H. G. Klotz	Fl.	602
.....		J. G. Wight	Fl.	603
.....		Bessie S. Smith	F	604
.....		Hugo Hoffmann	Fl.	605

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
571	13 009	76 779	648 199	-----	361	81	87	\$38 041 67
	4 202	28 271	184 989	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2 609	22 178	144 553	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	3 036	14 912	184 887	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	2 385	9 445	117 169	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	777	1 973	16 601	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
572	20	620	-----	-----	180	5	-----	-----
573	1 043	18 600	-----	-----	274	-----	48	-----
574	70	14 278	4	1 600	304	51	51	-----
575	3 000	46 154	14 000	-----	300	48	48	-----
576	273	11 155	-----	-----	313	-----	78	-----
577	2 484	a 49 670	-----	-----	365	-----	112	-----
578	-----	1 000	-----	-----	200	-----	44	-----
579	295	1 570	2 468	1 127	200	224	-----	-----
580	5	2 300	939	139	135	15	66	-----
581	2 292	14 240	12 879	-----	300	49	49	-----
582	3 261	39 551	222 171	9 741	341	74	74	10 616 68
	-----	-----	3 339	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	3 779	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	1 675	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	1 531	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	8 895	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	538	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
583	250	16 500	-----	-----	300	-----	32	-----
584	1 321	33 647	4 754	?	300	41	41	2 147 25
585	52	5 047	-----	-----	300	-----	36	-----
586	-----	17 000	-----	-----	185	5	5	-----
587	3 000	82 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
588	380	2 240	11 200	-----	?	8	8	-----
589	14 631	295 800	-----	-----	309	87	87	-----
590	1 331	37 294	-----	270 878	328	-----	93	-----
591	1 000	1 000	-----	-----	313	-----	72	-----
592	-----	1 500	-----	-----	305	-----	72	-----
593	40	2 350	13 245	-----	300	30	30	-----
594	40	2 348	-----	-----	200	-----	42	-----
595	-----	6 829	-----	-----	-----	-----	38	-----
596	533	16 827	-----	-----	305	-----	48	-----
597	148	5 624	-----	-----	365	7	16	-----
598	397	7 075	859	-----	303	48	48	-----
599	267	5 037	-----	?	230	-----	50	-----
600	3 336	b109 955	120 818	1 522	280	72	72	4 166 64
601	747	29 573	1 400	?	290	46	46	-----
602	14	5 929	18	-----	305	18	18	-----
603	-----	910	?	2 836	200	-----	25	-----
604	1 988	17 202	136 024	-----	300	72	72	5 400
605	799	15 922	11 404	-----	302	10	?	-----

a For year ending Jan. 2, 1900.

b For year ending Dec. 31, 1899.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

225

[illegible]

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
606	New York, 301 Mott st.	Health dep't.	1866	...	.....
607	" 36 Stuyvesant st.	Hebrew tech. institute	1887	I	i
608	" " "	Holy Cross acad. of Manhattan	1858	I	i
609	" 203 Mulberry st..	House of detention for witnesses..	1875	...	.....
610	" Kingsbridge.....	Kingsbridge lib. ass'n	1894	...	.....
611	" 46 2d st	La Salle academy	1848	I	i
612	" 170th st & 3d av.	Literarische g'schaft von M'r'sania	1883	I	i
613	" 723 Lexington av.	Maimonides free	4 D 1852	I	r 25 N 96
614	" Ward's Island	Manhattan state hospital	1896	...	.....
615	" 12 W. 31st st ...	Mechanical engineers	1890	G	r 30 J1 95
616	" 213 W. 54th st ...	Med. coll. & hosp. for women	...	I	i
617	" Clinton hall	Mercantile	1820	L	.....
618	" Central park	Metropolitan museum of art	1880	I	.....
619	" 3080 3d av	Mixed high school	1898	I	i
620	" 109 W. 77th st...	Mrs L. Weil's school	1867	...	.....
621	" 226 W. 42d st....	N. Y. free circulating	9 O 1880	L	.....
	" 206 W. 100th st..	" Bloomingdale lib	1896	...	r 26 F 97
	" 49 Bond st	" Bond st. lib	1880	...	r 26 F 97
	" 22 E. Broadway..	" Chatham sq. lib..11 N	1884	...	r 23 My 00
	" 226 W. 42d st....	" George Bruce lib	1888	...	r 26 F 97
	" 218 E. 125th st..	" Harlem lib	8 F 1892	...	r 26 F 97
	" 251 W. 13th st ..	" Jackson Sq. lib	1888	...	r 26 F 97
	" 190 W. 23d st....	" Muhlenberg lib	1893	...	r 26 F 97
	" 135 2d av	" Ottendorfer lib	1884	...	r 26 F 97
	" 261 W. 69th st ..	" Riverside lib	1897	...	r 23 O 95
	" 215 E. 34th st...	" 34th st. lib	1898	...	r 6 Ap 99
	" 206 W. 100th st..	" Trav. dep't lib..17 My	...	...	.....
	" 1523 2d av	" Yorkville lib	4 D 1897	...	r 13 D 97
622	" 121 W. 91st st....	N. Y. free circ. lib. for the blind	1895	G	r 10 F 97
623	" 412 9th av	N. Y. inst. for blind	1831	I	.....
624	" 116 P. O. bldg...	N. Y. law institute	1828	I	.....
625	" 120 Broadway...	N. Y. law school	1891	I	i
626	" 40 Lafayette pl..	N. Y. public	1895	L	.....
627	" 109 University pl	N. Y. society	1754	aK	.....
628	" 1st av. & 67th st.	N. Y. trade school	1895	I	i
629	" University h'ghts	N. Y. university	1831	I	i
630	" Washington sq ..	" law	1831	I	i
631	" " "	" pedagogy	1889	I	i
632	" Park av. & E. 86th	Normal college	1886	I	i
633	" 361 Madison av..	R. R. Y. M. C. A.	1887	I	.....
634	" 2279 Broadway..	St Agnes free	9 Mr 1893	R	c 5 Je 94
635	" 38 Bleecker st ...	St Barnabas free reading room	1831	I	.....
636	" " "	St Brigid's acad. school	1856	I	i
637	" 609 5th st	St Francis hospital	1866	I	.....
638	" 233 E. 36th st....	St Gabriel's acad. of Manhattan	1860	I	i
639	" 311 E. 36th st....	St Gabriel's school	1892	I	i
640	" 207 E. 16th st....	St George's free circulating	1893	I	.....

a King George 3 of England

TRUSTEES				
No.	Elected by	Name of Librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
.....		R. S. Tracy	R	606
.....		E. S. Barney	Fl	607
.....		Mary O'Connell	Fl	608
.....		James Donovan	Fl	609
.....		M. H. Wenn	F	610
.....		Bro. A. Edward	Fl	611
P.	A. Junker	Fl	612	
.....		S. S. Schottenfels	F	613
.....		A. E. Macdonald	Fl	614
.....		Isabel Thornton	R	615
.....			Fl	616
.....		W. T. Peoples	S	617
.....		W. L. Andrew	R. Fl	618
.....		E. J. Goodwin	Fl	619
.....		Mrs Leopold Weil	Fl	610
.....			F	621
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No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	
			For home use	For use at library				Local taxation
606	30	1 702			304	38	38	
607	145	2 270			60	1		
608	15	1 874			300	10	12	
609		600			365		105	
610	143	1 511	8 881		365	28½	38½	
611	86	2 520	1 040	1 230	365	42	42	
612	98	1 748	379		24	1		
613	6 886	59 121	173 103	48 756	361	67	67	\$9 500
614	40	1 657						
615	1 070	7 406			300		72	
616		750						
617	5 782	262 527	133 256	41 733	305	57	57	
618	376	5 825			299		42	
619		1 219			188	25		
620	50	1 600			365	10	10	
621	15 045	166 808	1 579 964	260 854	308	72	72	75 166 67
	1 172	10 950	184 725	9 937				
	774	22 034	146 248	6 173				
	4 250	9 650	169 064	5 707				
	894	25 412	153 933	13 890				
	822	11 512	134 491	2 349				
	982	16 341	122 009	14 419				
	867	9 086	115 210	15 155				
	1 409	30 255	208 111	6 757				
	741	6 881	72 784	22 097				
	644	5 319	55 159	20 487				
	1 403	8 411	64 202	120 522				
	1 087	10 937	154 028	23 361				
622	114	1 608	4 558		200	12		
623	315	5 047			278	2	84	
624	2 134	52 598			305	78	78	
625	1 157	9 165			284		78	
626	39 129	498 377		570 285	309		54	
627	1 773	1 100 000	35 434		305	54	54	
628		600	756		141	63		
629	2 050	35 593		2 524	278		56	
630	1 904	13 716			283		80	
631	512	4 774	1 277	3 412	240	45	45	
632	520	6 280	3 253	3 212	185	37½	37½	
633	325	8 523	14 472		365	88	112	
634	2 040	8 649	132 710		302	72	72	6 708 36
635	112	1 060		15 000	240		18	
636	8	589			200	6		
637	18	1 082			365	?	?	
638	66	866	200		200	12		
639	50	450	725		80	1	2	
640	370	3 350	6 228		208	7		

a For year ending Feb. 28, 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

229

[illegible]

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
641	New York, 42 E. 84th st.	St Lawrence acad. of Manhattan..	1854	I	i
642	" 48 Henry st.....	Tenement house chapter.....	1895	I	r 30 O 97
643	" 700 Park av	Union theo. seminary.....	1836	I	i
644	" 1 W. 54th st.....	University club.....10 F	1879	I	
645	" 184 Eldridge st..	University settlement free.....6 D	1887	I	r 20 O 96
646	" Bedford Park....	Ursuline convent.....	1855	I	i
647	" 922 St Nich's av..	Washington Heights free...17 My	1868	G	r 12 Je 96
648	" Foot E. 76th st..	Webster free.....	1894	I	r 4 E 94
649	" 311 E. Broadway.	Y. M. B. A. free circulating	1894	G	r 6 JI 99
650	" 317 W. 56th st...	Y. M. C. A. free circulating	1852	I	
651	" 5 W. 125th st....	Y. M. C. A. Harlem branch.....	1868	I	
652	" 7 E. 15th st.....	Y. W. C. A.	1870	I	r 5 Je 94
653	New York Mills	Union school.....	1897	I	i
654	Newark	High school	1863	I	i
655	"	Newark free public	23 O 1897	R	op 18 Mr 97
656	Newark Valley.....	High school	1887	I	i
657	Newburgh	Mt St Mary's academy.....	1887	I	i
658	"	Newburgh free academy.....		I	i
659	"	Newburgh free.....3 F, 20 Mr	1852	L	
660	"	Newburgh theo. seminary	1805	I	
661	"	2d jud. dist. law.....	1885	L	
662	Newfield	Newfield public.....	1889	R	op 12 D 94
663	"	Union school.....		I	i
664	Newport	Union school.....	1875	I	i
665	Niagara Falls	De Veaux school	1857	I	i
666	"	High school.....		I	i
667	"	Niagara Falls public.....24 JI	1838	R	c 28 F 95
668	Niagara University.	Niagara univ. dep't of arts.....	1864	I	i
669	"	Niagara univ. dep't of theology ..	1864	I	i
670	Nichols	Union school.....	1873	I	i
671	North Bangor	Union school.....	1890	I	i
672	North Brookfield.....	Union school.....	1881	I	i
673	North Chili.....	A. M. Chesborough seminary.....	1870	I	i
674	North Cohocton.....	N. Cohocton & Atlanta un. high sch.	1892	I	i
675	North Collins	Union school.....	1897	I	i
676	North Tarrytown.....	Union school.....		I	i
677	North Tonawanda.....	High school.....	1893	I	i
678	"	North Tonawanda public.....16 O	1893	R	c 13 D 93
679	Northport	High school.....?		I	i
680	Northville.....	Northville		I	i
681	Norwich	High school.....	1873	I	i
682	Norwood	High school.....		I	i
683	Nunda	High school.....	1876	I	i
684	Nyack	High school.....	1859	I	i
685	"	Nyack	1879	G	a 5 Je 94

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
.....		Sr Maria Consilio.....	F1 ...	641
.....		May H. Childs	F	642
.....		C. R. Gillett	R. Fl ..	643
.....		a L. H. Bagg	F1	644
.....		Grace L. Phillips.....	F	645
.....		Mother M. Fidelis.....	F1 ...	646
.....		E: P. Griffin	F	647
.....		E. W. Gaillard	F	648
.....		Isidore Springer.....	F	649
.....		S. H. Berry	R	650
.....		F. G. Banister.....	F1 ...	651
.....		Harriet F. Husted	F	652
.....		C. C. Stebbins.....	F	653
.....		C. A. Hamilton.....	F	654
10	Village trustees	Emma B. Richmond	F	655
.....		J. S. Kingsley	F	656
.....		Sr M. Loyola	F1	657
.....		J. M. Crane	F1	658
.....			F	659
.....		J. G. D. Findley.....	F1	660
6	5 by lib. ass'n pr. bd of ed. ex off	W: F. Corley	R	661
.....		Mrs B. Simpson	F	662
.....		F. B. Webster.....	F1	663
.....		D. N. Boynton.....	F	664
.....		W: S. Barrows	F1	665
5	3 by bd ed. m'r & pr. bd. ed. ex off.....	T. B. Lovell.....	F1 ...	666
.....		Adele B. Barnum.....	F	667
.....		L. A. Grace	F1	668
.....		L. A. Grace	F1	669
.....		C. Juliet Laning	F	670
.....		A. W. Eddy	F1	671
.....		H. T. Case	F1	672
.....		B. H. Roberts	F1	673
.....		Elizabeth A. Deighton.....	F	674
.....		A. C. Miller	F1	675
.....		Eliza Kratz	F	676
5	Bd of education	C. S. Marsh	F1	677
.....		C. S. Marsh	F	678
.....		B. J. Wightman	F1	679
.....		S. E. Longwell	F	680
.....		Mina B. Blackman.....	F1 ...	681
.....		W: C. Davis.....	F1	682
.....		J: P. Slocum	F1	683
.....		I. H. Lawton	F1	684
11	Association.....	Helen L. Powell.....	F	685

a Resigned Ap. 30, 1900, after 11 years service.

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
641	42	645						
642	487	1 513	10 765		303	28	28	\$917 52
643	760	74 385			300	72	48	
644	1 504	117 340			365		133	
645	550	4 867	91 820	6 500	304	34½	75	4 000
646	58	1 781			200	†	†	
647	2 537	16 919	c 63 021	c 3 608	278	72	72	6 125
648	1 058	9 971	80 092		363	42½	42½	4 808 36
649	733	2 653	26 439	2 000	317	24	24	400
650	2 188	53 610		108 124	365		83	
651	60	3 480	2 907		318	78	78	
652	2 145	b 27 103	84 414	4 801	305	73½	73½	5 300
653		880			30	2		
654		1 800	3 020	2 000	190	2		204 75
655	535	2 331	9 356	†	307	44	44	
656	410	1 024	1 500	13 400	200	30	30	165 98
657	40	1 220	350	750	†	5	10	
658		1 045						
659	1 703	25 241	84 698		302	72	72	3 652 24
660		3 500						
661	175	5 714						
662	15	758	2 327		261	78		100
663	159	436	53	478	185	50	50	30 13
664	16	700			75	2		15
665	4	1 409			300			
666		1 254						
667	1 774	8 179	53 023		302	72	76	4 610
668	150	9 500	5 000		300	1		
669	40	1 150	1 000		300	1		
670	57	408	656		190	†	35	25
671	79	368	569	300	180	6		20
672		800	200	†	200	7½	35	
673		1 932						
674	79	765	1 200	1 400	185	6	30	15
675	120	465	700		80	2		50
676		1 361	2 380		52	3		60
677	56	601	†	2 000	200	45	45	25 93
678	593	4 229	14 424		224	35		300
679	110	550	†		200	5	5	
680		500	300	20	200	1	25	
681	186	5 190	6 537	50	125	3		185 04
682	50	920	50	150	188			24 22
683		1 080			200			
684	24	1 422			186	25	25	78 94
685	281	4 995	26 249	†	277	52	52	1 080

a For year ending Feb. 28, 1900.

b For year ending Dec. 31, 1899.

c For 11 months.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

233

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
			\$40 17			\$40 17	641
\$120	\$250 99	\$1 288 51	284 27	\$388 60	\$191 17	864 04	642
	4 771 50	4 771 50	1 906 16	3 370	71 40	5 047 56	643
	7 183 35	7 183 35	3 715 81	1 990	1 477 54	7 183 35	644
200	750 12	4 950 12	1 202 90	1 477 95	2 241	4 921 85	645
			249 50			249 50	646
400	1 983 95	8 506 95	2 384 81	1 942 50	1 674 51	6 001 82	647
100	500	5 408 36	1 471 50	1 890 83	1 899 95	5 262 28	648
200	50	650	579 40	520	828 36	1 927 76	649
	15 000	15 000	3 000	6 650	9 750	19 400	650
	524	524	224	300		524	651
100	1 424 77	6 824 77	3 074 47	2 911 50	723 20	6 709 17	652
							653
194 32		399 07	329 07	50	20	399 07	654
	614 50	614 50	379 95	234	147 50	761 45	655
	165 98	381 96	331 96			331 96	656
			20			20	657
							658
	2 086 15	5 738 39	2 629 34	2 400	13 05	5 042 39	659
							660
				600		600	661
50	22 92	172 92	57 93	30	26 49	114 42	662
30 13	8 34	68 60	60 51		50	61 01	663
24	68 77	107 77	48			48	664
	6	6	6			6	665
							666
200	117 29	4 927 29	1 655 83	1 447 38	1 664 15	4 767 36	667
	12	12	73			73	668
	37	37	40			40	669
25		50	42 35			42 35	670
42 10		62 10	62 10			62 10	671
							672
27 12	5	47 12	42 12		5	47 12	673
		50	88 99			88 99	674
							675
10		70		60		60	676
		25 93	25 93			25 93	677
200	8 17	508 17	508 17			508 17	678
60	106	166	166			166	679
							680
150		335 04	300 04	35		335 04	681
24 22		48 44	30			30	682
							683
		78 94	78 94			78 94	684
200	11 33	1 291 33	463 29	334 20	489 96	1 287 45	685

* Tuition fees from non-resident pupils are appropriated to the purchase of books.

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
686	Oakfield	Cary coll. seminary	1840	I	i
687	"	High school	1892	I	i
688	Oceanus	Rockaway Beach un. sch.	1893	I	i
689	Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg free academy	1884	I	i
690	"	Ogdensburg public	1893	R	c 13 D 93
691	"	St Mary's academy	1891	I	i
692	Olean	Forman	20 J1 1871	L	r 10 Mr 96
693	"	High school	1882	I	i
694	"	N. Olean union school	1884	I	i
695	Oneida	High school	1884	I	i
696	Oneida Castle	Union school	1895	I	i
697	Oneonta	High school	1892	I	i
698	"	Oneonta public	1892	R	c 9 F 93
699	Onondaga Valley	Onoudaga free academy	1812	I	r-i 4 Je 97
700	Ontario	High school	1895	I	i
701	Orchard Park	High school	1878	I	i
702	Orient	Union school	?	I	i
703	Oriskany	Union school	?	I	i
704	Oriskany Falls	Union school	?	I	i
705	Oswego	High school	1885	I	i
706	"	Oswego city	1853	L	
707	"	Oswego city school	?	I	
708	"	R. R. Y. M. C. A.	1887	I	
709	"	St. John's lib. ass'n	1896		
710	"	State normal school	1887	I	r 29 Mr 95
711	Otego	Union school	?	I	i
712	Ovid	High school	?	I	i
713	"	Ovid free	27 S 1899	R	cp 21 D 99
714	Oxford	Oxford acad. & un. sch.	26 S	I	i
715	"	Oxford memorial	12 Ap 1900	R	c 15 F 00
715	Oyster Bay	Oyster Bay people's	16 My 1892	R	cp 12 D 94
716	"	Union school	1868	I	i
717	Painted Post	Union school	1868	I	i
718	Palatine Bridge	Union school	1857	I	i
719	Palisades	Palisades lib. & reading room	1891		
720	Palmyra	Class. high school	1848	I	i
721	Panama	Union school	1897	I	i
722	Parish	High school	1881	I	i
723	Parishville	Union school	1898	I	i
724	Patchogue	High school	1870	I	i
725	Patterson	Union school .....	....	I	i
726	Pawling	Union school .....	....	I	i
727	Peekskill	Drum Hill school	1889	I	i
728	"	Field	1887	L	
729	"	Oakside high school	1858	I	i
730	"	Peekskill academy	1838	I	i

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
.....		C. C. Gove	F1 ...	686
.....		A. H. Downey	F	687
.....		W. M. Gilmore	F1 ...	688
.....		Fred Van Dusen	F1 ...	689
5	Mayor	Fred Van Dusen	F	690
.....		J. H. Conroy	F1 ...	691
.....		Mrs E. M. Johnson	R. S ..	692
.....		O. W. Wood	F1 ...	693
.....		F. W. Mundt	F1 ...	694
.....		Rosa M. McElroy	F	695
.....		Mertice Wyman	F	696
.....		R. S. Roulston	F1 ...	697
5	School district	Mary E. Phillips	F	698
.....		H. W. Harris	F	699
.....		M. H. Bigelow	F	700
.....		A. K. Hong	F1 ...	701
.....		C. H. Kernan	F1 ...	702
.....		W. M. Wood	F1 ...	703
.....		R. B. Searle	F	704
.....		C. W. Richards	F1 ...	705
.....		R. S. Kelsey	R	706
.....		R. S. Kelsey	F	707
.....		J. G. Watson	R. Sl ..	708
.....			R. Fl ..	709
.....		Carrie V. Sinnamon	F1 ...	710
.....		F. G. Ingalls	F1 ...	711
.....		B. E. Birge	F1 ...	712
5	Association	Sara E. Garnett	F	713
.....		R. K. Toaz	F1 ...	714
5	School district .....	.....	.....	.....
7	Corporation	H. F. Phillips	F	715
.....		Edith A. Summers	F1 ...	716
.....		B. E. Hicks	F1 ...	717
.....		D. G. George	F	718
.....		Emma J. Quidor	F	719
.....		W. J. Deans	F	720
.....		S. S. Travis	F	721
.....		Josephine C. Meade	F1 ...	722
.....		A. J. Fields	F	723
.....		W. E. Gordon	F	724
.....		U. F. Artell	F1 ...	725
.....		H. F. Blessing	F1 ...	726
.....		John Millar	F1 ...	727
.....		D. C. Hasbrouck	F	728
.....		A. D. Dunbar	F1 ...	729
.....		L. H. Orleman jr.	F1 ...	730

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	
			For home use	For use at library				Local taxation
686	15	915	50	-----	20	1	-----	-----
687	40	1 000	1 200	-----	80	2	-----	-----
688	17	680	520	2 000	176	34	-----	-----
689	-----	660	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
690	704	9 868	21 342	-----	312	32	32	\$1 500
691	-----	912	4 000	9 500	184	35	-----	-----
692	246	6 000	15 800	-----	312	42	42	-----
693	120	2 881	6 000	5 000	200	30	30	175
694	12	420	300	-----	80	2	-----	12 11
695	332	4 200	12 540	-----	275	18	-----	250
696	60	633	509	-----	169	1	-----	25
697	64	461	300	4 000	191	30	40	25
698	381	5 838	18 838	-----	310	30	30	800
699	-----	1 100	-----	-----	200	5	-----	28
700	46	594	700	100	200	35	35	-----
701	140	1 140	-----	825	186	5	-----	25
702	17	340	-----	-----	187	-----	30	10
703	17	500	-----	-----	187	-----	30	25
704	135	533	1 116	130	200	1	6	25
705	45	588	100	4 000	200	40	40	30
706	511	15 511	-----	5 033	300	-----	45	750
707	145	6 534	14 769	-----	300	45	-----	-----
708	43	779	549	60	365	95	95	-----
709	-----	1 638	7 290	1 324	148	10	10	-----
710	1 400	13 850	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
711	180	400	820	10	188	1	30	50
712	-----	850	40	-----	179	5	30	-----
713	346	346	571	-----	25	3	-----	-----
714	3	2 500	1 200	?	180	6	25	-----
715	1 208	3 020	4 237	100	306	60	60	-----
716	-----	266	51	33	40	1	-----	-----
717	113	425	?	?	?	?	-----	50
718	-----	1 341	1 775	-----	120	3	-----	19 60
719	191	1 547	1 579	-----	205	11	11	-----
720	5	3 227	2 985	300	180	5	-----	-----
721	50	360	550	110	200	1	25	25
722	105	880	417	149	200	1	25	25 67
723	-----	390	2 000	1 000	200	5	-----	-----
724	440	2 250	3 580	-----	85	3	-----	175
725	50	515	?	?	120	3	-----	20 20
726	70	706	640	734	187	24	10	23 13
727	123	520	-----	275	188	-----	25	27 79
728	196	7 046	22 200	-----	305	24	24	-----
729	30	750	-----	326	200	-----	25	25
730	-----	1 000	-----	-----	200	-----	50	-----

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

237

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686
.....	.....	.....	\$10	.....	.....	\$10	687
\$15 99	.....	\$15 99	15 99	.....	.....	15 99	688
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	689
200	\$301 59	2 001 59	479 97	\$1 038	\$476 26	1 994 23	690
.....							
.....	.....	.....	37 03	.....	1 30	38 33	691
150	1 401 70	1 551 70	355 84	270	249 27	875 11	692
163	.....	338	167 10	150	.....	317 10	693
.....	.....	12 11	12 11	.....	.....	12 11	694
250	.....	500	459 63	200	.....	659 63	695
.....							
25	5	55	55	.....	.....	55	696
.....	11 84	36 84	36 84	.....	.....	36 84	697
200	623 07	1 623 07	443 30	287 20	258 25	988 75	698
28	.....	56	56	.....	.....	56	699
50	50	100	100	.....	.....	100	700
.....							
39 35	18 27	82 62	82 62	.....	.....	82 62	701
10	.....	20	20	.....	.....	20	702
.....	2	27	27	.....	.....	27	703
100	25	150	150	.....	.....	150	704
.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30	705
.....	698 30	1 448 30	200	494 14	654 16	1 348 30	706
96 63	.....	96 03	96 03	.....	.....	96 03	707
.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	708
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	709
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710
50	75 93	175 93	175 93	.....	.....	175 93	711
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	712
150	154	304	250	.....	50	300	713
.....	.....	.....	8	24	.....	32	714
.....							
150	407 42	557 42	255	.....	147 91	402 91	715
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	716
50	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	717
.....	.....	19 60	.....	10	960	19 60	718
.....	551	551	43 25	200	307 75	551	719
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	720
.....							
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	721
25	.....	50 67	50 67	.....	.....	50 67	722
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	723
175	.....	350	281 99	.....	.....	281 99	724
20 20	.....	40 40	40 40	.....	.....	40 40	725
.....							
30 40	.....	53 53	53 53	.....	.....	53 53	726
25	.....	52 79	52 79	.....	.....	52 79	727
.....	788 08	788 08	177 30	340	182 55	699 85	728
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	729
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	730

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
731	Penfield	Union school	1896	I i	-----
732	Penn Yan	Penn Yan academy	1859	I i	-----
733	"	Penn Yan public	1860	R c	21 N 95
734	Perry	High school	1859	I i	-----
735	Peterboro	Union school	1896	I i	-----
736	Phelps	Union & class. school	1853	I i	-----
737	Philadelphia	Union school	1894	I i	-----
738	Philmont	Philmont public	1893	R c	15 D 98
739	Phoenix	High school	1	I i	-----
740	Piermont	Piermont free	1892	I r	23 S 96
741	"	Union school	1899	I i	-----
742	Pike	Pike seminary	1856	I i	-----
	Pine Plains	Pine Plains free	1874	R c	26 Je 95
743	"	Seymour Smith academy	1874	I i	-----
744	Pinebush	Pinebush	7 D 1899	R cp	21 D 99
745	Pittsford	High school	1892	I i	-----
746	Plattsburg	D'Youville academy	1872	I i	-----
747	"	High school	1891	I i	-----
748	"	Plattsburg public	7 S 1894	R cp	5 Je 95
749	"	State normal school	1890	I i	-----
750	Pleasantville	Pleasantville library association	1893	G a	21 N 95
751	Pocantico Hills	Pocantico Hills lyceum	1891	G a	12 D 94
752	"	Union school	-----	I i	-----
753	Poland	Union school	1899	I i	-----
754	Pompey	Union school	1895	I i	-----
755	Poplarridge	Hazard	1884	G a	26 Je 95
756	Port Byron	High school	-----	I i	-----
757	Port Chester	High school	1881	I i	-----
758	Port Henry	Champlain institute	1892	I i	-----
759	"	High school	1866	I i	-----
760	"	Sherman free	1887	R c	13 D 93
761	Port Jefferson	Union school	-----	I i	-----
762	Port Jervis	High school	1892	I i	-----
763	"	Minisink Valley hist. society	1896	I r	10 D 96
764	"	Port Jervis free	1892	R c	29 S 92
765	Port Leyden	High school	1894	I i	-----
766	Port Richmond	High school	-----	I i	-----
767	Port Washington	Port Washington free	21 Je 1895	R cp	21 N 95
768	Portville	High school	1881	I i	-----
769	Potsdam	Potsdam pub. lib. & reading. room	1887	R c	19 Mr 96
770	"	State normal school	1869	I i	-----
771	"	T. S. Clarkson m. sch. technology	1896	I i	-----
772	Poughkeepsie	High school	1843	I i	-----
773	"	Hudson River state hospital	-----	I i	-----
774	"	Poughkeepsie city	1843	L	-----
775	"	Vassar college	1865	I i	-----

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
5	Bd of education	W: G. Clark.....	F....	731
		Howard Conant.....	R. Fl.	732
		Henrietta Hicks.....	F....	733
		L. A. Paschke.....	F....	734
		A. H. Jackson.....	Fl....	735
3	District	W. A. Ingalls.....	F....	736
		H. D. Hall.....	Fl....	737
		Mary I. Miller.....	F....	738
		May Breed.....	Fl....	739
		Eleanor T. Haring.....	F....	740
5	Town auditors trustees ex off.	S. G. Firman.....	Fl....	741
		C. W. Whitney.....	Fl....	742
8	Association	Mrs C. E. Cole.....	F....	743
		G: E. Brownell.....	Fl....	743
		Mrs Joel Whitten.....	F....	744
		B. G. Estes.....	Fl....	745
13	Village trustees	Sr St Euphrasia.....	Fl....	746
		Helen D. Woodward.....	Fl....	747
8	Association	E. S. Hall.....	F....	748
		Anne O'Brien.....	Fl....	749
		Maria G. Messenger.....	F....	750
9	Association	Mrs C. M. Ramsay.....	F....	751
		Mary S. Hamilton.....	Fl....	752
		C. L. Bailey.....	F....	753
6	Corporation	Joanna Berrigan.....	Fl....	754
		Dexter Wheeler.....	F....	755
7	Acc. to Sherman deed of trust	R. R. Stilwell.....	Fl....	756
		Cora E. Welch.....	Fl....	757
		Sr M. Gabriels.....	Fl....	758
		W: H. Carr.....	Fl....	759
		Flora J. Collins.....	F....	760
5	School district	E. D. Myers.....	Fl....	761
		Tilla M. White.....	Fl....	762
		W. L. Cuddeback.....	R....	763
		Elisabeth G. Thorne.....	F....	764
		A. B. Rider.....	Fl....	765
7	Corporation	E. G. Putnam.....	Fl....	766
		W. M. Mitchell.....	F....	767
5	Village	H. H. Fritts.....	F....	768
		William Keenan.....	F....	769
		T. B. Stowell.....	Fl....	770
		Robert Fenn.....	Fl....	771
		James Winne.....	Fl....	772
		Henrietta Lounsbury.....	Fl....	773
		J: C. Sickley.....	F....	774
		Fraunces A. Wood.....	Fl....	775

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
731	93	536	600	-----	150	25	-----	\$29 82
732	10	260	100	-----	200	-----	25	-----
733	340	3 032	14 676	-----	203	8	-----	300
734	60	1 000	300	50	75	1	-----	81 66
735	-----	800	-----	800	176	-----	-----	-----
736	62	1 018	385	450	190	2	-----	40 27
737	89	738	-----	-----	187	-----	25	61 94
738	191	1 400	3 262	400	210	30	30	50
739	36	753	1 542	-----	104	24	-----	17 21
740	317	1 473	5 345	-----	156	6	-----	200
741	1 638	1 893	-----	-----	187	-----	5	100
742	6	800	-----	-----	200	20	20	-----
743	55	2 389	3 350	-----	313	84	84	184
744	100	800	80	200	190	5	10	-----
745	372	372	1 127	-----	64	6	6	-----
746	75	588	425	?	200	10	-----	40 50
747	-----	990	-----	-----	280	-----	8	-----
748	504	2 329	-----	-----	183	34	35	-----
749	76	2 584	16 182	?	260	12	12	1 000
750	570	3 004	-----	-----	234	-----	30	-----
751	72	1 840	3 030	-----	282	36	36	-----
752	-----	1 361	909	-----	156	5	5	-----
753	122	200	-----	-----	200	-----	25	-----
754	5	290	?	-----	150	?	-----	-----
755	30	768	229	-----	188	4	-----	-----
756	169	1 605	2 110	-----	313	78	78	-----
757	33	234	-----	-----	186	25	25	-----
758	19	1 770	5 536	-----	36	5	25	23 92
759	17	278	320	-----	176	30	40	-----
760	270	781	-----	-----	200	35	35	50
761	31	5 645	10 687	-----	305	24	24	200
762	35	474	-----	-----	178	-----	27	25
763	98	487	-----	-----	186	25	25	50
764	1 200	966	35 079	-----	302	-----	54	-----
765	70	11 306	2 000	-----	300	54	54	3 110
766	-----	900	-----	-----	200	3	30	-----
767	129	1 384	2 200	900	200	2	35	-----
768	-----	550	2 173	-----	152	9	9	-----
769	323	923	100	-----	187	5	25	-----
770	127	2 355	8 332	1 250	365	48	78	1 200
771	-----	5 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
772	-----	778	-----	-----	230	48	60	-----
773	111	431	-----	-----	190	-----	-----	-----
774	1 088	1 294	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
775	3 187	a 24 076	65 785	-----	365	60	71	5 204 54
		34 933	-----	-----	200	72	84	-----

a For year ending Dec. 31, 1899

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

241

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
\$25	-----	\$54 82	\$54 82	-----	-----	\$54 82	731
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	732
115	\$147 58	562 58	211 65	\$169 43	\$904	390 12	733
50	47 88	179 54	179 54	-----	-----	179 54	734
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	735
51	11	102 27	100 87	-----	1 40	102 27	736
-----	22 65	84 59	57 89	-----	-----	57 89	737
83 67	33 67	187 34	167 34	-----	-----	167 34	738
17 21	-----	34 42	34 42	-----	-----	34 42	739
150	150	300	285 45	-----	-----	285 45	740
185	400	685	201 59	-----	-----	201 59	741
-----	-----	-----	16 95	-----	-----	16 95	742
-----	-----	184	66 16	100	13 98	180 14	-----
150	-----	150	150	-----	-----	150	743
150	150 10	300 10	278 10	-----	22	300 10	744
40 50	-----	81	81	-----	-----	81	745
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	746
-----	22 50	1 022 50	413 49	320	94	827 49	747
-----	-----	-----	-----	500	-----	500	748
-----	329 43	329 43	-----	180 50	107 09	287 59	749
25	78 13	103 13	57 32	34	-----	91 34	750
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	751
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	752
-----	195	195	-----	-----	-----	-----	753
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22 50	22 50	754
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	755
-----	-----	23 92	23 92	-----	-----	23 92	756
-----	-----	-----	112	-----	-----	112	757
27	59 59	136 59	54	-----	-----	54	758
200	419 05	819 05	461 54	268	173 56	903 10	759
25	-----	50	58	-----	-----	58	760
50	-----	100	87 98	50	-----	137 98	761
50	100	150	150	-----	-----	150 00	762
700	71 31	3 881 31	1 400 52	1 500	980 79	3 881 31	763
32	32	64	64	-----	-----	64	764
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	765
-----	26	26	65 15	-----	-----	65 15	766
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	767
200	480 46	1 880 46	390 61	365	971 28	1 726 89	768
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	769
-----	2 226 08	2 226 08	175 35	-----	-----	175 35	770
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	771
-----	-----	5 204 54	1 203 02	2 850	1 151 52	5 204 54	772
-----	-----	-----	4 971 14	-----	4 954 22	9 921 36	773
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	774
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	775

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
776	Prattsburg	Franklin acad. & Prattsburg h. sch.	1823	I	i
777	Pulaski	Pulaski acad. and university sch.	1898	I	i
778	Queens	Queens free	1899	R	cp 26 Je 99
	Quogue	Quogue	1898	R	cp 27 Je 98
779	Randolph	Chamberlain inst. H. Culver.	1855	I	r-i 29 D 94
780	Ravena	Union school.	.....	I	i
781	Redcreek	Union seminary .....	.....	I	i
782	Red Hook	Red Hook public	1898	R	cp 27 Je 98
783	"	Union school.	1896	I	i
784	Redwood	Union school.	.....	I	i
785	Remsen	Didymus Thomas. 25 S, 5 My	1899	R	c 21 D 99
786	"	Union school.	1897	I	i
787	Rensselaer	High school.	.....	I	i
788	"	St John's academy	1895	I	i
789	Rhinebeck	Starr institute	1862	I	i
790	"	Union school.	1875	I	i
791	Richburg	Union school.	1895	I	i
792	Richfield Springs	High school.	1885	I	i
793	"	Richfield Springs public.	1899	R	cp 26 Je 99
794	Richmond Hill	High school.	.....	I	i
795	"	Richmond Hill	1899	R	cp 26 Je 99
796	Richville	Union school.	.....	I	i
797	Ripley	Union school.	.....	I	i
798	Riverhead	Northville public. 20 Je	1896	R	cp 15 O 96
799	"	Riverhead free. 20 Je	1896	R	cp 15 O 96
800	"	Union school.	.....	I	i
801	Rochester	Atheneum & mechanics institute.	.....	I	i
802	"	Central	25 O 1862	I	i
803	"	Fem. acad. of S. Heart.	1862	I	i
804	"	4th jud. dist. law. 25 O	1849	L	i
805	"	High school.	1857	I	i
806	"	Nazareth academy.	1873	I	i
807	"	Powers law	1889	.....	.....
808	"	Reynolds	25 O 1884	L	.....
809	"	Rochester theo. seminary.	1851	I	i
810	"	University of Rochester.	1850	I	i
811	"	Wagner mem. Lutheran college.	1883	I	i
812	Rockton	Union school.	?	I	i
813	Rockville Center	Rockville Center public	1894	R	c 15 D 98
814	Rome	Jervis lib. ass'n.	1894	G	a 5 Je 94
815	"	Rome free academy.	.....	I	a 28 F 95
816	"	St Peter's academy	1873	I	i
817	"	Y. M. C. A.	1872	I	r 9 N 94
818	Rondout	Ulster free academy	1881	I	i
819	Roscoe	Union school.	1899	I	i
820	Roundlake	Round Lake summer institute.	1886	I	i

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
.....	.....	J. M. Glass	F1 ...	776
.....	.....	C: M. Bean	F1 ...	777
9	Corporation	Belle K. Hendrickson	F	778
6	Association .....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	E. A. Bishop	F	779
.....	.....	G: A. Conklin	F1 ...	780
.....	.....	Susie M. Compton	F	781
5	Village trustees	E. H. Collin	F	782
.....	.....	D. C. Lehman	F1 ...	783
.....	.....	W. A. Laidlaw	F	784
7	Association	Jennie S. Jones	F	785
.....	.....	A. J. MacElroy	F1 ...	786
.....	.....	L: F. Robins	F1 ...	787
.....	.....	J: F. Glavin	F1 ...	788
.....	.....	W. I. Miller	F	789
.....	.....	B. E. Whittaker	F1 ...	790
.....	.....	T. W. Stewart	F	791
.....	.....	J. A. Bassett	F1 ...	792
5	Village trustees	E. B. Callahan	F	793
.....	.....	E: L. Stevens	F1 ...	794
10	20th century club	Harriette M. Ensbey	F ...	795
.....	.....	J: R. Gillett	F1 ...	796
.....	.....	H. J. Baldwin	F1 ...	797
5	School districts	M. H. Fishburn	F	798
15	Association	Carrie M. C. Terry	F	799
.....	.....	G: A. Brown	F1 ...	800
.....	.....	C. C. Colby	F1 ...	801
.....	.....	Mrs K. J. Dowling	F	802
.....	.....	Madame A. M. Onahan	F1 ...	803
.....	.....	Irwin Taylor	R	804
.....	.....	J: G. Allen	F1 ...	805
.....	.....	Sr M. B. Frison	F1 ...	806
.....	.....	J. M. Angle	Pri ...	807
.....	.....	A. S. Collins	F	808
.....	.....	A. H. Strong	F1 ...	809
.....	.....	H. K. Phinney	R. F1 ..	810
.....	.....	F. C. Krahmer	F1 ...	811
.....	.....	Nathan Beckwith	F1 ...	812
5	Bd of education	Sarah S. Field	F	813
9	Association	M. Elizabeth Beach	F	814
.....	.....	W. D. Hood	F	815
.....	.....	Sr M. Petronilla	F1 ...	816
.....	.....	W. H. Chapin	R	817
.....	.....	P. Steckles	F	818
.....	.....	E. A. Fuller	F1 ...	819
.....	.....	M. D. Losey	F1 ...	820

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
776	-----	3 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
777	344	2 235	-----	-----	80	2	-----	\$100
778	406	433	1 889	?	156	7	7	-----
779	21	2 440	1 700	-----	236	25	25	-----
780	-----	249	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
781	13	450	160	-----	30	1	-----	9 37
782	115	734	4 744	-----	307	60	-----	100
783	56	484	25	-----	200	35	-----	23 09
784	24	304	289	567	178	14	6	4 30
785	406	406	115	-----	9	3	-----	-----
786	400	630	300	-----	184	5	30	140
787	-----	401	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
788	110	1 236	1 000	500	120	3	-----	-----
789	180	4 725	8 510	-----	298	45	45	-----
790	100	275	200	-----	160	1	-----	20
791	132	832	656	?	120	3	-----	25
792	89	1 163	1 200	550	180	2	5	63 88
793	208	452	4 719	100	156	6	6	-----
794	-----	485	1 572	-----	42	2	5	-----
795	520	1 978	18 268	-----	300	30	30	-----
796	-----	464	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
797	-----	423	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
798	-----	637	1 111	-----	158	3	-----	37 50
799	126	955	4 723	-----	152	6	-----	-----
800	-----	729	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
801	-----	325	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
802	2 963	33 287	133 733	66 867	277	54	54	4 000
803	-----	1 650	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
804	633	21 582	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
805	72	2 403	-----	-----	188	-----	25	85
806	701	4 175	-----	-----	365	4	25	-----
807	189	6 958	-----	16 551	276	-----	40	-----
808	3 307	a 45 384	17 423	13 559	355	72	76	-----
809	429	30 497	-----	-----	308	35+	35+	-----
810	1 385	36 931	3 991	1 200	308	45	45	-----
811	60	922	300	-----	258	60	60	-----
812	63	341	715	-----	188	5	-----	25
813	158	2 226	6 881	-----	151	4	-----	150
814	640	12 633	45 477	?	306	42	42	1 000
815	-----	1 400	?	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
816	125	1 133	400	1 050	200	10	50	-----
817	15	2 100	230	200	300	72	72	-----
818	193	2 093	2 576	-----	188	30	-----	100
819	200	297	859	-----	200	1	-----	-----
820	17	477	200	400	160	-----	2	-----

a For year ending Sep. 30, 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES REPORT 1900

245

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776
\$185	\$90 81	\$375 81	\$374 56	.....	\$1 25	\$375 81	777
100	484 78	584 78	209 19	\$167 75	42 54	419 48	778
.....	103 30	103 30	25 22	.....	.....	25 22	779
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780
9 38	.....	18 75	18 75	.....	.....	18 75	781
30	31 68	164 68	68 41	45	30 98	144 39	782
25	.....	48 09	48 09	.....	.....	48 09	783
.....	12 06	16 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	784
200	2 000	2 200	346 34	.....	42 84	389 18	785
140	.....	280	280	.....	.....	280	786
.....	100	100	100	.....	.....	100	787
.....	1 098 13	1 098 13	194 11	336	392 70	922 81	788
45	25	90	90	.....	.....	90	789
75	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	791
40	.....	103 88	103 88	.....	.....	103 88	792
.....	62 06	62 06	70 31	4	46 69	121	793
200	879 19	1 079 19	337 61	356 59	249 43	943 63	794
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	795
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	796
20	19 66	77 16	.....	25	4 53	29 53	797
125	309 42	434 42	111 74	75	4 50	191 24	798
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	799
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
1 111 82	864 93	5 976 75	5 392 73	.....	159 33	5 552 06	801
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	802
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 000	.....	2 000	803
35	.....	120	120	.....	.....	120	804
.....	1 154	1 154	1 154	.....	.....	1 154	805
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	806
.....	17 732 42	17 732 42	3 103 55	5 844 46	1 373 12	10 321 13	807
.....	.....	.....	1 443 04	600	352 85	2 395 89	808
.....	3 313 98	3 313 98	1 833 68	1 432 25	48 05	3 313 98	809
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	810
.....	120	120	77	.....	43	120	811
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	812
75	44 54	269 54	154 72	78	35 35	268 07	813
200	4 162 83	5 362 83	787 47	954 30	810 96	2 552 73	814
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	815
.....	60 30	60 30	60 30	.....	.....	60 30	816
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	817
100	.....	200	200	.....	.....	200	818
100	100	200	200	.....	.....	200	819
.....	16 33	16 33	1 35	.....	.....	1 35	820

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
821	Roundlake	Woman's Round Lake im. soc. 30 Je	.....	.....	.....
822	Rouse Point	Charbonneau institute	1886	I i	.....
823	"	Union school .....	.....	I i	.....
824	Roxbury	Roxbury lib. ass'n	1893	.....	.....
825	"	Union school	1896	I i	.....
826	Rushford	Union school	1852	I i	.....
827	Rushville	Union school	1868	I i	.....
828	Sacket Harbor	Sacket un. school	1896	I i	.....
829	Sag Harbor	Union school	1899	I i	.....
830	St Johnsville	High school	1889	I i	.....
831	St Regis Falls	Union school	1890	I i	.....
832	Salamanca	High school	?	I i	.....
833	Salem	Bancroft public	20 S 1891	L r	14 F 96
834	"	Washington academy	1780	I i	.....
835	Sandyhill	High school	1871	I i	.....
836	Sandycreek	High school	1872	I i	.....
837	Saranac Lake	High school	1893	I i	.....
838	Saratoga Springs	4th jud. dist. law .....	.....	.....	.....
839	"	High school .....	.....	I i	.....
840	"	St Faith's school	1890	I i	.....
841	"	Saratoga athenaeum	1885	G	.....
842	"	Saratoga Springs public	1867	L r-i	30 Je 97
843	"	Temple Grove seminary .....	.....	I i	.....
844	Saugerties	High school	1894	I i	.....
845	"	Saugerties public	1894	R o	5 Je 94
846	Sauquoit	Union school	1895	I i	.....
847	Savannah	High school	?	I i	.....
848	Savona	Union school	1892	I i	.....
849	Sayville	High school .....	.....	I i	.....
850	Schaghticoke	Union school	1896	I i	.....
851	Schenectady	St John's acad. school .....	.....	I i	.....
852	"	Schenectady free public	18 Ap 1894	R o	12 D 94
853	"	Union class. institute	1854	I i	.....
854	"	Union college	1795	I r-i	11 S 97
855	Schenenvus	Union school	1880	I i	.....
856	Schoharie	Union school	1835	I i	.....
857	Schroon Lake	Union school	1895	I i	.....
858	Schuyler Lake	Union school	?	I i	.....
859	Schuylerville	High school	1874	I i	.....
860	"	Schuylerville free	1900	R op	29 Mr 00
861	Seacliff	Seacliff public	16 My 1895	R op	12 D 94
862	Seaford	De Lancey Floyd-Jones free	16 Je 1896	R o	15 O 96
863	Seneca Falls	Mynderse academy	1867	I i	.....
864	"	Seneca Falls lib. ass'n	1891	L r	16 D 98
865	Sharon Springs	Union school	1884	I i	.....

TRUSTERS		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
.....		Louise E. Lodewick	F	821
.....		M. Teresa O'Connor	F1	822
.....		G: M. Lasell	F	823
.....		G: W. Lamén	R. S.	824
.....		G: M. Burr	F1	825
.....		S. K. Brecht	F	826
.....		J. M. Wise	F1	827
.....		B. G. Pooler	F1	828
.....		B. D. Sleight	F	829
.....		C. G. Campbell	F1	830
.....		J. I. Tallman	F	831
.....		G. M. Hevenor	F	832
.....		Frances F. Leighton	F	833
.....		E. W. Benedict	F	834
.....		G. A. Ingalls	F	835
.....		F. E. Arthur	F	836
.....		J. E. Weld	F	837
.....		J. G. Salisbury	R	838
.....		T: R. Kneil	F	839
.....		E. A. Shackelford	F1	840
.....		W. S. Knowlson	S	841
.....		T: R. Kneil	F	842
.....		Helen W. North	F1	843
.....		F. N. Moulton	R. F1	844
3	Bd of education	F. N. Moulton	F	845
.....		A. E. House	F	846
.....		Lila J. Shoemaker	F	847
.....		A. D. Miller	F	848
.....		M. J. Wilson	F1	849
.....		M. G. Thomas	F	850
.....		J. L. Reilly	F1	851
7	5 by ass'n m'r & sup. of sch. ex off.	Henry Glen	F	852
.....		Arthur Marvin	F1	853
.....		Peter Nelson	R. F1	854
.....		F. S. Lowell	F1	855
.....		Solomon Sias	F1	856
.....		Edith M. Howard	F1	857
.....		W: A. Coe	F	858
.....		N. S. Coleman	F1	859
5	Association .....	.....	F	860
5	Seacliff improvement ass'n	May Dibbell	F	861
9	Corporation	Edna R. Wiley	F	862
.....		C. W. Rice	F1	863
.....		Ellen F. Wickes	F	864
.....		H. J. Jump	F	865

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
821	205	1 670	5 963	5 976	305	57	57	.....
822	50	550	.....	.....	300	30	30	.....
823	463	1 177	675	.....	187	30	30	\$114
824	39	1 046	1 740	.....	312	42	42	.....
825	.....	405	.....	.....	190	1	.....	.....
826	12	650	763	.....	50	1	.....	.....
827	.....	350	.....	.....	180	2	.....	.....
828	.....	685	.....	.....	200	35	35	.....
829	391	751	898	.....	40	1	.....	50
830	15	628	184	.....	195	?	.....	35 50
831	114	1 197	415	.....	181	5	.....	25
832	301	2 040	3 025	.....	200	4	35	125
833	955	6 690	7 886	.....	146	15	15	.....
834	4	1 591	178	5 000	186	30	.....	.....
835	146	2 052	2 432	.....	43	2	.....	145 45
836	4	839	353	?	191	10	33	.....
837	106	1 213	537	?	200	36½	37½	100 56
838	100	1 570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
839	.....	1 717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
840	.....	1 750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
841	200	6 000	10 400	.....	306	42	42	.....
842	255	3 212	12 895	?	300	30	36	483 53
843	.....	1 648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
844	227	1 875	1 567	5 600	189	35	35	220 99
845	462	3 404	11 387	500	302	12	12	475
846	2	426	800	.....	38	½	.....	.....
847	211	1 350	1 300	.....	80	2	.....	62 91
848	52	557	200	?	192	2	30	19 38
849	90	688	1 500	200	175	5	.....	39 15
850	111	788	800	1 000	40	2	.....	45 15
851	20	838	300	.....	250	25	.....	.....
852	1 261	8 363	49 274	.....	313	42	42	1 500
853	189	1 243	?	?	175	.....	35	77 82
854	2 736	35 344	845	.....	313	61	61	.....
855	.....	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
856	.....	1 025	.....	.....	200	30	30	.....
857	43	350	327	.....	70	2	.....	3 80
858	150	463	800	.....	200	2	30	14
859	113	1 113	?	?	184	.....	20	54 63
860	679	679	801	.....	25	3	.....	.....
861	150	1 211	5 000	.....	305	18	.....	.....
862	129	1 252	700	700	152	7½	7½	.....
863	95	2 150	1 000	2 400	192	4	30	85
864	113	3 363	9 745	.....	305	36	36	.....
865	51	800	950	.....	50	1	.....	36 10

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
.....	\$450	\$450	\$31	\$260	\$190	\$481	821
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	822
\$132	24	270	270	.....	.....	270	823
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	826
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	828
.....	259 14	309 14	190 56	.....	.....	190 56	829
35 50	.....	71	71	.....	.....	71	830
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	831
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	832
125	.....	250	253 67	.....	.....	253 67	833
.....	1 460 75	1 460 75	193 05	350	1 099 15	1 642 20	834
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	835
95 45	.....	240 90	190 90	50	.....	240 90	836
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837
.....	41	141 56	141 56	.....	.....	141 56	838
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	839
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840
.....	910	910	261	313	275	849	841
100	.....	583 53	266 31	300	17 22	583 53	842
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	843
150	.....	370 99	107 47	25	288 52	370 99	844
200	138 53	813 53	401 59	200	137 56	739 15	845
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15	846
62 91	.....	125 82	125 82	.....	.....	125 82	847
15 39	.....	34 78	34 78	.....	.....	34 78	848
39 15	.....	78 30	80 39	.....	.....	80 39	849
75	58 54	178 69	141 32	25	12 37	178 69	850
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	31	851
200	1 412 61	3 112 61	1 147 17	1 059 95	548 57	2 755 69	852
77 81	.....	155 63	155 63	.....	.....	155 63	853
200	1 040 85	1 240 85	249 18	991 67	.....	1 240 85	854
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	855
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	856
15	11 61	30 41	50	.....	.....	30	857
34	20	68	68	.....	.....	68	858
25	.....	79 63	79 63	.....	.....	79 63	859
200	351 91	551 91	372 65	.....	47 54	420 19	860
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	861
200	106 03	306 03	100	120	75 14	295 14	862
75	210 50	285 50	150	65	2	217	863
30	.....	115	65	50	.....	115	864
150	792 21	942 21	151 86	175	486 19	813 05	865
36 10	.....	72 20	72 20	.....	.....	72 20	866

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
866	Shelter Island.....	Shelter Island public.....20 Je	1885	G	a 17 D 96
867	".....	Union school.....	.....	I	i.....
868	Sherburne.....	High school.....	1847	I	i.....
869	".....	Sherburne public.....	1895	R	cp 19 Mr 96
870	Sherman.....	High school.....	1869	I	i.....
871	Shortville.....	High school.....	.....	I	i.....
872	".....	M. M. Buck free.....	1890	.....	.....
873	Sidney.....	High school.....	.....	I	i.....
874	".....	Sidney public.....13 Ap	1895	R	c 26 Je 95
875	Silvercreek.....	High school.....	1840	I	i.....
876	Silversprings.....	Union school.....	1895	I	i.....
877	Sinclairville.....	High school.....	1882	I	i.....
878	".....	Ladies.....	1889	G	.....
879	".....	Sinclairville free.....	1870	R	c 12 D 94
880	Sing Sing.....	High school.....	.....	I	i.....
881	".....	Mt Pleasant academy.....	1820	I	i.....
882	".....	Sing Sing public.....	1893	R	c 9 F 93
883	".....	State prison.....	.....	.....	.....
884	Skaneateles.....	High school.....	?	I	i.....
885	".....	Skaneateles lib. ass'n.....	1877	L	.....
886	Smithville Flats.....	Smithville un. school.....	1880	I	i.....
887	Smyrna.....	Union school.....	1899	I	i.....
888	Sodus.....	Sodus academy.....	1853	I	i.....
889	Solvay.....	High school.....	1894	I	i.....
890	Somers.....	Somers.....	1875	.....	.....
891	South Byron.....	Union school.....	1899	I	i.....
892	South Dansville.....	Ladies free.....	1899	R	cp 26 Je 99
893	South Glens Falls.....	High school.....	?	I	i.....
894	South New Berlin.....	Union school.....	1875	I	i.....
895	South Otselee.....	South Otselee public.....	1898	R	cp 27 Je 98
895	Southampton.....	High school.....	1891	I	i.....
896	".....	Rogers memorial.....15Je	1894	G	a 24 Je 96
897	Southold.....	Union school.....	1894	I	i.....
898	Spencer.....	Union school.....	1875	I	i.....
899	Spencerport.....	Union school.....	.....	I	i.....
900	Spring Valley.....	High school.....	1896	I	i.....
901	Springfield Center.....	Springfield free.....	1895	R	cp 26 Je 95
902	".....	Union school.....	1899	I	i.....
903	Springville.....	Griffith inst. & un. school.....	.....	I	i.....
904	".....	Springville public.....21 J1	1893	R	c 27 Je 98
905	Stamford.....	Stamford sem. & un. school.....	1870	I	cp 13 D 93
906	Staufordville.....	Christian biblical institute.....	1869	I	i.....
907	Stapleton.....	High school.....	1896	I	i.....
908	Stillwater.....	Union school.....	1884	I	i.....
909	Stockton.....	Stockton free.....	1899	R	c 26 Je 99
910	".....	Union school.....	?	I	i.....

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
9	Association	Belle Preston.....	F	866
.....	.....	H. E. Grant	F	867
.....	.....	C: R. Loomis	F1	868
5	Bd of education	Anna M. Merrihew	F	869
.....	.....	Gertrude F. Thayer.....	F	870
.....	.....	W. D. Hewes.....	F	871
.....	.....	Mrs Sara Buck.....	F	872
.....	.....	A. S. Knight	F1	873
5	Bd of education.....	Sarah M. Tabor.....	F	874
.....	.....	J. L. Walthart.....	F	875
.....	.....	Archibald Whiting....	F1	876
.....	.....	S. F. Moran.....	F1	877
.....	.....	H. J. Chase.....	F1	878
6	Corporation	Mrs A. E. Fife.....	F	879
.....	.....	Ida W. Bennett.....	F1	880
.....	.....	A. T. Emory.....	F1	881
3	School district.....	J. I. Gorton.....	F	882
.....	.....	George Sanderson.....	F1	883
.....	.....	H. F. Miner.....	F1	884
.....	.....	Lydia A. Cobane.....	S	885
.....	.....	W: T. Hutchings.....	F	886
.....	.....	H. W. Butts.....	F1	887
.....	.....	Rose G. Brundage.....	F1	888
.....	.....	C. O. Richards.....	F	889
.....	.....	Ruth Tompkins.....	R S	890
.....	.....	L. C. Higley.....	F	891
5	Association.....	Josephine M. La Monte.	F	892
.....	.....	C. G. Sanford.....	F1	893
.....	.....	L: A. Walker.....	F	894
5	Bd of education.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	C. E. Keck.....	F1	895
6	Corporation	E: N. Foster.....	F	896
.....	.....	S. S. Shaw	F1	897
.....	.....	Emma Pray.....	F	898
.....	.....	May B. Curtis.....	F1	899
.....	.....	Mary E. Scarff	F1	900
3	Springfield lib. ass'n	W: F. Bringloe.....	F	901
.....	.....	J. T. P. Calkins.....	F1	902
.....	.....	W. S. Steele.....	F1	903
3	Bd of education	G. H. Leland.....	F	904
.....	.....	Mary Warner.....	F	905
.....	.....	Lester Howard.....	F1	906
.....	.....	W: A. Crane.....	F1	907
.....	.....	W. U. Hinman.....	F	908
7	Corporation	F. Florelle Seymour....	F	909
.....	.....	Edith Rowley	F	910

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
866	156	2 128	8 008	.....	103	2	2	.....
867	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
868	106	1 550	433	.....	182	5	.....	\$65 33
869	385	2 382	4 156	.....	147	6	.....	150
870	113	1 081	1 235	.....	38	1	.....	67
871	36	650	400	.....	100	4	.....	17 50
872	15	1 519	2 300	.....	104	24	72	.....
873	.....	2 030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
874	269	2 629	8 613	.....	250	7½	7½	175
875	41	2 203	3 500	↑	200	3	30	.....
876	105	511	1 400	.....	33	1	2	45 21
877	119	568	300	1 000	185	35	35	51 25
878	85	867	1 700	.....	104	.....	.....	.....
879	92	1 752	1 670	150	156	11	.....	.....
880	.....	2 429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
881	42	12 000	.....	.....	34	2	↑	.....
882	443	5 485	20 557	6 000	211	35	35	343 08
883	400	7 730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
884	31	1 704	.....	.....	200	↑	35	25
885	270	9 536	5 547	.....	305	70	70	.....
886	74	743	294	100	200	7½	.....	30 56
887	173	233	577	.....	31	1	.....	174 04
888	4	311	800	.....	64	2	.....	.....
889	89	1 300	1 000	1 600	190	10	30	110 63
890	47	1 810	613	↑	104	4	4	.....
891	34	274	625	25	38	1½	.....	.....
892	324	324	1 307	5	102	4	2	.....
893	125	850	1 375	.....	200	2½	.....	71 25
894	10	419	190	400	180	30	.....	.....
895	36	1 500	300	10 000	168	↑	30	62 28
896	711	4 520	13 759	.....	300	51	51	.....
897	40	462	411	.....	200	2½	.....	15
898	.....	645	1 400	.....	200	1	.....	68 68
899	2	336	896	.....	80	2	.....	6
900	338	1 445	1 129	.....	40	1	.....	150
901	3	347	317	.....	313	84	84	.....
902	114	211	100	.....	187	25	25	20
903	6	1 375	.....	.....	200	30	30	9
904	250	3 276	14 923	.....	309	12	.....	411 39
905	98	3 360	5 000	.....	195	5	25	330 85
906	3	1 987	.....	.....	192	50	50	.....
907	13	602	85	.....	191	32½	32½	.....
908	138	1 398	2 192	200	134	3	25	60 31
909	44	162	41	.....	19	4	.....	.....
910	30	405	305	.....	180	↑	30	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
-----	\$360 42	\$360 42	\$156 48	\$72 50	\$54 85	\$283 83	866
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	867
\$65 33	-----	130 66	140 66	-----	-----	140 66	868
175	21 05	346 05	275	-----	71 05	346 05	869
50	-----	117	107	10	-----	117	870
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
17 50	-----	35	35	-----	-----	35	871
-----	-----	-----	15	120	25	160	872
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	873
175	160	510	350	100	60	510	874
25	254 72	279 72	12	-----	11	23	875
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
45 21	60	150 42	94 42	-----	10	104 42	876
51 25	-----	102 50	102 50	-----	-----	102 50	877
-----	43	43	16 10	-----	25	41 10	878
-----	60	60	-----	60	-----	60	879
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	880
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	881
400	1 50	744 58	382 12	325	37 46	744 58	882
-----	-----	-----	-----	2 000	-----	2 000	883
25	-----	50	21 79	-----	29 25	51 04	884
-----	1 183 73	1 183 73	138 15	720	291 40	1 149 55	885
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
40	-----	70 56	60	-----	10 56	70 56	886
64 43	-----	238 47	238 47	-----	-----	238 47	887
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	888
100	-----	210 63	210 63	-----	-----	210 63	889
-----	59 33	59 33	30 79	18	10 54	59 33	890
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
25	-----	25	25	-----	-----	25	891
115	200 66	315 66	190 10	-----	44 38	234 48	892
70	-----	141 25	141 25	-----	-----	141 25	893
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	894
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
62 27	-----	124 55	124 55	-----	-----	124 55	895
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
200	1 636 25	2 905 04	563 59	318	1 753 76	2 635 35	896
15	-----	30	30	-----	-----	30	897
-----	16 32	85	5	10	-----	15	898
6	-----	12	12	-----	-----	12	899
150	-----	300	300	-----	-----	300	900
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10	20 16	30 16	-----	12	7	19	901
30	59 37	109 37	109 37	-----	-----	109 37	902
-----	-----	9	16 50	-----	-----	16 50	903
200	-----	611 39	294 63	125	191 76	611 39	904
325	4	659 85	102 56	5 85	276 44	384 85	905
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	906
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	907
50	-----	110 31	97 86	-----	25	122 86	908
100	111 42	211 42	-----	-----	16 32	16 32	909
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	30	910

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
911	Stonypoint	High school.....	.....	I	i
912	Syracuse	Acad. of S. Heart.....	1890	I	i
913	"	Court of Appeals	1849	L	.....
914	"	High school.....	.....	I	i
915	"	St John's cath. academy	1867	I	i
916	"	Syracuse central	17 J 1855	R	c 13 D 93
917	"	Syracuse university	1871	I	i
918	"	Syracuse univ. coll. of law .....	.....	I	i
919	"	Syracuse univ. coll. of medicine	1872	I	i
920	Tarrytown	W. Irving high school	1893	I	i
921	"	Young men's lyceum	1895	I	r 29 Mr 95
922	Theresa	High school.....	1893	I	i
923	Threemile Bay	Union school.....	1898	I	i
924	Ticonderoga.....	High school.....	1888	I	i
925	"	Ticonderoga public.....	1900	R	cp 29 Mr 00
926	Tioga Center.....	Union school.....	1899	I	i
927	Tivoli	Union school.....	.....	I	i
928	Tomkins Cove.....	Tomkins Cove public.....	1896	R	cp 17 D 96
929	Tonawanda	High school.....	.....	I	i
930	"	Tonawanda public	16 O 1893	R	c 13 D 93
931	Tottenville.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
932	"	Tottenville lib. ass'n	1899	R	cp 26 Je 99
933	Troupsburg	Union school.....	1897	I	i
934	Troy	High school.....	3 J 1863	I	i
935	"	La Salle institute	1878	I	i
936	" 608 Broadway ...	R. R. Y. M. C. A.....	3 J 1881	I	.....
937	"	Rensselaer poly. institute	1824	I	i
938	"	St Joseph's academy.....	1896	I	i
939	"	St Patrick's academy.....	.....	I	i
940	"	St Peter's academy.....	1886	I	i
941	"	Troy academy	1834	I	i
942	" 79 4th st.....	Troy children's circulating ...	1 Je 1894	R	c 29 Mr 00
943	"	Troy fem. seminary	1821	I	cp 12 D 94
944	"	Y. M. A.....	1835	I	i
945	"	Y. W. A.....	1 Je 1895	I	a 2 D 94
946	Trumansburg.....	High school.....	1893	I	i
947	"	Trumansburg public	1893	R	cp 21 Je 93
948	Truxton	Union school.....	1894	I	i
949	Tuckahoe	Waverly un. school.....	.....	I	i
949	Tully	High school.....	1894	I	i
950	Turin	Union school.....	.....	I	i
951	Unadilla	High school.....	1850	I	i
952	Union	Union school.....	1886	I	i
953	Union Springs.....	High school.....	.....	I	i
954	"	Oakwood seminary.....	1796	I	i
955	"	Union Springs lib. ass'n.....	1898	R	cp 15 D 98

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
.....		Lydia A. Wiles.....	Fl ...	911
.....		J. F. Mullany.....	Fl ...	912
.....		T. L. R. Morgan.....	R ...	913
.....		M. Louise Pattison.....	Fl ...	914
.....		A. M. Dwyer.....	Fl ...	915
7	5 by m'r, m'r & sup't of sch. ex off.....	E. W. Mundy.....	F ...	916
.....		H. O. Sibley.....	F ...	917
.....		J. B. Brooks.....	Fl ...	918
.....		F. W. Marlow.....	R. Fl.	919
.....		E. C. Carpenter.....	F ...	920
.....		M. L. Bacon.....	F ...	921
.....		Celia E. Whitney.....	F ...	922
.....		W. A. Vincent.....	Fl ...	923
.....		Elizabeth Stevenson.....	F ...	924
5	Village trustees.....	Anna M. Wheeler.....	F ...	925
.....		H. N. Willey.....	F ...	926
.....		A. E. Herrick.....	Fl ...	927
3	School district.....	L. D. W. Deyo.....	F ...	928
.....		W. T. Palmer.....	Fl ...	929
3	Bd of education.....	Mary E. Diamond.....	F ...	930
.....		N. J. Lowe.....	F ...	931
5	Association.....	L. C. McCormick.....	F ...	932
.....		T. I. Gifford.....	F ...	933
.....		M. H. Walrath.....	Fl ...	934
.....		Bro. Arnold.....	Fl ...	935
.....		F. D. Stanley.....	Fl ...	936
.....		J. W. Nugent.....	R. Fl.	937
.....		Bro. Bonitus.....	Fl ...	938
.....		Sr M. Blanche.....	Fl ...	939
.....		Sr Mary S. H.....	F ...	940
.....		F. C. Barnes.....	Fl ...	941
5	Corporation.....	Marie J. Staude.....	F ...	942
.....		Mary A. Knox.....	Fl ...	943
.....		DeWitt Clinton.....	F ...	944
5	Association.....	Kate A. Farnham.....	F ...	945
.....		Louise M. Stone.....	F ...	946
6	Bd of education.....	Alex Lansing.....	Fl ...	947
.....		Margaret L. Crowley.....	Fl ...	948
.....		E. S. Martin.....	F ...	949
.....		R. B. Davis.....	Fl ...	950
.....		A. E. Barnes.....	F ...	951
.....		J. L. Lusk.....	F ...	952
.....		L. H. Carris.....	F ...	953
.....		Alice B. Paige.....	Fl ...	954
5	Association.....	Mary E. C. Spencer.....	F ...	955

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
911	110	522	735	120	29	24	.....	\$60 60
912	.....	3 000	.....	.....	196	5	30	.....
913	553	20 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
914	389	4 072	3 722	5 425	200	44	.....	234 32
915	45	1 735	.....	.....	198	5	15	.....
916	6 350	48 225	169 902	150 000	72	72	.....	23 077 65
917	1 823	45 742	5 119	.....	310	62	62	.....
918	1 562	1 562	.....	.....	313	.....	60	.....
919	650	5 109	.....	1 093	297	.....	48	.....
920	.....	2 767	1 100	.....	88	3	.....	.....
921	859	4 366	13 518	.....	303	36	36	.....
922	.....	500	400	.....	160	6	6	.....
923	9	222	650	?	200	5	30	3
924	267	585	600	.....	95	15	.....	162 91
925	511	511	102	.....	3	5	.....	200
926	32	337	484	.....	191	2	.....	87 73
927	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
928	19	353	347	.....	52	4	.....	19 24
929	.....	1 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
930	491	3 367	11 407	.....	200	10	30	300
931	.....	1 050	1 600	.....	40	1	.....	.....
932	615	828	8 229	.....	156	15	15	.....
933	26	225	372	.....	177	1	6	25
934	270	2 445	278	.....	181	25	.....	132 25
935	520	2 823	1 000	2 500	250	30	.....	.....
936	.....	833	326	.....	313	10	10	.....
937	108	6 285	67	396	303	39	39	.....
938	60	860	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....
939	.....	920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
940	22	998	150	230	200	10	5	.....
941	50	1 050	.....	.....	180	35	35	.....
942	13	1 493	19 994	6	305	35	35	.....
943	43	2 596	.....	?	224	.....	84	.....
944	5 052	42 552	52 088	.....	308	61	61	.....
945	136	1 780	5 354	.....	307	30	84	.....
946	76	1 050	653	.....	81	3	.....	25 08
947	90	912	137	?	177	40	40	.....
948	57	650	372	.....	36	2	.....	25
949	220	877	2 300	.....	200	36	36	.....
950	.....	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
951	.....	2 363	?	.....	200	5	.....	.....
952	128	1 295	700	200	80	2	.....	31
953	52	1 200	816	.....	192	2	20	.....
954	4	2 060	.....	.....	150	2	?	.....
955	229	546	2 604	5	312	24	24	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
\$25	.....	\$85 60	\$73 10	.....	\$12 50	\$85 60	911
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	912
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1 800	.....	1 800	913
267 43	.....	501 75	402 23	80	19 52	501 75	914
.....	\$28	28	32 50	.....	.....	32 50	915
734 39	.....	23 812 04	10 703 71	7 417 65	5 690 68	23 812 04	916
.....	3 338 37	3 338 37	1 266 49	2 000	71 88	3 338 37	917
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	918
.....	1 095 40	1 095 40	438 16	626 64	30 60	1 095 40	919
200	.....	200	16	100	5	121	920
.....	1 086 16	1 086 16	559 28	300	107 35	966 63	921
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	922
.....	.....	3	3	.....	35	3 35	923
80	.....	242 91	222 91	.....	.....	222 91	924
200	.....	400	353 59	.....	46 41	400	925
.....	5	92 73	45	.....	42 73	87 73	926
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	927
.....	.....	19 24	19 24	.....	.....	19 24	928
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	929
200	12	512	447 27	100	.....	547 27	930
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	931
209 47	393 62	603 09	250 68	115 50	249 87	616 05	932
25	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	933
132 25	.....	264 50	264 50	.....	.....	264 50	934
.....	293	293	310 60	.....	34	344 60	935
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	15	90	936
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	75	937
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	938
.....	69	69	69	.....	.....	69	939
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940
.....	10 75	10 75	10 75	.....	.....	10 75	941
200	1 253 25	1 453 25	477 34	237	738 91	1 453 25	942
.....	.....	.....	76 70	.....	.....	76 70	943
.....	6 896 14	6 896 14	911 43	3 072	903 24	4 886 67	944
50	101 78	151 78	135 62	.....	4 55	140 17	945
25	16 92	67	67	.....	.....	67	946
20	20	40	20	.....	.....	20	947
25	.....	50	49	50	.....	99	948
50	.....	50	100	4	.....	104	949
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	951
25	.....	56	66	.....	.....	66	952
.....	49	49	39	10	.....	49	953
.....	.....	.....	16 50	.....	.....	16 50	954
85	240 88	325 88	194 28	60	57 98	312 26	955

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
956	Utica	Oneida hist. society	1876	I	.....
957	"	Utica cath. academy	1891	I	i
958	"	Utica free academy .....	.....	I	i
959	"	Utica public	1838	R	c 21 Je 93
960	Valatie	High school .....	.....	I	i
961	Valley Falls	Union school	1893	I	i
962	Vanetten	Union school .....	.....	I	i
	"	Vanetten public	1895	R	cp 21 N 95
963	Vernon	Union school	1839	I	i
964	"	Vernon public	1894	R	cp 21 N 95
965	Verona	Union school	1896	I	i
966	Victor	High school Clark	1891	I	i
967	Waddington	Union school .....	.....	I	i
968	Wadhams Mills	Wadhams Mills free	28 Ag 1897	R	cp 4 N 97
969	Walden	High school	?	I	i
970	Walton	High school	1853	I	i
971	"	W. B. Ogden free	1894	G	a 26 Je 99
972	Walworth	Walworth academy	1842	I	i
973	Wappingers Falls	Grinnell library association	1867	G	.....
974	Warrensburg	High school	1888	I	i
975	"	Warrensburg circulating	1890	.....	.....
976	Warsaw	High school circulating .....	.....	I	i
977	"	High school reference	1892	I	i
978	Warwick	Warwick institute	1847	I	i
	"	Y. M. C. A.	8 D	.....	r 18 D 99
979	Washingtonville	Union school	1891	I	i
980	Waterford	High school .....	.....	I	i
981	"	Waterford public	2 Je 1895	R	c 28 F 95
982	Waterloo	High school	1853	I	i
	"	Waterloo lib. & hist. society	27 O 1875	I	r 26 N 95
983	Waterport	Union school .....	.....	I	i
984	Watertown	High school	1894	I	i
985	"	Watertown athenaeum	4 My 1892	I	r 8 Je 99
986	"	Watertown public school	4 My	?	.....
987	Waterville	High school .....	.....	I	i
988	"	Waterville public	1874	R	c 28 F 95
989	Watervliet	High school	1900	I	i
990	"	Watervliet academy	1889	I	i
991	Watkins	Watkins public	1895	R	c 19 Mr 96
992	Waverly	High school	?	I	r-i 29 D 94
993	Wayland	High school .....	.....	I	i
994	Webster	High school	1876	I	i
995	Weedsport	High school	1858	I	i
996	Wellsburg	Union school	?	I	i
997	Wellsville	Brooklyn un. school	1899	I	i
998	"	High school .....	.....	I	i
999	"	Wellsville public	20 O 1894	R	c 18 Mr 97
1000	West Eaton	Union school	1898	I	cp 5 Je 94

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
...	...	F. T. Proctor.....	R.....	956
...	...	Ellen M. W. Kernan.....	F1.....	957
...	...	C. Viola Cook.....	F1.....	958
7	5 by cor., m'r & ch. sch. com. ex off.....	C. M. Underhill.....	F.....	959
...	...	L. W. Millias.....	F1.....	960
...	...	F. J. Bohlmann.....	F1.....	961
...	...	N. C. Gile.....	F1.....	962
5	District.....	Alice S. Martin.....	F1.....	963
5	Young people's union.....	Frank Stuhlman.....	F.....	964
...	...	N. Elizabeth Stainton.....	F.....	965
...	...	Sara M. Harrington.....	F.....	966
5	Association.....	G: H. Nulty.....	F1.....	967
...	...	Louise M. Stetson.....	F.....	968
...	...	J: F. Barringer.....	F.....	969
...	...	J. R. Fairgrieve.....	F1.....	970
11	Corporation.....	L. E. Steele.....	F.....	971
...	...	J: E. Palmer.....	F1.....	972
...	...	Mrs E. A. Howarth.....	S.....	973
...	...	L. C. Aldrich.....	F.....	974
...	...	Lillie McGann.....	S.....	975
...	...	Helen M. Cameron.....	F.....	976
...	...	G: W. Glasier.....	F1.....	977
...	...	L. W. Hoffman.....	F1.....	978
...	...	L: R. Herzog.....	F.....	979
...	...	H. J. Gibson.....	F1.....	980
3	Bd of education.....	Sarah M. Boughton.....	F.....	981
...	...	F. C. Wilber.....	F1.....	982
...	...	Lula M. Clark.....	F.....	983
...	...	M. F. Gearhart.....	F.....	983
...	...	G. M. Jones.....	F1.....	984
...	...	Anna Brintnall.....	R.....	985
...	...	F. S. Tisdale.....	F.....	986
3	Bd of education.....	T. E. Hayden.....	F1.....	987
...	...	Mary E. Squier.....	F.....	988
...	...	E. Jennie Morey.....	F.....	989
...	...	Ada B. Heenan.....	F1.....	990
3	Bd of education.....	F. Davis.....	F.....	991
...	...	H. J. Walter.....	F.....	992
...	...	Minnie E. Babcock.....	F1.....	993
...	...	Lon A. Weeks.....	F1.....	994
...	...	L. R. Hopkins.....	F1.....	995
...	...	Emma R. Van Etten.....	F1.....	996
...	...	L. E. Grady.....	F1.....	997
...	...	L. W. Craig.....	F1.....	998
7	Village trustees.....	Louise A. Brown.....	F.....	999
...	...	Genevieve F. Howe.....	F.....	1000

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
956	149	7 298	.....	.....	313	.....	24	.....
957	30	1 803	?	.....	70	1	.....	.....
958	264	2 224	.....	.....	193	.....	25	\$100
959	3 228	29 788	140 050	41 712	309	66	70	8 500
960	162	1 227	.....	.....	193	5	.....	.....
961	75	551	1 500	500	25	1	.....	25
962	.....	603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
963	141	795	500	.....	72	1	.....	75
964	230	655	2 383	.....	156	6	6	.....
965	84	589	321	.....	175	5	30	30
966	.....	1 093	450	.....	120	3	.....	7 50
967	6	268	200	.....	187	30	.....	6 18
968	5	200	622	.....	104	6	?	.....
969	.....	1 250	?	.....	200	5	30	.....
970	450	3 000	2 500	.....	40	1	.....	234 61
971	906	2 045	15 486	.....	365	42	42	.....
972	.....	305	.....	.....	181	30	30	.....
973	273	6 309	7 900	75	309	42	42	.....
974	34	1 389	.....	.....	90	30	.....	32 05
975	103	1 686	2 558	.....	103	5	?	.....
976	189	4 406	10 767	.....	146	16	.....	225
977	40	1 440	.....	.....	179	35	35	.....
978	170	1 700	3 000	400	188	5	.....	132 25
979	.....	316	.....	.....	200	?	35	.....
980	.....	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
981	.....	2 180	9 964	.....	156	5	.....	250
982	23	935	.....	.....	200	35	35	49 70
983	138	5 509	8 658	.....	144	15	15	.....
984	41	470	?	.....	40	1	.....	.....
985	219	2 290	3 174	?	193	30	30	127 43
986	326	1 499	1 570	150	300	40	40	.....
987	.....	4 177	12 241	.....	300	30	30	800
988	350	250	.....	.....	154	3	.....	75
989	68	2 312	3 612	.....	39	3	.....	.....
990	4	800	882	.....	180	5	.....	.....
991	83	340	120	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
992	83	3 362	8 119	.....	156	12	12	300
993	306	3 025	9 412	350	224	38	38	110 78
994	60	698	.....	.....	194	4	30	16 50
995	49	709	547	.....	40	1	?	19
996	187	1 481	2 052	?	190	5	.....	50 65
997	24	250	240	.....	186	30	.....	25
998	48	355	531	?	200	40	.....	25
999	40	940	1 200	.....	170	2	.....	25
1000	398	4 653	4 661	2 000	350	14	14	400
1000	16	237	800	.....	40	1	.....	599 06

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
-----	\$1 120 92	\$1 120 92	\$4 01	\$257 75	\$993 63	\$1 255 39	956
-----	-----	-----	15 60	-----	-----	15 60	957
\$222 49	-----	322 49	322 49	-----	-----	322 49	958
350	3 784 08	12 634 08	3 567 42	4 831 24	1 957 75	10 356 41	959
61 50	51 50	113	111 74	-----	-----	111 74	960
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
25	5 45	55 45	50	-----	-----	50	961
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	962
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
75	-----	150	152 69	-----	-----	152 69	963
100	219 38	319 38	200 27	-----	80 04	280 31	964
30	-----	60	60	-----	-----	60	965
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
7 50	-----	15	-----	-----	20	20	966
592	-----	12 10	6 18	-----	-----	6 18	967
-----	43 52	43 52	31 65	-----	10 87	42 52	968
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	969
200	-----	434 61	434 61	-----	-----	434 61	970
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
200	396 72	596 72	243 36	220	191 16	654 52	971
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	972
-----	658 07	658 07	361 99	180	284 82	826 81	973
25	-----	57 05	57 05	-----	-----	57 05	974
-----	53 77	53 77	100 97	24	-----	124 97	975
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	289 71	514 71	261 32	188	-----	449 32	976
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	977
-----	-----	132 25	132 25	-----	-----	132 25	978
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	979
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	980
100	-----	350	-----	150	50	200	981
23 70	-----	73 40	73 40	-----	-----	73 40	982
80	569 16	649 16	94 57	250	207 47	552 04	983
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	984
75	375	127 43	42 43	85	-----	127 43	985
-----	-----	450	225 12	-----	315	540 12	986
-----	46	846	486	360	-----	846	987
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	988
125	60	260	279 87	40	-----	319 87	989
319 54	-----	319 54	182 04	137 50	-----	319 54	990
-----	4	4	4	-----	-----	4	991
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	992
50	-----	350	71	104	75	250	993
90	-----	200 78	237 28	250	-----	487 28	994
16 50	-----	33	30 46	-----	-----	30 46	995
16	-----	35	35	-----	-----	35	996
50 65	-----	101 30	101 30	-----	-----	101 30	997
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	998
25	5	55	25	-----	30	55	999
25	-----	50	50	-----	-----	50	1000
-----	-----	25	40 11	-----	-----	40 11	998
200	24 34	624 34	392 64	-----	30 74	423 38	999
432 31	53 54	1 084 91	800	888	179 63	1 075 63	1000

No.	Place	NAME OF LIBRARY AND DATE OF LAST INSPECTION	Year founded	Source of charter	Date of University charter admission or registry
1001	West Hebron.....	Hebron free.....20 S	1898	R	cp 21 D 99
1002	".....	Union school.....	?	I	i.....
1003	West New Brighton...	Westerleigh coll. institute.....	1894	I	i.....
1004	West Point.....	U. S. military academy.....	1802	..	.....
1005	West Winfield.....	High school.....	..	I	i.....
1006	".....	West Winfield free.....	1894	R	c 28 Je 97 cp 12 D 94
	Westbury.....	Green Wood.....	1882	R	cp 21 Je 93
1007	Westfield.....	Patterson.....	1896	R	c 19 Mr 96
1008	".....	Westfield acad. & un. school.....	1868	I	i.....
	Westhampton Beach...	Westhampton free.....16 Je	1891	R	cp 1 Mr 97
1009	Westport.....	High school.....	1889	I	i.....
1010	".....	Westport lib. ass'n.....29 Ag	1885	G	a 21 Je 93
1011	Whitehall.....	High school.....	..	I	i.....
1012	Whiteplains.....	High school.....	..	I	i.....
1013	".....	Whiteplains public.....2 S	1899	R	c 26 Je 99
1014	Whitesboro.....	High school.....	?	I	i.....
1015	Whitestone.....	American Hebrew.....6 D	1898	R	cp 21 D 99
1016	Whitesville.....	Union school.....	1895	I	i.....
1017	Whitney Point.....	High school.....	1866	I	i.....
1018	Willard.....	Willard state hospital.....	1892	..	.....
1019	Williamson.....	Union school.....	..	I	i.....
1020	Williamsville.....	High school.....	1893	I	i.....
1021	Willsboro.....	Union school.....	1894	I	i.....
1022	Wilson.....	High school.....	1845	I	i.....
1023	Windsor.....	High school.....	1837	I	i.....
1024	Wolcott.....	Leavenworth inst. & Wolcott high sch..	1856	I	i.....
1025	Woodhaven.....	Union school.....	..	I	i.....
1026	Woodhull.....	Union school.....	1867	I	i.....
1027	Woodside.....	High school.....	..	I	i.....
1028	Worcester.....	High school.....	1883	I	i.....
1029	Wyoming.....	Middlebury acad. & un. school.....	1816	I	i.....
1030	".....	Wyoming public.....	1889	G	.....
1031	Yonkers.....	High school.....	..	I	i.....
1032	".....	Hollywood Inn.....	1889	I	.....
1033	".....	St Joseph's seminary.....	1896	I	.....
1034	".....	Woman's institute.....	1880	I	a 5 Je 94
1035	".....	Yonkers public.....	1893	R	c 9 F 93
		Total.....	..	..	.....

TRUSTEES		Name of librarian or person in charge	Terms of use	No.
No.	Elected by			
5	Association.....	Nancy W. Ashley.....	F	1001
---	.....	G: E. Baldwin.....	F1 ...	1002
---	.....	Amelia D. Alden.....	F1 ...	1003
---	.....	P. S. Michie.....	F1 ...	1004
---	.....	E. M. Randolph.....	F1 ...	1005
5	Bd of education.....	E. M. Randolph.....	F	1006
3	School district.....	Mary G. Wood.....	F	1007
7	Corporation.....	Frances D. Patterson.....	F	1007
---	.....	P. K. Pattison.....	F	1008
5	Association.....	E. W. Ames.....	F1 ...	1009
6	Association.....	Marie A. Bacon.....	F	1010
---	.....	W. W. Howe.....	F	1011
---	.....	G. H. McNair.....	F1 ...	1012
6	Bd of education.....	Clara F. Hopper.....	F	1013
---	.....	C: V. Bookhout.....	F1 ...	1014
6	Association.....	Harry Levin.....	F	1015
---	.....	J. M. Reed.....	F	1016
---	.....	H. G. Grubel.....	F1 ...	1017
---	.....	W: A. Macy.....	F1 ...	1018
---	.....	E. G. Soper.....	F1 ...	1019
---	.....	Harriet B. Westland.....	F	1020
---	.....	B. L. Haydon.....	F1 ...	1021
---	.....	C. C. Scheck.....	F	1022
---	.....	C: W. Vandegrift.....	F	1023
---	.....	H. N. Tolman.....	F1 ...	1024
---	.....	C. E. Smith.....	F1 ...	1025
---	.....	J: P. Mabon.....	F1 ...	1026
---	.....	E: L. Stevens.....	F1 ...	1027
---	.....	H. L. Tippie.....	F	1028
---	.....	S. H. McIlroy.....	F1 ...	1029
---	.....	Constance N. J. Wheeldon.....	F	1030
---	.....	T: O. Baker.....	F1 ...	1031
---	.....	Sarah L. Galloupe.....	F1 ...	1032
---	.....	J. Bruncan.....	F1 ...	1033
11	Corporation.....	Jennie F. Prote.....	F	1034
5	Bd of education.....	Helen M. Blodgett.....	F	1035
---	.....	.....	.....	1036

No.	VOLUMES				Days open in year	HOURS OPEN EACH WEEK FOR		RECEIPTS
	No. added last year	Total	NO. ISSUED			Lending	Reading	Local taxation
			For home use	For use at library				
1001	335	335	650	.....	312	12	10	.....
1002	40	339	179	.....	188	5	5	\$13 18
1003	60	824	351	594	185	5	25	.....
1004	1 332	44 524	9 792	?	313	60	60	.....
1005	10	625	200	.....	150	3	35	.....
1006	93	1 638	2 401	.....	156	3	25	57
	39	334	325	.....	150	25	.....	5
1007	944	10 385	20 635	.....	305	38	38	.....
1008	25	2 310	.....	.....	200	?	?	100
1009	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1010	436	2 382	5 164	.....	70	6	6	.....
1011	.....	1 500	1 400	.....	40	2	.....	.....
1012	346	800	3 200	.....	188	6	6	500
1013	1 533	3 263	10 489	?	172	30	30	1 329 47
1014	225	760	310	150	200	5	.....	122 87
1015	82	334	536	148	240	8	8	.....
1016	.....	626	?	.....	190	24	.....	.....
1017	.....	405	303	.....	37	1	.....	.....
1018	322	3 351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1019	145	402	300	.....	40	1	.....	.....
1020	.....	850	361	.....	40	1	.....	.....
1021	113	628	1 000	1 200	200	35	.....	50
1022	161	1 802	4 050	.....	40	2	.....	41 61
1023	.....	917	?	.....	200	3	.....	.....
1024	178	731	?	?	200	25	.....	100
1025	19	394	480	.....	190	1	.....	.....
1026	16	366	.....	.....	185	30	30	32
1027	67	656	442	.....	191	2	25	.....
1028	58	891	350	.....	40	1	.....	77 86
1029	.....	500	.....	.....	189	5	.....	.....
1030	600	3 215	4 325	.....	300	36	36	.....
1031	.....	781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1032	367	4 121	7 824	.....	353	42	50	.....
1033	1 150	21 150	.....	2 500	200	15	30	.....
1034	339	3 538	9 379	?	298	69	69	.....
1035	1 267	14 787	62 520	.....	302	54	54	200
	436 365	6 217 980	8 760 078	2 236 960	.....	.....	.....	.....

FROM		Total receipts	PAYMENTS FOR			Total payments	No.
State aid	Gifts and other sources		Books, serials and binding	Salaries	All other expenses		
\$125	\$98 10	\$223 10	\$235 69	\$50	\$46 25	\$331 94	1001
12 50	-----	25 68	25 68	-----	-----	25 68	1002
-----	3 900	3 900	2 200	1 500	200	3 900	1003
-----	4 50	4 50	4 50	-----	-----	4 50	1004
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1005
57	-----	114	106 17	-----	-----	106 17	1006
14	11 25	30 25	29 70	-----	-----	29 70	-----
-----	5 322 19	5 322 19	988 57	1 034 42	681 95	2 704 94	1007
-----	875	108 75	31 81	-----	54 55	86 36	1008
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1009
-----	613 56	613 56	38 62	100	121 71	260 33	1010
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1011
500	-----	1 000	1 000	-----	-----	1 000	1012
600	-----	1 929 47	1 487 31	394 60	47 53	1 929 44	1013
115	-----	237 87	237 87	-----	-----	237 87	1014
90	53 94	143 94	24	-----	88 17	112 17	1015
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1016
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1017
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1018
46 15	46 15	92 30	92 30	-----	-----	92 30	1019
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1020
50	3 27	103 27	100 91	-----	1 22	102 13	1021
40	-----	81 61	81 61	-----	-----	81 61	1022
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1023
100	-----	200	-----	-----	-----	-----	1024
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1025
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1026
32	-----	64	64	-----	-----	64	1027
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-----	-----	77 86	77 86	-----	-----	77 86	1029
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1030
-----	417 30	417 30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1031
-----	1 272 61	1 272 61	651 26	600	21 35	1 272 61	1032
-----	900	900	900	-----	-----	900	1033
96 50	686	782 50	180 50	480	82	742 50	1034
75	3 666 52	3 941 52	1 695 38	-----	438 09	2 133 47	1035
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	\$1 337 893 39	-----	-----	-----	\$1 186 161 53	-----

INDEX

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page in ninths; e. g. 135^a means page 135 beginning in the third ninth of the page, i. e. about one third of the way down.

Abbreviations, 169^a.

Academic libraries, 125^a.

^aAdams high school library, 135².

Admissions, libraries, 120^a, 121^a.

^aAlbany free library, branch, 135⁴.

^aAlbany, Y. M. A. library, branch, 136², 137⁴.

^aAlbany, Y. M. C. A. library, 135², 136².

^aAlbion public library, 136^a.

^aAlbion, Swan library, 136⁴.

^aAlbion town library, 136^a.

^aAlexandria Bay, Holland library, gift, 137^a.

^aAmerican geographical society library, gift, 138².

American library association, meeting, 150^a-51^a.

^aAmerican society of civil engineers library, New York, 135⁴.

^aAmsterdam library association, hours of opening, 135⁴.

^aAngelica free library, gift, 137^a.

^aAurora public library, new quarters, 136^a.

^aBallston public library, new quarters, 136^a.

^aBayridge free library, Brooklyn, 135^a.

Bequests, taxes on, 142⁴-43².

^aBerkeley institute library, Brooklyn, 136^a.

Best books, list, 119¹-20^a.

^aBlack River school library, improved quarters, 136^a.

Books, giving away, 131^a-32^a.

^aBoys high school library, Brooklyn, 135^a.

^aBrooklyn, Bayridge free library, 135^a.

^aBrooklyn, Berkeley institute library, 136^a.

^aBrooklyn, Boys high school library, 135^a.

^aBrooklyn public library, 135^a.

^aBrooklyn school libraries, 136^a.

^aBrooklyn, Y. M. C. A. library, gift, 137^a.

Buffalo library club, meeting, 150¹.

Buildings, library, 136^a.

^aCanajoharie high school library, 135^a, 136^a.

^aCarmel, Drew seminary library, 135².

Carnegie, Andrew, gifts to libraries, 138^a-40^a.

Certificates of approved circulation, 126¹-27^a.

Charters, libraries, 120^a, 121¹.

^aCherry Valley village library, new quarters, 136^a.

Circulation, of University libraries, 124^a; summary, 159^a;

of free libraries: 124², 125¹, 133², 161, 163, 164-67; registered libraries, certificates of approved, 126¹-27^a; in New York city, 167¹-68^a.

^aColgate university library, gift, 137^a.

^aCorfu union school library, 136^a.

County distribution of libraries, 159^a-65^a.

^a See also Statistics of New York libraries.

Dansville public library, enlarged book room, 136^a.

Didymus Thomas library, Remsen, 137^a.

Drew seminary library, Carmel, 135^a.

Eastman, W. R., inspection of libraries by, 125^a.

Elbridge, Munro collegiate institute, gift, 137^a.

Expenditures, 119^a.

Farmers, reading for, 152^a-54^a.

Fire insurance, 155^a-57^a.

Founding and control, 122^a-23^a.

Free libraries, circulation, 124^a, 125^a, 133^a, 161, 163, 164-67; circulation of registered libraries, 126^a-27^a; geographic distribution, 159^a-65^a; growth, 124^a; under inspection, 125^a; not under inspection, 125^a; legislation, 141^a; in New York city, 167^a-68^a; number, 133^a; volumes, 124^a, 125^a, 133^a, 166-68.

Fultonville union school library, 135^a.

General society of mechanics and tradesmen library, enlarged facilities, 137^a.

Geographic distribution of libraries, 159^a-65^a.

Ghent public library, gift, 137^a.

Gifts, 137^a-40^a; large, 138^a-40^a; libraries dependent on, 123^a.

Glenhaven public library, gift, 137^a.

Goshen high school library, 135^a.

Gouverneur reading room association, new building, 136^a.

Grants from state, libraries receiving, 123^a, 127^a-30^a, 133^a.

Great Neck school library, improved quarters, 136^a.

Growth of free libraries, 124^a.

Haverstraw, King's daughters public library, 136^a.

Hendrick Hudson free library, Hudson, new quarters, 136^a.

Herkimer free library, Sunday opening, 135^a.

High school libraries, 125^a.

Hinsdale school libraries, 136^a.

Holland library, Alexandria Bay, gift, 137^a.

Hollis public library, circulation, 136^a.

Hoosick Falls high school library, reading room, 135^a.

Howells, W. D., on reading, 131^a.

Hudson, Hendrick Hudson free library, new quarters, 136^a.

Ilion district and public library, free access to shelves, 135^a.

Inspection, 125^a.

Insuring libraries, 155^a-57^a.

Iowa, library legislation, 141^a, 141^a-42^a; library commissions, 141^a-42^a, 143^a.

Kentucky, library legislation, 141^a.

King's daughters public library, Haverstraw, 136^a.

Ladies free library, South Dansville, gift, 138^a.

Lanterns and lantern slides, 154^a.

Legacies, taxes on, 142^a-43^a.

Legislation, 141^a-43^a.

Libraries, chartered, admitted and transferred, 120^a-22^a; founding and control, 122^a-23^a; gifts, 137^a-40^a; inspection, 125^a; insuring, 155^a-57^a; progress, 133^a; registered, 124^a-25^a; support, 123^a-24^a; statistics, 158^a-265; trustees, 123^a; in University, 124^a; *See also* Free libraries; Public libraries; Traveling libraries.

Library books, giving away, 131^a-32^a.

Library buildings, 136^a.

Library commissions, 141^a, 141^a-42^a, 143^a-45.

Library meetings, 146^a-51^a.

Littlefalls high school library, improved quarters, 136^a; gift, 137^a.

Maryland, library legislation, 141^a.

Massachusetts, library legislation, 141^a.

Merrick library, shelving, 136^a.

a See also Statistics of New York libraries.

^aMillerton school library, improved quarters, 136⁵.
^aMississippi, library legislation, 141⁷.
^aMorristown public library, gift, 137⁷.
^aMunro collegiate institute, Elbridge, gift, 137⁵.

National association of state librarians, meeting, 151⁸.
 National educational association, library department, meeting, 151³.
^aNew Bangor union school library, 135².
 New Jersey, library commissions, 141⁸, 143²; library legislation, 141⁸.
 New York (city), reports on libraries, 137²; gifts to libraries, 138²; free lending libraries, 167⁴-68².
^aNew York, American society of civil engineers, library, 135⁴.
^aNew York free circulating library, gift, 138².
 New York library association, meeting, 146¹-49⁴.
 New York library club, meetings, 149⁴.
 New York state, library legislation, 141¹.
^aNew York university law library, gift, 138².
^aNew York, Webster free library, collections for teachers, 135⁴-36¹.
^aNewark free public library, building, 136⁹.

Ohio, library legislation, 141⁸.

Paris exposition, library exhibit, 133⁸-34⁹; international congress of librarians, 134⁸-35¹.
 Pictures, *see* Traveling pictures.
^aPort Byron school library, improved quarters, 136⁸.
^aPort Leyden high school library, gift, 137⁸.
^aPoughkeepsie city library, control of, 136¹.

Public libraries, legislation, 141¹-42⁴.
See also Free libraries.
 Public libraries division, comparative summary of work, 1892-1900, 130⁸.
 Publications, 119⁷-20⁸; distribution, 120⁸.

Reading and aids, 130⁷-32⁹.
 Registered libraries, 124⁷-25²; certificates of approved circulation, 120¹.
^aRemsen, Didymus Thomas library, 137⁸.
^aRichfield Springs public library, gift, 137⁹.
 Rural library extension, 152⁷-54⁴.

^a**St Agnes** free library, New York, new quarters, 137².
^aSaranac Lake high school library, reading room, 136².
^aSeneca Falls library association, circulation, 136².
^aSilversprings union school library, gift, 137⁹.
^aSmithville Flats, Smithville union school library, 135⁴.
 South Carolina, library legislation, 141⁸.
^aSouth Dansville, Ladies free library, gift, 138¹.
 Staff and expenditures, 119⁸.
^aStamford seminary library, 135².
 State aid, *see* Grants.
 State libraries, legislation, 141⁸.
 Statistics of New York libraries, 158-265.
 Subinspector, need of, 119⁸.
 Support of libraries, 123⁷-24¹.
^aSwan library, Albion, established in new building, 136⁴.
^aSyracuse high school library, 135².

Tables, library charters, 121¹; control of chartered libraries, 123¹; founding of chartered libraries, 122⁴; circulation of free libraries, 125⁷, 133⁸, 166-67; comparative circulation by counties, 160-65; cer-

^a *See also* Statistics of New York libraries.

tificates of approved circulation, 126²-27⁶; comparative summary of free lending libraries, 125⁷; comparative summary of free and other libraries and circulation of free libraries, 1893-1900, 133⁵; geographic distribution of libraries, 159⁸-65⁸; libraries receiving grants, 128¹-30⁸; New York city free libraries, 167⁶-68⁸; comparative summary of work of public libraries division, 130⁴; libraries registered, 125¹; statistics of New York libraries, 158-265; comparative summary of libraries and institutes, 124⁵; library transfers, 122¹.

Taxation for support of libraries, 123¹, 133².

Taxes on bequests and legacies, 142⁴-43².

Transfers, libraries, 120⁹, 122¹.

Traveling libraries, 152¹-54⁴; subjects of study, 155¹.

Traveling pictures, 154⁵-55⁶.

^aTroupsburg school library, improved quarters, 136².

^aTroy, R. R. Y. M. C. A. library, 135³.

Trustees, number of, 123⁵.

^aUtica free academy library, 135³.

Virginia, library legislation, 141⁷.

Volumes, accessioned in public libraries division, 152¹; in free libraries, 124², 125¹, 133², 166-67; in New York city free libraries, 167¹-68⁸; in University libraries, 124¹; summary, 159⁶.

Wall pictures, 154².

^aWarrensburg school library, improved quarters, 136².

^aWashington Heights free library, New York, new building, 137².

^aWaterville public library, moved, 137¹.

^aWatervliet high school library, 135⁴.

^aWebster free library, New York, collections for teachers, 135²-36¹.

Wisconsin laws, on powers of libraries, 153⁶.

^aWoman's institute library, Yonkers, gift, 138¹.

^aYonkers, Woman's institute library, gift, 138¹.

^aY. M. C. A. library, Albany, 135¹.

^a See also Statistics of New York libraries.

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370.5

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Home Education Department

MELVIL DEWEY Director

Bulletin 39

EXTENSION TEACHING 21

REPORT OF EXTENSION TEACHING 1900

	PAGE		PAGE
Home education.....	275	Summer schools.....	351
Extension teaching.....	276	Statistics	354
Extension lectures	276	Schools discontinued	390
Conditions for success.....	278	Special schools.....	392
Recognition of conditions.....	278	Trend of summer schools.....	402
Lecturers.....	279	Correspondence schools and	
Syllabus.....	280	reading unions.....	410
Guided reading.....	281	Statistics	410
Class and club.....	281	Special topics.....	424
Paper work and examinations.....	281	Reading circles.....	436
Library lectures.....	282	Institutes in New York.....	439
Public and school libraries.....	283	Other extension work.....	443
Statistics	284	General	436
Summary.....	301	Appendix	
New York.....	301	Ten years of university extension...	462
Extension teachers.....	317	Purposes and results of university	
Other northeastern states.....	319	extension: 1890-1900.....	479
Southeastern states.....	326	Failure of university extension	486
South central states.....	328	Library lectures.....	489
North central states.....	328	Present field of university extension	
Western states.....	331	in England.....	490
Pacific states.....	332	History of extension teaching.....	492
Foreign countries.....	335	Index	495

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Bulletin 39

EXTENSION TEACHING 21

REPORT ON EXTENSION TEACHING 1900

To the regents of the University

For the year ending Sep. 30, 1900, I have the honor to report as follows on extension teaching, first explaining briefly home education, to correct misapprehension due to unfamiliarity with our names and our work.

Home education. School education offers in its institutions, from kindergarten to university, limited courses, in school, for the young. New York was the first state in the Union to recognize fully home education by creating a department to promote its interests. This name we have chosen after much consideration of all the other agencies for education outside the regular teaching institutions. These are libraries or reading, museums or seeing, clubs or mutual help, extension teaching, tests and credentials. The first is by far most important of the five factors, for reading is at once the most effective and most inexpensive. It is most potent, most practical, most approved by both public and individuals. Nothing in human life, except religion and certain forms of education, has evoked anything like the missionary zeal which is so marked a feature of modern librarianship. During this year 402 gifts were made for public libraries, aggregating over \$16,000,000, a record unprecedented in the history of the world. Not alone in the support from philanthropists and private endowments, but in the grants made by

taxpayers do we find an extent of sympathy and an absence of opposition which marks this as distinctly a library age as the period of building the great European churches was marked as the cathedral age. Consulting the records of our state legislatures we find more than 100 new statutes concerning libraries in a single year. This great movement has buildings, endowments, organization and public sympathy and support. Obviously it is much wiser to attach the other four factors of home education to libraries and let the part apparently absorb the whole rather than try to teach the public that libraries and reading are subordinate to the inclusive term home education. It has always been our rule to seek practical results even if the best road to that end involved sacrifice of legitimate or favorite theories. We therefore print on all our official stationery "State Library and Home Education" as our title for the combined work of the two departments, thus familiarizing the idea that every library is the natural center for local home education work.

Museums have long found their natural home with the library and even small towns now understand that in building a library they must provide places to preserve not only books, but various works of art and objects of historical and scientific interest which constitute the local museum. No modern library forgets now to include rooms for study clubs and extension teaching so that under the library trustees, already having great property interests in charge, the new home education movement finds its natural home without the disheartening task of attempting independent organization. In combining with the library movement, home education has as Emerson phrased it "hitched its wagon to a star."

EXTENSION TEACHING

Extension lectures. The university extension law of 1891 was drafted with the hope of developing extension teaching rapidly. It met opposition in the legislature which prevented its passage till the clause was added that in working out a system in which one great essential was lectures, no money should be paid lecturers. Thus the opponents were willing to have the play of Hamlet if the Prince of Denmark could be excluded by statute. We took the first appropriation of \$10,000 with this ball and chain limitation and did the best we could, hoping for better treat-

ment thereafter, but the restriction not only remained, but no further appropriation was granted for the rest of the work which had been paid for from the \$10,000. The word "university" was a red rag to the educational demagogue bull. The word suggested an aristocracy of learning, a close gathering of smug university dons, who were to be kept at a safe distance from the public crib. This unreasonable prejudice was yet strong enough to prevent any fair trial of the admirable university extension methods in this state; for, granting that the methods were better than any heretofore used in education, it would be absurd to suppose them to be self-supporting, or that they could be successfully put in operation without endowments, without trained workers, when our school system, of which we are so proud, demands so many millions annually to keep it in successful operation.

Fortunately there was no prejudice against public libraries and we took the line of least resistance and spent our time and money in building up libraries and developing our splendid system of traveling libraries and collections which has been copied far and wide. The language of the appropriation allowed us to develop study clubs and to do some general administrative work and print syllabuses for occasional extension courses throughout the state, but we had no funds for the two most essential elements, competent organizers or inspectors and successful and experienced lecturers. Results have been all we could hope under such circumstances. The practical merits of the system have been proved wherever competent men were available. A satisfactory extension teacher is much harder to find than a good university professor. It is no test of the extension method to have it tried unsuccessfully by men unfit for its peculiar duties. Those who know best and have the largest experience are agreed that it is a strong permanent force in education that deserves a much larger share of gifts and endowments. As soon as we can have either from the state or private sources, means to employ needed experts, we can show practical results of which to be proud. Till then, it is useless to try to make bricks without straw, and our strength is much better given to other phases of the work. We have kept on hand printed matter, blanks, forms, syllabuses and lists of available lecturers, and have given such

help as we could to the few who have applied, but we have frankly told visitors interested in university extension that we were doing our work with libraries, clubs and traveling books and pictures till the time should come when we could have fuller opportunity to try the extension method of teaching, in the excellence of which we have abiding faith. A comparatively small endowment would be sufficient to start this work, and we are holding ourselves in readiness to give it fair trial and we believe to win marked success as soon as means are provided for necessary expenses.

Conditions for success. The report for 1900 summarizes progress of extension methods in various parts of our own country and abroad. Study of returns shows that success is dependent not so much on clientele as on management. It is a favorite excuse for those who fail to make a method succeed that the people of their locality are quite different from others and that there is really no local demand. We find however that investigation usually shows that people as a whole can be interested in one place almost as well as in another; that extension methods are adapted to all sorts and conditions of men, and that success or failure is dependent not on peculiarities of people or plan, but on ability, persistence and missionary spirit of its promoters. City A wins a reputation for the most successful extension courses in the state, while B records only a complete failure. The superficial observers explain it by a difference in their other educational facilities, entertainments and by a score of reasons except the right one. Then it happens that the moving force in city A moves to B and lo, in a few months the conditions are exactly changed. Extension work in A is dead and B is leading the whole state and a new corps of observers confidently go on to explain as they did before the reasons, merely changing the names of the places to which they apply them. In extension work as in most other interests, it is the man behind machine and method that determines practical success.

Recognition of conditions. Many cling tenaciously to the theory that nothing deserves recognition as extension work unless it utilizes all seven factors of an ideal system: lecture, syllabus, class, club, guided reading, paper work and examination. This complete method in the hands of an expert yields wonderful

results and deserves admiration and support, but we must face a condition as well as this theory. It is easier to get 100 auditors than 10 or even five real students. Some of those really interested are shy or too tired or for other reasons can not be induced to take part in discussions. Some who will attend the class and get great good from it, from unfamiliarity with such work will not attempt written exercises, while many who could do so with greater credit will under no circumstances venture to try examinations. Any keen observer of human nature could have foretold exactly these results. The records of extension work all over the world show that these difficulties are inherent in human nature and must squarely be faced.

Lecturers. The expert extension lecturer is rare. It is easier to find 10 satisfactory college professors than one man with the unusual qualities which make the specially successful extension teacher. When we now and then find a man with abilities and training and experience for this work, we have no endowment from which to pay his salary. His work is hard, inspiring, but exacting. It requires much travel and discomfort and yields small bankable returns. Unless a born missionary, even experts are apt to drop out for easier work and better pay. To persuade and hold as good men as are necessary for thoroughly successful extension work we must provide positions with proper salaries guaranteed by endowments, or otherwise we shall not eliminate the element of uncertainty which is the great objection to remuneration dependent on fees. Some competent young men would be willing to start their work at \$1200 a year if they knew that success would insure promotion to \$1500, \$1800, \$2100, \$2400. Some men of extraordinary ability could not be held at less than \$300, \$400 or \$500 a month. On an average an experienced and capable extension lecturer ought to command at least \$3000 a year. The heavy work and discomfort of traveling involved when carrying on several centers at once should be compensated for by giving a long summer for rest, study and preparation or revision of syllabuses. The fall work should not begin before October, which gives opportunity for 10 or 12 weeks before the holidays. It is possible to get two 10 week courses after New Year's before the warm weather makes successful work imprac-

ticable, but in many cases two 10 week courses a year are best. The four months, June, July, August and September should be at the lecturer's disposal without definite engagements. It is possible to carry on six centers a week, or one every night, but probably something would reduce the number to four or five. With five centers each week and three 10 week courses during the year there would be 150 lectures besides the class, paper work and examinations, with the fatigue of thousands of miles of travel. It is clear that if this work is done as well as it ought to be, the lecturer will deserve his four months for preparing his syllabuses and lectures and for his own study and rest. If he begins at \$1200 he gets only \$8 a lecture including class and paper work, and \$2 more per lecture for each increase in grade or \$10 at \$1500, \$12 at \$1800, \$14 at \$2100, \$16 at \$2400 and at \$3000 salary an average of \$20 for each lecture with its attendant classes and paper work. Even at \$6000 a year it would be only \$40 a lecture, certainly not a high price for the rare abilities demanded. We have had to face the discouraging condition that a young man with gifts for this work sees perhaps instead of the 15 courses on which the above estimate is based only three or four a year, so that unless he have independent means he is driven away from the work that so sorely needs expert service. Till we get money to offer lecturers something better than current fees, the best work can not be done. We must not unreasonably complain of results. The play will not be a brilliant success if the Hamlet must be taken by some volunteer whose main strength is absorbed in other duties. The first great problem before extension teaching is how to secure and pay competent lecturers.

Syllabus. This important element, which doubles the practical value of the lecture by affording the best possible notes in print for the student to take home, may be made of great service without the lecture if prepared with this double use in view. Cost of printing is slight and the syllabus serves as a guide to small clubs and individual students who are unable to meet the expense of a lecturer. Many syllabuses are mere outlines of topics, and while serving the purpose of a program for a club, would be useless as a guide to students working by themselves. The new syllabus must be made fuller, be much more specific in

its suggestions for study and give besides the list of the best books and articles to read, compact notes indicating scope, character and value of each. We aim as fast as practicable to revise our present syllabuses to adapt them to this new use as well as for lecture centers. We hope also to add to their number till every important subject is covered, so that at trifling cost any student may get a reliable guide for study and reading, which has been within a reasonable time revised by an acknowledged authority.

Guided reading. This is the phase of extension teaching which is most effective, practicable and economical. Much can be done by the syllabuses and annotated reading lists, short and long, which are being prepared rapidly on a great variety of subjects. Where there is a teacher or lecturer he can give much personal assistance. In other cases it is very desirable that the student should be able to ask help by correspondence from someone in whose judgment he has confidence. This work is growing up more and more in connection with our department as people all over the state have learned that we are glad to give them the benefit of our facilities and experience when they wish advice in their reading.

Class and club. The class before each lecture for discussion of the last week's topic and the after class for similar discussion of the subject of the evening, if in charge of a single teacher, are of immense service in stimulating interest, removing discouragements and clearing up difficulties. If there is no teacher to conduct the class, it becomes identical with the club and a matter of mutual assistance and is then really a local study club. We are giving constantly by correspondence answers to questions where detailed help is needed. There is great need of a club visitor or inspector who can give his whole time to the 500 clubs of the state, trying to reach each of them at least once in two years for personal acquaintance and conference.

Paper work and examinations. These have always been the stumbling block to those who have entered on an extension system with enthusiasm. The small number who can be induced to put their thoughts on paper and hand them in for consideration and correction, and the still smaller number who will subject themselves to examinations are always discouraging, and

yet there is no question that the gain to the few who will write the papers and take the tests is so great as to justify the labor. The success of correspondence teaching is chiefly dependent on the fact that preparation and sending in of written work each week is an essential part of the plan. We are making some studies and proposing some experiments to see whether at practicable cost it will be possible to have paper work sent in for reading courses, thus introducing the best feature of correspondence teaching, which has been made phenomenally successful in many branches. The difficulty of course is in the expense of looking over the papers and making the needed suggestions and criticisms. We hope it may be possible by skilfully prepared blanks with suggestions in print, which can be rapidly marked, to handle these papers without a prohibitive cost and thus practically increase the value of the reading courses and study undertaken by scattered clubs and individual students.

Library lectures. The lecture will always be one of the most prominent features in extension teaching. It is so valuable a means in stimulating and guiding the reading habit that it will come more and more into use in direct connection with libraries. The best planned new buildings provide rooms of different sizes for large, small and medium lecture audiences. A clever plan is to build a small audience room having folding, or better, rising doors instead of partitions on all sides except where the speaker's platform stands. Then by opening one, two or three of these partitions the size of the room is adapted to the audience. If the first room holds 200 and each of the three side rooms 100 each, we have in the space required for a single hall seating 500, four rooms which can be used all at once if necessary for three audiences of 100 each and another of 200, and also a means of combining so that space will fit gatherings of 100, 200, 300, 400 or 500. This involves little expense and has been often proved practicable in the arrangement of Sunday school rooms. The wing rooms are specially useful for classes and small meetings which are apt to come in the afternoon, while the large meetings are more likely to be in the evening. With such rooms available it is often practicable to find one specially interested in a subject who will without charge give a lecture or informal talk on his subject, with the best books

before him, to even a small company. The books are there and if suitable rooms are provided, this important agency can be made to increase the usefulness of the public library and should be used more widely than in the past.

Public and school libraries. Long study and experience confirm the view often expressed in my previous reports that it is wiser to separate school and library interests as much as practicable. The public will secure better results from a given expenditure by having the library under its own board of trustees, who consider library and home education work the most important factor in education and give it a whole souled devotion quite impossible to a school board trained by all its experience to consider the school education as the chief thing and the library as only incidental. The school and the library should work in the greatest harmony, but with neither subordinate to the other. Carrying out this principle, in the soundness of which we have increasing faith, it would probably be better to limit the use of the academic fund strictly to books treated as a part of the school equipment, like any other apparatus, and not allow it to be used for the purpose of building up what is really a public library. The library rule by which the state granted an equal amount not to exceed \$500 a year for books or apparatus, led many schools to buy books not needed for school use, but desirable for general library purposes, in order to get a larger allowance from the state. There is no question that it is wise both for the state and the community to have these books made available, but it ought to be done by a grant from the public library division, not from the academic fund. The money comes from the state and goes to the community in either case, and there is no reason why what is really public library money should go in the guise of academic grants. The school law provides that the school libraries shall not be used for circulation. The theory is that the books to be read at home will be drawn from the public library while the school shall have in the building for the use of teachers and pupils the books constantly needed, which are in fact a part of the school apparatus. Regents rules require a certain minimum of books for this use, which must in all cases be kept in the building. Beyond this minimum they allow the school to rely on a neigh-

boring public library. After several years study and experience we recommend that as fast as possible the school authorities turn over all books not needed for their school apparatus to separate trustees who shall build up as fast as possible a public library freely open for circulation to the entire community.

STATISTICS

The following letter and blank were sent to 88 organizations, 56 in the United States and 32 in foreign countries. 35 blanks, 18 from United States and 17 from abroad, were returned filled out. 11 (10 in the United States and 1 in Scotland) reported discontinuance; 8 gave no reason, 2 said funds were lacking; while other causes mentioned were need of reorganization, unfavorable geographical location, not enough lecturers, loss of faith. 6 said work had changed in character, in several institutions courses for teachers having taken the place of extension work. From 36 blanks there was no return.

To the secretary:

After our eight years experience in extension work, no one realizes better than we the labor of answering so formidable a blank, but you recognize with us that while public and traveling libraries and pictures, study clubs and other features of extension work have had a remarkable and most gratifying growth in extent, usefulness and improved methods, most friends of university extension are disappointed in its present condition. You also probably agree with us after experience that what is known as the extension method of teaching is educationally sound, thoroughly practical and of permanent value as a part of our educational system. This brings us face to face with the fact that a thing that ought to succeed in a high degree is not meeting expectations. The purpose of this blank is to get facts and suggestions from every center that has in the past decade tried any extension work, to tabulate results and, where necessary, by correspondence and conference to get farther light and to publish a report which will enable us all to see much more clearly what the real difficulties are.

In return for your labor in answering this single blank we will send you printed copies of the complete results which will certainly interest you and probably will be practically useful in your own work. We are anxious to print this report as early as practicable and will be obliged if you will kindly give us your answer by early mail.

Of course we specially wish any additional point not covered by our questions, or on which your answer does not give briefly the full result of your experiments and experience.

Cooperation among all of us interested in this work is sure to bring some practical results.

MELVIL DEWEY
Director

REPORT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND ALLIED WORK IN YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1900

When questions can not be answered definitely please give the best approximation you can, making clear by the following marks that answers are not exact:

Line drawn through question means "does not exist in this organization." O in place answer means "none this year." ? in place of answer means "fact unknown." ? preceding answer means "probably" or "approximately."

Will you kindly give us in addition a brief history of your work for the year so far as it is not covered by these answers?

If there is not space for satisfactory answer to any question please give it on separate sheet of this size, prefixing the number of the question.

All statistics refer to year ending as indicated in heading. If more convenient to give these statistics for year ending at some other date alter 30 June to that date.

- 1 Name of organization
- 2 Year organized . . . incorporated
- 3 Secretary or executive officer . . . address
- 4 No. of centers now under your supervision
- 5 Of these . . . are new this year while . . . in operation last year have been temporarily and . . . permanently discontinued
- 6 No. of lecturers available on your list
- 7 No. of courses given under your auspices during year: of 10 lectures . . . ; 12 lectures . . . ; 6 lectures . . . ; 5 lectures . . . ; 4 lectures . . . ; 3 lectures . . . ; 2 lectures
- 8 No. of single lectures with admission fee . . . ; of free lectures
- 9 Total no. of lectures . . . ; total no. of classes
- 10 Total attendance at lectures for all centers for year . . . ; total at classes
- 11 Total no. of papers
- 12 No. of candidates for examination
- 13 Are questions prepared by lecturer or by a separate examiner?
- 14 No. of candidates passed . . . ; failed
- 15 No. of certificates given
- 16 Kinds of certificates and from whom
- 17 What, if any, academic credit is allowed for these certificates by any schools or colleges?
- 18 Charge, if any, for examinations . . . ; for certificates
- 19 No. of courses on each subject with no. of lectures in each course

Subject	No. of courses	Total no. of lectures	Subject	No. of courses	Total no. of lectures
---------	----------------	-----------------------	---------	----------------	-----------------------

- 20 Price of course ticket (if not uniform give each price) 10 lecture . . . ; 12 lecture . . . ; 6 lecture . . . ; of single lecture of course . . . ; of single lecture not in course
- 21 Are lecturers' fees uniform?

- 22 Fee for 10 lecture course (if not uniform give average) . . . ; 12 lecture . . . ; 6 lecture . . . ; single lecture
- 23 Are expenses of lecturer (RR. and hotel) paid by central organization, center or lecturer?
- 24 Are any local expenses paid by central organization?
- 25 Are fees paid by centers directly to lecturers or through central organization?
- 26 What material is furnished by central organization?
- 27 Do printed syllabuses used by students and auditors contain outline of lecture, list of books, topics for papers?
- 28 Is the charge for syllabuses to centers uniform or varying with size?
- 29 Usual price for 16 pages
- 30 What class work or discussion do your centers have before lectures?
- 31 What after lectures?
- 32 What paper work is required of or done by students?
- 33 Do lecturers correct papers?
- 34 What efforts are made or help given to guide reading of students?
- 35 Are books, pictures or lantern slides lent to centers? . . . By whom?
- 36 Is any provision made for selling to students or centers this material lent?
- 37 What system of book clubs or unions do you have among students?
- 38 Where do you get your lecturers?
- 39 Do you have any staff lecturers who make this their sole or chief work?
- 40 What is length of your unit course?
- 41 Do you recognize shorter courses?
- 42 To what extent do you encourage sequence in courses?
- 43 How much and how often do you inspect centers?
- 44 What printed matter do you regularly issue?
- 45 What besides have you printed this year?
- 46 How is central work supported?
- 47 What relation has it to any university?
- 48 What classes of people are you trying to reach?
- 49 What is general character of your audiences?
- 50 Do centers have any study clubs or other allied work?
- 51 Please compare the year's work as a whole with that of preceding year.
- 52 What in your opinion are the principal obstacles to the more rapid spread of instruction by means of "university extension methods"?
- 53 What desirable features or trends have you observed in recent experiences?
- 54 What undesirable?

Address: Extension teaching, State library, Albany N. Y.

Please see that we are on your regular distributing list so we may receive two copies of each circular, blank or other matter in print for our permanent files, which we classify by subjects and also by organizations issuing.

In order to make the list of institutions doing any sort of extension work as complete as possible we have included in

the following table not only those actually filling blanks but those who sent letters or printed matter showing that the work was still in existence in some form.

The answers to some of the questions could not be tabulated and the most important of these are copied and appended to tables. The blanks are bound and on file for reference.

Object of report. Previous reports have covered work both in and out of New York as far as facts could be obtained in print. This year comparative study has been made of various phases of educational extension wherever anything of the sort had been tried. Extension teaching has not succeeded in the United States as its promoters hoped and expected, and we wished light on the problem in New York, where the development of study clubs and of traveling libraries and pictures has been great, but where the demand for lecture courses, except in New York city, has decreased. This study could not be made from printed matter alone, for most extension periodicals have been discontinued, none now being published in the United States. Three blanks (one for extension teaching, one for summer schools and one for correspondence teaching including reading unions) made up of comprehensive questions, in order to get all the information possible, were sent not only to organizations where work was still carried on but also to those where it had been dropped, specially asking reasons for discontinuance. Most of the blanks returned for work in existence had apparently been conscientiously filled out, but we got less light than we hoped on discontinuance. This very fact however gives one cause of failure, lack of permanent interest.

Arrangement of states. In tables and supplementary reports New York comes first, then other states in the usual great groups, as follows. Foreign countries, beginning with the English-speaking ones, are given last.

Northeastern: Me. N. H. Vt. Mass. R. I. Ct. N. Y. Pa. N. J.

Southeastern: Del. Md. D. C. W. Va. Va. N. C. S. C. Ga. Fla.

South central: Ala. Miss. La. Tex. Ind. T. Ok. Ark. Tenn. Ky.

North central: O. Ind. Ill. Mich. Wis. Minn. Ia. Mo.,

Western: Kan. Neb. S. D. N. D. Mont. Wy. Col. N. M.

Pacific: Ariz. U. Nev. Cal. Or. Id. Wash. Alas.

No.	NAME	Place	Year organized	CENTERS	
				No. registered	New this year
1	University of the State of N. Y.	Albany N. Y.	1891	47	1
2	Brooklyn inst. of arts and sci.	Brooklyn N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....
3	People's institute.	New York N. Y.	1897	.....	.....
4	People's univ. exten. soc. of N. Y.	New York N. Y.	1898	161	119
5	School board, Manhattan and Bronx..	New York N. Y.	1899	51	12
6	Teachers college ¹² a.	New York N. Y.	1898	4	...
7	20th cen. club, educ. dep't.	Boston Mass.	1897	.....	.....
8	Am. soc. for the exten. of univ. teach.	Philadelphia Pa.	1890	167	6
9	Rutgers college.	New Brunswick N. J.	1891	.....	.....
10	University extension society.	Elizabeth N. J.	1893	1	...
11	Johns Hopkins university.	Baltimore Md. ....	.....	.....	.....
12	St John's college.	Annapolis Md. ....	.....	1	.....
13	Civic center.	Washington D. C.	1899	1	.....
14	J. B. Stetson university.	De Land Fla.	1897	2	.....
15	Toledo univ. exten. soc.	Toledo O.	1899	1	.....
16	University of Chicago.	Chicago Ill.	1892	100	18
17	Wisconsin university.	Madison Wis. ....	.....	9	3
18	Iowa university.	Iowa City Ia.	1891	2	1
19	Wy. univ. exten. assoc.	Laramie Wy.	1891	1	.....
20	Colorado university.	Boulder Col. ....	.....	.....	.....
21	University of Denver.	Denver Col. ....	.....	.....	.....
22	California university.	Berkeley Cal. ....	.....	.....	.....
23	Stanford university.	Stanford Univ. Cal. ....	.....	.....	.....
24	Cambridge . . . lectures syndicate.	Cambridge Eng.	1873	175	.....
25	Royal Albert memorial coll. ¹	Exeter Eng.	1893	.....	.....
26	London soc. for exten. univ. teach.	London Eng.	1876	175	.....
27	Oxford univ. exten. delegacy.	Oxford Eng.	1885	235	18
28	Victoria univ. exten. com.	Manchester Eng.	1886	53	.....
29	Belfast soc. for exten. univ. teach.	Belfast, Ireland.	1889	9	7
30	Queensland univ. exten. ¹¹	Brisbane, Australia.	1893	2	.....
31	Sydney univ. exten. board.	Sydney, Australia.	1890	.....	.....
32	Melbourne univ. exten. board.	Melbourne, Australia.	1891	25	2
33	University of Berlin ²	Berlin Ger.	1899 ³	1	.....
34	University of Vienna.	Vienna, Austria.	1895	35	8
35	University of Oviedo.	Oviedo, Spain.	1898	6	3
36	Christiania workman's academy.	Christiania Nor.	1885	.....	.....
37	Delegacy for popular univ. teach.	Copenhagen Den. ....	.....	50	23
38	Extension de l'Université libre.	Brussels Belg.	1894	26	5
39	Extension universitaire de Belgique.	Brussels Belg.	1891	14	.....
40	Ghent university ¹³	Ghent Belg.	1892	.....	1

a For footnotes see p. 290-91.

No. of lecturers	NO. OF COURSES		Single lectures with fee	Single free lectures	Total no. of lectures	Total attend. at lectures	Total no. of classes	No. examinations passed	No. certificates given	Any local expenses paid by central organ's'n	CLASS WORK OR DISCUSSION		Paper work done	Lecturers correct papers	No.
	10 or more lectures	Less than 10 lectures									Before lecture	After lecture			
103	24 ⁹	12	...	...	1620	...	...	1106	106	n ¹⁴	y ¹⁴	y	y	y	1
...	...	17	...	15	108 ⁹	125 000	...	...	...	...	n	y	y	...	2
204	137	98	0	81	2 168	108 500	...	...	...	y	n	y	n	...	3
11000	6	80	...	...	1 871	538 084	1100	...	...	n	n	y	...	y	4
...	15	...	...	...	450	751	...	1104	104	y	...	...	y	y	5
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	y	y	6
44	...	95	...	...	559	22 794	348	29	29	n	y	y	y	y	7
120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	y	y	y	y	8
1	...	2	0	0	12	1 800	12	...	...	n	n	y	y	y	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	1	...	10	...	10	1 500	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	11
1	0	5	3	22	25	1 947	17	...	0	y	n	y	n	...	12
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	2	...	...	13	17 800	1	...	y	...	...	y	y	y	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
43	11	104	0	0	754	29 493	600	...	n	y	y	y	y	y	16
17	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	n	...	...	...	...	...	17
7	1	1	6	6	30	1500	0	...	n	...	...	...	n	...	18
12	...	1	0	?	6	300	6	15	15	n	...	y	y	y	19
112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	n	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
115	2	9	...	...	153	...	...	...	n	?	...	y	n	...	23
47	113 ⁴	...	...	...	1089	...	11089	1678	772	n	y	y	y	y	24
...	4	3	...	...	66	...	...	...	y	n	y	y	y	y	25
59	126	36	147	15	1438	12 141	1295	1544	1544	n	y	y	y	y	26
58	38	123	5	...	1635	18 811 ¹⁰	1635	791	...	n	y	y	y	y	27
71	18	35	...	33	473	...	1472	635	592	n	n	y	y	y	28
...	1	5	1	...	50	...	...	...	n	n	n	y	y	y	29
24	5	2	...	...	113	...	...	26	26	n	n	y	y	y	30
114	4	9	...	...	122	641	...	42	42	n	...	...	y	y	31
44	...	11	...	...	66	1 013	?	0	...	n	?	y	y	y	32
150	...	21	...	...	...	4 489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	112	...	...	672	15 876	...	40	40	y	...	...	y	y	34
13	...	11	...	11	57	1 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	10	24	...	...	215	37 339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
40	...	41	...	...	246	14 000	0	...	...	y	n	y	n	...	37
60	...	40	...	18	252	5 600	...	...	...	y	...	...	y	...	38
...	1	4	?	?	...	...	...	...	...	y	n	y	...	...	39
...	1	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	y	...	...	...	...	40

No.	Reading of students guided	Books, pictures, lantern slides lent to centers	Staff lecturers	No. of lectures in unit course	Shorter courses recog- nized	Centers inspected	Class of people trying to reach	Work of this year compared with last
1	.....	y	n	10	y	y	all	about same
2	.....	n	n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	lecturers advise	n	n	.....	.....	.....	wage earners	less systematic
4	syll., trav. lib.	y	n	6	y	y	workmen	increase
5	ref. to near lib. ....	.....	.....	6-10	y	y	the masses.	most earnestness ..
6	same as in college.	y	n	30	n	.....	N. Y. teachers. ....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	syll., trav. lib., etc.	y	y	6	y	y	all	increase
9	.....	n	n	6	.....	.....	.....	about same
10	.....	n	n	6	.....	.....	all	less interest
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	y	n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	syll.	y	n	16	y	.....	teach's & workmen .....	.....
14	.....	n	n	.....	.....	.....	.....	slight advance
15	trav. lib.	y	.....	.....	y	.....	students & teachers	increase in interest ..
16	syll., trav. lib.	y	y	12	n	y	all	few changes
17	.....	n	n	6	y	.....	.....	about same
18	syll., ref. lists.	y	n	var.	.....	n	.....	fewer lectures
19	syll., ref. lists.	y	n	6	n	.....	all	about same
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	teachers .....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	syll.	n	n	.....	.....	n	all .....	.....
24	syll., trav. lib.	y	y	12	y	.....	all .....	.....
25	syll., ref. lists.	y	y	12	y	.....	all	about same
26	syll., ref. lists.	y	y	10	y	y	all ¹ .....	.....
27	.....	y	y	12	y	n	all	increase
28	syll., trav. lib. ....	.....	y	.....	y	y	all	increase
29	.....	n	n	12	y	y	all	less
30	syll., lecturer .....	.....	n	.....	.....	n	all	decrease
31	.....	n	n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	syll., lecturer.	n	n	6	.....	n	.....	decrease
33	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	workmen	increase
34	syll., books	y	n	.....	.....	.....	workmen & teach's	increase
35	.....	y	.....	.....	y	.....	workmen	increase
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	workmen	increase
37	syll.	y	n	6	n	n	.....	.....
38	syll.	y	n	6	y	y	all	increase
39	syll.	y	.....	.....	.....	.....	workmen .....	.....
40	syll. ....	.....	.....	16	y	.....	workmen	less satisfactory ..

¹ One of the Cambridge centers.² Full title, Association for popular lectures by professors of the University of Berlin.³ In winter of 1898-99 had a provisional branch which gave about 12 tentative lectures.⁴ The majority of 12 lectures; some of 24 and some of 6.⁵ Also 5 symphony concerts.⁶ Wherever possible students associations are formed under a secretary or leader. They meet in the weeks intervening between the lectures for reading and discussion. Papers are read or work suggested by lecturer is done.

Executive officer	No.
Melvil Dewey, Albany N. Y.	1
F. W Hooper, 502 Fulton st. Brooklyn N. Y.	2
C. S Smith, Cooper Union, New York.	3
J. E. Whitney, 244 W. 14th st. New York.	4
H. M. Leipziger, Park av. and 59th st. New York.	5
J. E. Russell, Columbia univ. New York.	6
Miss C. B. Ware, 20th cent. club, Boston Mass.	7
John Nolen, 111 S. 15th st. Philadelphia Pa.	8
Louis Bevier jr, New Brunswick N. J.	9
L. B. Bonnett, 414 S. Broad st. Elizabeth N. J.	10
T. R. Ball, Johns Hopkins univ. Baltimore Md.	11
Thomas Fell (Pres.) Annapolis Md.	12
Max West, 1420 1st st. N. W. Washington D. C.	13
G. P. Carson, De Land Fla.	14
Mrs Kate B. Sherwood, 2123 Ashland av. Toledo, O.	15
W. A. Payne, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago Ill.	16
A. W. Tressler, Madison Wis.	17
J. J. McConnell, 331 Summit st. Iowa City Ia.	18
Grace R. Hebard, Laramie Wy.	19
O. E. Garwood, Boulder Col.	20
H. A. Buchtcl. University Park Cal.	21
Miss May L. Cheney, Univ. of Cal. Berkeley Cal.	22
Chairman com. on univ. exten. Stanford univ. Cal.	23
R. D. Roberts, Syndicate bldg, Cambridge Eng.	24
A. W. Clayden, Royal Albert mem. col. Exeter Eng.	25
C. W. Kimmins, Charterhouse, London E. C. Eng.	26
J. A. R. Marriott, Exam. schools, Oxford Eng.	27
P. J. Hartog, Victoria univ. Manchester Eng.	28
James O'Neill, 5 College sq. E. Belfast, Ireland.	29
L. E. Groom, 36 Town Hall Chambers, Brisbane, Australia.	30
G. A. Wood, Univ. of Sydney, Sydney, Australia.	31
W. E. Cornwall, University, Melbourne, Australia.	32
Headquarters W. Köthners st. 23, Berlin Ger.	33
L. M. Hartmann, Univ. of Vienna, Vienna, Austria.	34
Felix de Aramburn, Univ. of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain.	35
Th. Tellefsen, Torvgaden 30, Christiania Norway.	36
A. B. Drachmann, University, Copenhagen Den.	37
M. G. Herlant, 11 Rue de Luxembourg, Brussels Belg.	38
L. Hennebicq, 28 Rue des Minimes, Brussels Belg.	39
Paul Fredericq, Univ. of Ghent, Ghent Belg.	40

¹ Afternoon courses for women, evening courses for working people.

² Same methods as in college course.

³ These statistics do not include the work carried on by several unregistered centers in New York city.

¹⁰ Total average attendance.

¹¹ Affiliated to University of Sydney.

¹² Registered with University of the State of New York.

¹³ Hooger onderwijs voor het volk uitgaande van de Gentse Hoogeschool.

¹⁴ n=no; y=yes.

Answer to questions 16, 17, 51-54

Each answer is followed by abbreviated name of institution and preceded by number given it in table.

Q 16, 17 *Kinds of certificates and from whom? What, if any, academic credit is allowed for these certificates by any schools or colleges?*

New York

1 Passcards and honor credentials from University of the State of New York. Recognition is entirely at option of each institution; usually no allowance. *N. Y. home educ.*

5 Diploma of Society of first aid to the injured. It is proposed next season to issue a diploma from this department. *N. Y. school board*

6 Certificates signed by dean of Teachers college showing subject, length of course and examination record. Columbia counts them as regular work because all our extension courses are integral parts of some college course. We give nothing else; each is 30 hours and counts as a one hour course for a year. *Teachers col.*

Other states

8 Certificate of attendance and examination from the society. No academic credit allowed. *Am. soc.*

15 [Credit given under certain conditions by University of Chicago.] *Toledo*

16 Lecture-study certificate is awarded after an examination on not fewer than 12 lecture-studies. Certificates are of two grades, pass and distinction. The university gives credit on its books to all students satisfactorily completing work in connection with a course of not fewer than 12 lecture-studies. No credit given for shorter courses. *Chicago u.*

19 From Wyoming university extension association, signed by lecturer and secretary. No credit. *Wy. u. x. ass'n*

20 In 1897-98 lectures in educational psychology were given every two weeks. Credit was given on the university's books for actual work done. It was the same as a university class. *Col. u.*

Foreign countries

24 Given by the university. Terminal certificate, 12 lectures and classes; sessional, 24 lectures and classes; sessional in honors, 24 lectures and independent work (with alternative scheme); vice-chancellor's four sessional certificates; vice-chancellor's in honors, four sessional certificates, two in honors; affiliation, six terms work and other conditions. The education department recognizes the sessional certificate in the Queen's scholarship examination under certain conditions, and the affiliation certificate as qualifying for assistant teacher. *Cambridge*

26 Proficiency and distinction. Terminal; sessional (25 lectures at least on same subject); continuous study (four sessionals). They count as a qualification for teachers, specially under the London school board; and generally rank with certificates of the education department (science, art, etc.) *London*

27 Statement of examiner's award: given on courses of six lectures and upwards. Certificates: terminal, given on courses of 12 lectures; sessional, courses of 24 lectures; sessional in honors, as above, plus one mark of distinction and a special essay; affiliation (or higher certificate of systematic study), given on a sequence of courses comprising 96 lectures,

plus a general examination on the subject-matter; vice-chancellor's, same conditions as affiliation certificate, plus an examination in elementary mathematics and two languages. The vice-chancellor's certificate is accepted by the education department as qualifying the holder to be recognized as an assistant teacher.

The education department also gives marks in the Queen's scholarship examination (on certain conditions) to holders of university extension certificates. Marks (maximum 125) are given for university extension certificates awarded during the year preceding the Queen's scholarship examination by the University of Cambridge, the University of Oxford, the University of Durham, the Victoria university, or the Universities joint board of the London society for the extension of university teaching, after 1) a course of not less than 24 lectures and classes (of which the candidate claiming marks must have attended not less than 20); 2) an examination by some competent examiner other than the teacher or lecturer, on a subject connected with one of the following: English language and literature, geography, history, languages, on condition 1) that the subject chosen and a syllabus of the course of lectures are previously submitted to, and approved by, the department; 2) that a candidate who obtains marks for any such certificate may not obtain marks for the corresponding subject in this syllabus. Provided that the final examination is held during the year preceding the Queen's scholarship examination and covers the subject-matter of the whole course, the lectures may be spread over two years. *Oxford*

28 Certificates are issued by Victoria university extension committee. Sessional certificates are awarded in connection with courses of 24 or more lectures; ordinary certificates in connection with courses of 10 or more lectures. Examinations are held on courses of from 6 to 9 lectures, but no certificates are awarded in connection with these courses. The university does not allow certificates to count for degree courses. The government board of education accepts examinations on certain courses, consisting of not less than 24 lectures, in lieu of the examination in the same subject forming part of the King's scholarship examination for entrance into training colleges (for primary teachers). *Victoria*

30 Printed certificate, certifying pass and attendance, marks not stated, from extension board, University of Sydney. Equivalent to College of pharmacy in Queensland. *Queensland*

31 From Sydney university extension board. *Sydney*

32 No credit. *Melbourne*

34 The certificates are not recognized by any other corporation or by the government. *Vienna*

Q 51 Please compare the year's work as a whole with that of preceding year.

New York

1 Steady, healthy and satisfactory growth in all features except extension courses. *N. Y. home educ.*

3 Not quite so systematic. *Peo. inst.*

4 A very great increase in number of courses and in applications for free teachers in practical subjects. *Peo. u. x. soc.*

5 This year's work the best in the history of the lecture course in earnestness and studiousness of attendants. *N. Y. school board*

Other states

8 Increase. 60 lecture centers in 1899, 65 in 1900; 89 courses delivered in 1899, 95 in 1900; attendance in 1899 21,973; in 1900 22,794. *Am. soc.*

10 Falling off of interest. *Elizabeth N. J.*

14 Slight advance. *Stetson u.*

15 Interest increasing, attendance limited by size of hall only. *Toledo*

16 One more course given. But few changes. Work at present about at a standstill. *Chicago u.*

17 About the same. *Wis. u.*

18 Not so many lectures as in the preceding year. *Ia. u.*

19 About the same. *Wy. u. x. ass'n*

Foreign countries

25 Rather less paper work and fewer entries for examination owing to war and other local causes. General standard well maintained. *Exeter*

27 This year's statistics show a higher record than any of the past five years. *Oxford*

28 Number of lectures given was same within a unit as in the previous year. Number of courses was slightly less; number of students examined was 683 in 1899-1900, as against 387 in 1898-99. Increase is mainly due to number of pupil teachers attending several courses. *Victoria*

30 Few courses and decreased attendance. *Queensland*

32 1900 was a particularly unfavorable year. The secretary was in Europe, the assistant secretary was for a long time ill and the country was distracted by war fever and excitement incident to establishment of federation. Number of courses 24 in 1899, in 1900 fell to 11. *Melbourne*

33 Attendance 1898-99, 3497, an average of 290; 1899-1900, 4498, average, 280. *Berlin*

34 Number of members and courses is in a tolerably steady state of growth; 1899-1900 showed a total increase of membership of 6064; this year the number in Vienna has risen about 1000; outside Vienna the number has somewhat decreased in consequence of local conditions, specially the election of members of the reichsrath, which claimed the attention of a great part of the population. On the whole an increasing interest may plainly be perceived. *Vienna*

35 Increasing. The work of university extension is specially in favor among the workmen (manual). *Oviedo*

36 Increasing attendance. *Christiania*

38 In 1898-99, 21 centers, 34 courses, 5290 auditors; 1899-1900, 25 centers, 40 courses, 5600 auditors. *Univ. libre, Brussels*

39 The work as a whole is backward compared with preceding years on account of a change of organization. The year 1901 shows, on the contrary, considerable progress. *Extern. univ. Brussels*

40 Less satisfactory than preceding year, but the present year (1900-1) is improving. *Ghent*

Q 52 What in your opinion are the principal obstacles to the more rapid spread of instruction by means of "university extension methods"?

New York

1 Lack of endowment, of inspection, of staff lecturers. *N. Y. home educ.*

3 Want of leisure for audience to read books recommended. *Pro. inst.*

4 Our work has developed along such unexpected lines to supply the need found to exist here, that it is difficult to compare it with other localities. *Peo. u. x. soc.*

5 The getting of trained lecturers who can devote their time and thought to this work, solely. *N. Y. school board*

Other states

8 The principal need is endowment or some other form of permanent provision for general expenses. After that the need is for able and experienced lecturers. *Am. soc.*

10 General public disregard of a good thing. *Elizabeth N. J.*

12 The opportunities for free education to be met with in all directions. *St Johns' col. Md.*

14 Indifference. *Stetson u.*

15 The principal obstacle, as observed elsewhere, is lack of unity, and the growing popular aversion to the "lecture", per se. The judicious use of the stereopticon is the remedy. Also the judicious selection of an audience, by personal solicitation. *Toledo*

16 Need of efficient lecturers. Lack of effective local organization. There should be a permanent board with paid secretary for each center. *Chicago u.*

18 Lack of a staff of lecturers specially devoted to the work. Indifference of the people. *Ia. u.*

19 Lack of interest on the part of the people. Outside, lack of railroad facilities. *Wy. u. x. ass'n*

20 Here, lack of time and opportunity on the part of the university professors, already overworked. Special provision ought to be made by the state authorities for the work. Plenty of students available. *Col. u.*

Foreign countries

25 Want of time and want of sufficient interest in study. *Exeter*

26 Impossible to answer the question, except by an essay. The chief obstacle, however, is lack of funds. *London*

29 Inexperience of the objects and methods. *Belfast*

30 Life of the colony, absence of university in this state, difficulty of arousing interest in centers and getting local committees formed. *Queensland*

32 Here we find it impossible to attract the working classes who have settled in their own way many of the political questions which agitate the old world, are not interested in theory and have many distractions in the way of games and cheap amusements. The class above is largely catered for by clubs, debating societies and single free lectures of an entertaining kind. The country centers are small and scattered; it is difficult to find lecturers who can go so far from Melbourne; the expense of railway traveling is very heavy. There is in so new a country a natural disinclination to purely intellectual work apart from its immediate utility and productiveness. Technical lectures (agriculture, etc.) are given free by government paid experts and there are long established scientific classes in Melbourne and two or three chief towns. *Melbourne*

34 Hindrances to a more rapid spread of the movement are, insufficient elementary education of the people in many districts, and unfavorable cir-

cumstances, as, too long hours of work, or insufficient pay. The former particularly bothers those in business pursuits, etc., who can not attend lectures at 7.30 p. m. and for that reason are only instructed in courses given on Sunday afternoons. *Vienna*

35 The novelty of these methods among the people and, as yet, among the professors; that is the reason many things indicated in this report have not been organized. *Oriedo*

37 Our audiences would sometimes rather be entertained than instructed; and the local organizations do not discourage this tendency. *Copenhagen*

38 The leisure and money of those who could attend our lectures are sought for by other things: local circles, hostile influence of the clergy and of clerical government. *Univ. libre, Brussels*

39 The smallness of our country and the facilities for communication disincline people from local study. People go easily to the university itself. Extension has been too much "university" extension. This is the reason we have made changes in it. *Extern. univ. Brussels*

40 Bad organization of the higher teaching in Belgium, as, even at Ghent, in the Flemish part of the country, French is the usual language for teaching. Too many professors and graduates are unable to take part in university extension because they can not speak Dutch, which is the language of the population of Flanders, having done their special studies in the French tongue. We do our duty, but without enthusiasm, because we have no support in money or sympathy from the rich class. *Ghent*

Q 53 What desirable features or trends have you observed in recent experiences?

New York

1 Growing interest in putting before the people at large opportunities for gaining desirable information and for mental stimulus and improvement. Best features are public libraries, traveling libraries and collections, study clubs, summer schools, correspondence teaching; in fact all features except extension courses are growing stronger. *N. Y. home educ.*

4 Very keen interest shown among the poor in securing education which will help them to live better and become better citizens. *Pro. u. r. soc.*

5 Eagerness of common people for accurate and solid instruction, and keen interest in scientific subjects. *N. Y. school board*

Other states

8 Increasing number of suitable lecturers are available; and there is an increasing interest in local committees. *Am. soc.*

10 Determination to continue the society in face of a financial loss on year. *Elizabeth N. J.*

15 Use of the stereopticon, at close of lecture, to elucidate points gone over, is a most popular and instructive feature. Also, popular prices. *Toledo*

16 Most encouraging feature of our work in recent experiences is development of afternoon class above mentioned [lecturer sometimes meets special class afternoon before lecture]. *Chicago u.*

20 More earnest desire to do good hard work on the part of students. It is not a fad now. *Col. u.*

23 Self-activity of clubs and subscription-lecture bodies to seek lectures. *Stanford u.*

Foreign countries

25 Nothing new. *Exeter*

26 The London university, may under its act, take over the work; a tendency for public bodies to take up university extension work; i.e. through councils; polytechnics; libraries. *London*

28 The foundation of the Society for university extension in Liverpool and district, a local society for organizing and aiding centers, has greatly stimulated the demand in this district during the year 1901, the number of centers having risen from 4 in 1899-1900 to 7 in 1900-1. *Victoria*

29 People need popular subjects popularly treated. *Belfast*

30 General expression for continuous courses. *Queensland*

32 Our most successful experiments have been the establishment of specializing centers (literary, musical, etc.) in Melbourne itself, and the institution of technical courses on education, law and subjects connected with commerce. The latter are intended to pave the way for a higher school of commerce and economics. There are signs of increasing readiness on the part of country and suburban centers to take longer courses or courses on allied subjects, but the increase is slow. *Melbourne*

34 A more thorough organization of the popular university courses in the sense of a greater intensity and a systematic building up of the instruction is desirable and seems to be wished by our members, and we therefore try to furnish as many continued courses as possible. Other arrangements, also, which are as yet in the formative period, as e.g. the Volksheim, are to further these ends. *Vienna*

35 We are not enough experienced to emit a definite judgment. *Oriedo*

37 Not a few centers have shown a tendency to take up earnest work in connection with the lecture. This tendency is evidently growing just now. *Copenhagen*

38 The spread of the initiative spirit and of local life in centers. Organization of scientific excursions to the institutions of instruction, museums and collections of the capital. *Univ. libre, Brussels*

39 The necessity of forming study clubs, of circulating libraries and of touching only on subjects of present interest. *Extern. univ. Brussels*

40 We are expecting better times. *Ghent*

Q 54 What undesirable features or trends in recent experiences?

New York

1 Tendency to commercialize extension methods and utilize public interest for private gain. *N. Y. home educ.*

4 The tendency of the middle classes in this city to fritter away their time so completely as to have no time left for systematic reading or attending serious courses of lectures. We find most of the serious effort to improve the mind exists among the very poor of this city. *Peo. u. r. soc.*

Other states

8 None, unless it be increasing cost of courses. *Am. soc.*

10 Loss of public interest in extension work. *Elizabeth N. J.*

13 Unwillingness (or inability from lack of time) of auditors to study. *Civic center, Wash.*

15 We have met with no obstacle save that our hall is inadequate. *Toledo*

16 Tendency to discouragement when audiences fall off from large numbers secured with first wave of enthusiasm. *Chicago u.*

18 Interest in university extension work is declining. *Ia. u.*

Foreign countries

26 The undesirable tendencies can easily be eradicated by organization, and are so; but this again is a question of funds. *London*

29 To yield to the desire for popular subjects too much, our anxiety being really to teach all the subjects busy men need to know but have not leisure to study. *Belfast*

32 Illustrated courses are too popular; much more is thought of an attractive style of lecturing than of the substance of the lectures; there is a tendency to exploit one or two popular lecturers, who can be relied upon to draw, whilst younger men can not find an opportunity of having their powers tested. There has been some danger of the lectures becoming a merely fashionable entertainment, but that is disappearing. *Melbourne*

38 Increase in number of single lectures. *Univ. libre, Brussels*

39 The giving of instruction similar to that of the university. *Extern. univ. Brussels*

Summary of table

The earliest date of organization is of course Cambridge in 1873. A few societies date their existence from the 80's but most of the work has been begun in the last decade.

Number of centers under supervision runs from 1 to 235, under Oxford. Cambridge has about 175 and People's university extension society of New York 161, 119 of these being new in 1900. University of Chicago has 100, 18 being new ones. School board of New York (free lectures to the people) has perhaps 1000 lecturers available; People's university extension society has 204 on its list; and State library and Home education 103. The English societies have from 50 to 70.

People's university extension society of New York gave 137 courses of 10 or more lectures and 98 of less than 10; London society, 126 of 10 or more lectures, 36 of less than 10; Cambridge 113 of more than 10; Oxford 38 of 10 or more and 123 of less than 10. London society gave 147 single lectures with admission fee. Total number of lectures reaches 2168 by People's university extension society, 1871 by school board, both of New York city; Oxford, 1635; London society 1438 and Cambridge 1089. Attendance at the free lectures given by the school board was 538,084; estimated attendance at People's institute lectures, 125,000; at Peoples university extension society lectures 108,500; at Christiania (Norway) Workmen's academy, 37,339; University of Chi-

cago, 29,493; Oxford 18,811; University of Vienna, 15,876; Copenhagen, 14,000; London society 12,141. Oxford reports 1635 classes, London 1295, Cambridge about 1089, University of Chicago 600, Victoria about 472, American society 348.

London society gave 1544 certificates, Cambridge 772, Victoria 592; Oxford gave 791 examinations but does not state number of certificates, Teachers college 104, Sydney university 42, University of Vienna 40, American society 29.

Price of course ticket and of lecturers' fees varies so much that little can be gained from the statistics. Lecturers' railroad and hotel expenses are paid by center in 12 cases, by central organization in 4, by lecturer in 2; in 2 cases it varies under different circumstances. To the question, are any local expenses paid by central organization, 10, 4 in the United States and 6 abroad, answer yes, and 18, 10 in United States and 8 abroad, no. 6 say they have class work or discussion before lectures; 11 have none. 22 have some sort of discussion after lectures, only 1 replying no to the question; 1 states that method is same as in college work. 27 use syllabuses and most have outline of lecture, list of books and topics for papers. 19 have paper work, 5 do not; in 18 cases lecturers correct papers. 19 say that provision is made for centers to borrow books, slides, etc.; 5 have no such opportunity. Several say that lecturers sometimes provide these materials. 7 have staff lecturers, 19 none. In 10 places the unit course consists of 6 lectures; in 2 places of 10; in 5 of 12; in 1 place 30 lectures; in 4 cases the length varies. 16 recognize shorter courses than their unit; 5 do not. 9 inspect centers; 6 do not. 14 say they are trying to reach all classes; 9, specially working men and women; 5, teachers.

Central work is partly or wholly supported in 11 cases by contributions or subscriptions; in 8 by the state; in 8 by the institution with which it is connected (and this is usually a state organization); in 2 or 3 by grants from various organizations; in 3 by fees alone.

Certificates of some sort are given by 4 institutions in the United States and 7 abroad. These are credited on the books of the university issuing by Columbia (N.Y.) Chicago and Colorado. In England several grades of certificates, similar in the different societies, are given. Oxford, e. g. gives a terminal certificate

after 12 lectures; sessional, 24 lectures; sessional in honors, 24 lectures plus a mark of distinction and a special essay; affiliation, 96 lectures plus general examination on subject matter; vice-chancellor's, same as affiliation plus examination in mathematics and language. The vice-chancellor's certificate is accepted by the education department as qualifying for assistant teacher. This department also gives credit in the king's scholarship examination, under certain conditions, to holders of university extension certificates from any of the universities carrying on the work.

25 gave a comparison of the year's work with that of preceding year. 12, 5 in the United States and 7 abroad, reported an increase; 6, 5 in United States, 1 abroad, said the two years were about the same; 7, 3 in United States, 4 abroad, stated that 1900 showed a decrease.

Among desirable features recently observed, a growing interest among the people is mentioned much the oftenest. Among other things is the fact that already established institutions are taking hold of the work more and more; good lecturers are becoming more available and courses in sequence are oftener asked for.

Other observers state that the greatest obstacle is indifference of the people whom it is intended to benefit; lack of funds comes next on the list; then the need of efficient lecturers and of men who can give their whole time to lecturing and inspection. Lack of leisure on the part of the people is emphasized; poor local organization, ignorance of aims and methods among both leaders and people, are drawbacks; and the many other opportunities for education it is claimed reduces the need of university extension. Wyoming finds poor railroad facilities and long distances a great disadvantage; Brussels says that Belgium is so small and ease of traveling so great that people are disinclined to local study; they can even go to the university with little trouble. Recognizing that the remedy for this is to so change the extension system that it will reach those who would otherwise have no educational advantages, the society adds: "Extension has been too much 'university' extension. This is the reason we have made changes in it."

Other obstacles mentioned are lack of good organization of higher education (Belgium); absence of university (Queensland); and the working of other influences. Chicago university suggests that there should be a permanent board with paid secretary for each center.

Among undesirable features are mentioned the tendency to commercialize extension methods, the increasing cost of courses, unwillingness to study, easy discouragement at falling off of audiences when first enthusiasm is over, increase in number of single lectures, and the giving of "university" instruction. Two societies think that public interest is declining. One has met no obstacle except that its hall is inadequate. The People's university extension society finds that the middle classes fritter away so much time that they have none left for systematic reading or serious lectures. Mr Whitney adds: "We find most of the serious effort to improve the mind exists among the very poor of this city."

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION TEACHING

Following is the usual annual summary of work in New York and outside. It includes much from the returns that could not be tabulated. Extracts from printed matter and reports from institutions where extension work has been discontinued or has changed in character are also given.

NEW YORK

During the year 394 courses of three or more lectures have been given throughout the state. 384 of these courses were in New York and Brooklyn, Peoples university extension society giving 216, school board 82, Brooklyn institute 38, Peoples institute 16, Teachers college 15, Cathedral library 11 and Champlain assembly center 6. Over the state the work has continued to grow in the direction of study clubs, traveling libraries and traveling pictures. 60 clubs were added during the year, making a total of 391 registered, and 35,624 volumes were sent out in traveling libraries.

New York state. At the Albany center a course of 10 lectures on Home economics was given by Mrs Ellen H. Richards, instructor in sanitary chemistry, Massachusetts institute of tech-

nology, Mrs Alice Peloubet Norton, home economics dep't, Chicago institute, Prof. E. C. Towne and James H. Stoller, professor of biology, Union university. Price of course ticket was \$1 and average attendance was 170. Syllabus no. 80, prepared for the course, has since been revised (no. 82) by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Lake Placid conference on Home economics. The experiment of introducing a "literary flavor" by having Prof. E. C. Towne give two lectures will not be repeated. Better results come from a more unified course under a single competent teacher. The Buffalo conference of charities gave a course of 5 lectures on sociology by Prof. Herbert E. Mills of Vassar. A number of free lectures illustrated by stereopticon were given on Saturdays during January, February, March and April under the auspices of the department of public instruction. Gloversville had a course of 7 lectures on historical fiction and George Eliot's *Romola* by Mrs H. A. Davidson, average attendance being 135. A. L. Peck, public librarian and secretary of the center writes: "As soon as this library goes into its new building, for which we have good prospects, we expect to have a lecture hall and classrooms, and extension work can then be done more systematically and up to date. A good deal of good work has been done last year and is being continued during the present season. In this place we are just at the beginning of proper extension work and I hope we shall be able to report progress and success in the near future." A course of 6 lectures on the history of this country during the period following the civil war was given at Poughkeepsie by James F. Baldwin of Vassar, William A. Dunning of Columbia, Theodore C. Smith of Vassar, Edwin R. A. Seligmann of Columbia, Hon. Martin Heermance, and W. P. Frost of University of the South (Tenn.) At Schenectady 2 courses of 10 lectures each were given at Union college, 1 on biology by Prof. James H. Stoller with an average attendance of 20; 1 on medieval history by Prof. B. H. Ripton, average attendance 40. Tickets for each course were \$2.50 for teachers, \$5 for others. A circular issued by the college says:

Numerous inquiries and requests have made it evident that there is a desire on the part of many in Schenectady and its vicinity to avail themselves of such special advantages as the

presence of Union college makes possible, and to meet this desire the authorities of the college have decided to offer several courses of instruction to be given on successive Saturday mornings, beginning Oct. 14, 1899. While the instruction will take in general the form of lectures, opportunity will be given for free discussion, and courses of supplementary reading or study will be outlined. The attendants upon each course will constitute in reality a class, as that term is used, to distinguish from an audience. Those who so elect may be examined and, if the result justifies it, a certificate will be issued by the professor in charge.

Mrs Jessie K. Curtis gave 2 courses at Syracuse, 1 on *Coriolanus* and 1 on Italian art. 30 papers were written and a University examination was given in *Coriolanus*. Prof. W. B. Scott gave 6 lectures on geology at Tarrytown at which the average attendance was 160, price of course ticket being \$2. At Tonawanda a course of free lectures on the life of Christ was given at the Y. M. C. A. rooms by Dr Herbert L. Willett.

From Rochester center Prof. J. H. Gilmore writes: "University extension work seems to have ceased in this region. The reason I take to be that there are so many women's clubs which are doing their own work—and doing good work—along lines formerly covered by the extension lecturer." Sing Sing reported: "No extension lectures were held last season from lack of funds. Our last course left the treasury in debt. We have no immediate prospect of continuing the center." Skaneateles: "No course has been given for several years. Lack of interest main cause." The former secretary of Utica center writes:

This center is practically nonexistent. The last course was given in the autumn of 1895. The report sent to Albany at that time tells practically all there is to tell about our work here in university extension. We reached few of those for whom the work was really intended; the members of the board had usually to make good a deficit, and it hardly seemed worth while to tax ourselves, our philanthropic friends, and some already overworked lecturer, to furnish low-priced entertainment to those who did not care to study and who could perfectly well have afforded double the price we asked. Still, I believe (and did believe at the time the center was abandoned) that in time we might interest those who really could benefit by the lectures and class instruction. It has been my hope that some of the study committees of the New Century club might

undertake extension courses, by opening to the public lectures which should serve at the same time to further their own work. There would thus be a genuine study center for class work, and perhaps some enthusiasm from the start. The hall owned by the club might possibly be secured for expenses of lighting and heating; and the members of the committee might dispose of the tickets to friends of various social groups. I intend to suggest to the art committee to make this effort during the coming year. If I have any success, I will let you know.

Prof. A. V. W. Jackson writes from Yonkers: "The demand for the lectures has not been sufficient for the past three or four years to warrant our continuing at present. No formal disbandment of the society, however, has taken place."

New York city. At the New York Cathedral library center the first course was one of 10 lectures on Early Christian literature, given by Rev. Mr McMahon. This was followed by one of 5 lectures on Church music by Hugh T. Henry. 3 others were given by Rev. Mr McMahon, 2 of 3 lectures each, 1 on Contemporaneous history, the other on Current literature, and 1 of 10 lectures on History of education. The two courses on literature and that on contemporaneous history were repeated at Mt St Vincent, before an audience averaging 500, and those on contemporaneous history and current literature at Academy of Blessed Sacrament with an average attendance of 100. Rev. Mr McMahon also gave a course of 30 lectures on psychology at Berkeley institute to an audience of Brooklyn teachers.

At the Champlain assembly extension center, of which Rev. D. J. McMahon is president, and which is connected with the Catholic summer school of America, 6 courses were given. One course, beginning Nov. 20, was by James J. Walsh on biology. 20 meetings were held, average number attending classes was 11 and 6 certificates for regular attendance were awarded. Price for course ticket was \$3. Another course, about the same period, was on English literature by H. A. Adams, A. E. du P. Coleman and Rev. J. T. Smith. There were 19 lectures, average attendance was 75, price of ticket \$2. Another of 20 lectures, beginning at about same date, was given by Rev. Mr Livingston, Rev. Mr Chidwick, Rev. Mr Roach, Rev. Mr Gleeson and Rev. Mr Mahoney on great epochs of history. No fee was charged.

The fourth was on music and comprised 15 lectures at which 25 to 30 students were present, 24 receiving attendance certificates. The teacher was Miss Angela Gallagher and the course fee \$3. One of 20 lessons on drawing by Orlando Rowland was attended by 20 persons, 18 of whom received certificates of satisfactory work. Ticket for course was \$5.

Rev. P. A. Halpin, Rev. James Fitzsimmons and Rev. J. D. Roach gave 12 lectures on ethics, without fee, average attendance 100.

Teachers college gave 15 courses to teachers, 7 at the college itself, 5 at Brooklyn institute, 2 in Richmond and 1 in Queens. The courses consist of 30 sessions each and are on the same basis and conducted on the same method as the regular college work. Subjects were all in the education and English departments except 1 course in chemistry and 1 in geography. We quote from report:

In pursuance of the policy of the college to be of service to the community, extension courses for teachers in the schools of New York city have been given on afternoons and Saturdays at the college, and at convenient hours in the borough of Brooklyn in conjunction with the Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences, and in Queens and Richmond under the auspices of the respective borough teachers associations. The attendance at such courses as were given was very satisfactory, but the number of courses called for was considerably less than in the year 1898-99. This is accounted for, as I pointed out in my last report, by recent changes in the regulations governing the certification and promotion of teachers in the public school system. While the attendance of extension students has fallen off during the year, the instructors of extension classes unanimously report that the quality of work done has greatly improved. It would undoubtedly be possible again to secure large classes of these students by offering more popular courses, but I believe it is better for all concerned to maintain the present standard even though the enrolment suffers. 500 teachers voluntarily pursuing regular college courses is a fact of more value to the city than 1000 studying under compulsion or being amused by popular lectures. I recommend, therefore, that so far as our facilities permit we continue to offer extension courses, and that these courses be conducted in the same manner and receive the same recognition as the regular college courses to which they correspond.

People's institute gave during the year on the university extension plan 16 courses and 15 single lectures, making altogether 108 lectures. 7 courses, 35 lectures, were on history; 1 course, 7 lectures, on natural science; 4 courses, 21 lectures, on literature and art, and 4 courses, 24 lectures, on ethics and social science. Besides these courses a series of ethical addresses and discussions was given Sunday evenings; Friday evenings were used for lectures, conferences and debates on present problems. The plan of each evening includes an address, lasting from an hour to an hour and a quarter, followed by free questions and discussion. 5 symphony concerts were also given.

The third annual report by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, director, says:

173 lectures and discussions will have been given in Cooper union by June 1, the close of our present season. If to these some 50 more be added, given in the allied clubs, the total 225 will represent the number of evenings of instruction offered by the institute during its third year. If we compare this number with the 19 sessions of the first season and the 100 of the second, a high rate of progress will be noted. But the character and order of the educational courses of this year furnish still better proof of the healthfulness of this development. The policy from the first has been to exclude the so-called popular lecture, the address which subordinates education to entertainment. It has however, been found in practice a difficult task to so order every section of the work as to make of each part a unity and of the whole an organic system. This was fully achieved for the first time during the present year.

The rigid ordering of each course has given from one point of view an unsatisfactory result. The attendance on certain evenings has sensibly diminished. The falling off in the number of auditors is not, however, to be ascribed entirely to the severity of our program. Other causes have contributed. 9 addresses a week have been offered in Cooper union during the past season: 6 by the institute, 2 by the board of education and 1 by Columbia university, almost an intellectual surfeit, and every evening has in consequence drawn a diminished attendance. The remedy, so far as our own work is concerned, is to introduce greater variety, to add to history, social science, ethics and literature, the studies hitherto fostered by the institute, natural science and art. Furthermore we should so distribute our separate courses that those which will attract large audiences be given in the large hall and those which appeal only to the few, in the classroom.

The total number in attendance at our courses in Cooper union during the year is estimated at 125,000. Those who have appeared on our platform represent as hitherto the best scholarship and the most competent leadership. The audiences are still composed almost exclusively of working men from the different sections of the labor and social movement. Free discussion follows every address.

The proposition made at the close of last year by the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt that we add to our public instruction in the large hall, 3 evenings of class work in a smaller room was approved by the trustees. Courses have been given in history, literature, ethics and sociology. The interest has surpassed all expectations. We hoped for an attendance of 50 and should have been satisfied with a less number. Every evening the class lecture in room 24 was in competition with courses of a more popular character in the large hall. Yet not merely the seating capacity (250) of the smaller hall, but even the standing room proved insufficient. From 300 to 350 have not infrequently remained for two hours to follow a course on history or ethics. One course on Shakspeare transferred May 2 to the large hall drew on that evening 1000 auditors. The management recommends that these class courses be made progressively more didactic and that more emphasis be laid on reading and the preparation of papers.

The first experiment in the Sunday afternoon excursions recommended in the last annual report was made by offering five visits to places of historical interest in this city under the direction of Dr Kelley, normal teacher of the City history club. These excursions have followed classroom instruction upon the history and government of the city of New York. Some 50 persons represent the average attendance on these excursions. The result justifies an expansion. We should add visits to the museums of fine arts and natural history, botanical, geologic and mineralogic outings, historical excursions beyond the city limits, etc. All these should be based on previous classroom instruction. If it become necessary to use the railroads the popular approval of this department of our work will doubtless make the solution of the problem of expense easy. It is not probable nor desirable that all excursions be made on Sunday afternoons. The museums are crowded at that time and evening visits will be found more satisfactory.

The Sunday series of ethical addresses was looked on by competent judges as a doubtful and dangerous experiment. How could loyal adherents of every creed and deniers of all creeds unite? How could priests of the different creeds come

upon the platform and there preach humanity and be silent touching sect dogma? The result of 18 months experiment has been that no part of our work has proved more successful. We have today the only true people's church in this city. I doubt whether our audience, averaging 1500, is more shifting than that in attendance at any Sunday service where the sittings are free. A common faith in the brotherhood of man and the duty of submission to a higher controlling force unite all.

Referring to this work the report of Cooper union says:

The work carried on by the People's institute in cooperation with Cooper union has opened great possibilities in the direction of popular instruction on subjects of general interest, not systematically taught in the curriculum of Cooper union. . . The experiment in university extension tried this year in room 24 has been extremely interesting, suggestive and encouraging. It has been found that there is a demand for more systematic instruction in literary, artistic and ethical studies. The trustees therefore expect to continue the arrangements which have been heretofore made with the board of education, Columbia university and the People's institute, by which the great hall has been appropriated for six nights in the week, and room 24 has been made available for university extension courses. . . It is a satisfaction to record that probably nowhere in the world have so many persons been provided with free access to literary, political and scientific instruction as has been given during the past winter in the great hall of Cooper union. The list of the lectures given is to be found in this report, and it is to be hoped that all persons who are interested in popular education will make themselves familiar with the great work which originated in Cooper union, and will be willing to contribute the means necessary to maintain these free courses in full operation during ensuing years. They afford the most effective antidote which can possibly be offered for the counter-attractions of saloons and places of evil resort throughout the city. It is believed that fully 10,000 auditors have attended these lectures during each week of the winter season, and it is interesting to know that outside clubs have been formed for the purpose of mutual instruction and recreation, and that the movement, if guided with the same wisdom and energy which has heretofore characterized it, is fraught with infinite good to the people of this city.

People's university extension society gave 235 courses of from 2 to 12 sessions, and 81 single lectures, making 2168 lessons and lectures, at which total attendance was 108,500.

Societies helped with free instruction	153	Free pamphlets and leaflets published in	
Societies helped with free literature on hygiene and sanitation.		English language.....	85 000
English	193	Italian "	50 000
German	88	German "	25 000
Hebrew	101	Hebrew "	25 000
Italian	107	Bohemian "	10 000
		Total	195 000
Total	480		

The society now has under its supervision 161 centers, 119 of which were established during the year, and has 204 lecturers and teachers on its list. The secretary, J. Eugene Whitney, reports that a very great increase is shown in number of courses and in applications for teachers in practical subjects. He says: "We are now overwhelmed with applications for classes in industrial subjects that can not be started for lack of funds. The earnest desire for education shown by the poorest tenement people is most encouraging." The motto of the organization is "Help to self-help."

An extract from the report of Dr H. M. Leipziger on the free people is most encouraging." The motto of the organization is idea of the work accomplished.

Total number of lectures given was 1871, 52 less than last year. Total attendance was 18,673 greater, thus showing an increased *average* attendance at each lecture. The fact that the 12th course was attended by the largest attendance in the history of this movement for adult education, coupled with the fact that the character of the lecture courses was very serious and would appeal only to the earnest and the thoughtful, speaks volumes as to their benefit, their value and their appreciation.

The experiment, begun last year, of selecting certain centers where the lectures were to be devoted to but two topics during the entire winter, has proven highly successful. At St Bartholomew's lyceum hall, on each Saturday evening from October 1 to May 1, a lecture on physics was given. There have been given, during the past two years, 58 lectures on this subject in this hall. A large number of the attendants have been very regular. It is the purpose of the director to arrange a four years course in several important lines of study; to enable those who wish to pursue a definite course to get a general and well-defined outline, and, at the conclusion of the period, to receive a certificate which shall possess a genuine value!

A survey of the progress of the lecture course since its inception will indicate the advance that has been made. First, as to numbers. In 1889 186 lectures were given in 6 places to a total attendance of about 22,000. During the season which closed May 1, 1900, 1871 lectures were given in 48 places to an attendance of 538,084. These figures tell that the people of our city are anxious in every possible way to improve their mental and moral condition, and to respond cheerfully to the call to the higher life. The lectures have been held in assembly rooms of schools, where old men and women, after climbing 65 steps, have sat down on benches built for children. They have been held on the playground floor or in halls, the use of which in some cases was generously given, while others have been rented for the purpose. In all these places, comfortable or uncomfortable—alike in the crowded tenement district, or in the outskirts of the city—large audiences have greeted the speakers. In many cases the halls were filled long before the time for beginning and more than three quarters of the auditors were persons in middle life. The history of the 12 years has proven most satisfactorily that there is a large constituency in our great city who thirst for knowledge, who are anxious to learn of nature and its phenomena—from history and its lessons—and thus to equip themselves for the higher functions of citizenship.

In the first years of the life of the "Lecture course," as the object desired was the awakening of interest, but little system was possible. Notable has been the advance made during the past year in systematic arrangement of the lectures, thus carrying out the university method to all the subjects which comprise what we may call our curriculum. The subjects of last season's course were physiology and hygiene, natural science, American history, civics, general history, descriptive geography, literature, music, art and sociology. In each, by means of illustrations where possible, either by experiments or lantern views, the teacher has conveyed his message, appealing in this way both to eye and ear. The living teacher, by means of the lecture, stimulates a desire for intellectual improvement. One attendant wrote, "The workingman is too tired to read, but he will listen and absorb the fruits of the lesson of the systematic lecturer." The lecturer, in many cases, gives opportunity for discussion at the close of the lecture, suggests books to be read, and, in some cases, conducts an examination.

At St Bartholomew's lyceum hall every Saturday night a lecture on physics was given, continuing a series of physical lectures given last year. It is hoped to continue this series on this subject at this hall, so that mechanics particularly may be

encouraged to pursue a systematic course. A course of eight lectures on Heat as a mode of motion, at Cooper union, attracted an average audience of 1000. After each lecture a quiz class of some 200 remained to discuss the subject with the lecturer. The reading of a standard textbook accompanied this course. One attendant wrote, "These lectures have been a benefit to me in several ways. They have taught me why things are so, and have helped me to reason out why things are so, and have made me a better mechanic, which fact my employer has realized and appreciated." A course of lectures on First aid to the injured has been repeated 8 times, to the great benefit of hundreds who have taken an examination. At one center 21 lectures by the same lecturer were given on United States history; at another, 15 on European history. American and English literature were treated in courses of 6 lectures each, and 18 lectures on musical development have trained audiences in the appreciation of the great masters of the tone world. The variety of the subjects presented has been demanded by the varied wants of the people and the varying conditions which have to be met. In preparing each season's course a study is made of the needs of the attendants in the different lecture centers. Where the population is of foreign ancestry greater attention is being paid to those subjects which shall acquaint them with the history and character of our institutions. In order to acquaint our auditors with the best information as to the new territory acquired by the United States, lectures were given on the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, etc. The lecturers were in all cases persons who had recently visited the various territories described and who therefore spoke from their own experience.

The result of the 12 years experience enables us to group now the lectures into two great classes—those which are elementary in their character and whose purpose is generally to give information in a pleasing way, and thus form an antidote to the many temptations of a great city; and the other group, those whose sole purpose is to follow a definite line of study.

The gratifying figures of attendance tell also another story. They are a compliment to the gifted men and women who have spoken their various messages to these audiences of volunteer listeners. What a surprising array of men and women, from all ranks of the teaching world, have stood before our audiences during the past 12 years!

One of the valuable features of our work is its mobility and its elasticity. The lecturers include not alone those engaged in the profession of teaching but include the teacher in the widest

sense—editor, author, explorer, inventor, preacher, artist. As the corps of lecturers has been so varied in its make-up, so, too, has it included representatives of many lands. Our new possessions have been described by a native Filipino, as well as by soldiers in our army; New Zealand, by a member of the New Zealand parliament; Australia, by a resident of Sydney; Kaffirland, by a gentleman who has spent 30 years among the Kaffirs; Burma, by a 10 years resident of Farther India; Japan, by a Japanese; Finland, by a Finn—so that, as far as possible, the information is given firsthand. Many university professors, gifted with knowledge, have cheerfully given their services, at much sacrifice, to this cause, and have been the means of establishing closer the relationship between the university and the people.

With the heterogeneous population in New York, and its constantly increasing additions from other lands, and the dangers arising therefrom, only one remedy can we find to guard against them; and that one remedy is the imparting of true knowledge and real patriotism. No gathering could be more democratic than that which gathers in these lecture halls, including all grades in our social life and representing all elements. Here, under the aegis of the city, they are equal. Here they feel that from the common fund which they have created—for every man, the laborer as well as the capitalist, has contributed to make the city rich—they share in that great gift which our American community so bounteously affords. One woman writes: "I am a hard worker and poor, but I could not give up hearing the lectures, though the rare (to me) treat costs me 75 cents each time (in loss of time from work)." Another one writes: "I have attended two lectures a week. I became so interested in them that I found it pretty hard to desist, considering that I live in the Bronx and ride daily fully one hour each day to and from business. I am pretty much fatigued when I reach home at 7 o'clock, and, after a hasty dinner, start for the lecture." The same writer says: "I never had much opportunity for reading, but I have become greatly interested in Shakspeare." Another says: "I write to say that a party of friends and I have, every clear night this season, walked 5 miles to hear these lectures." And still another says: "I was sinking into a slough of despondency, became interested, and began to study anew. I became more cheerful, and took a more cheerful view of life. I have been able to help my children, and some of their lessons are on subjects that, before going to the lectures, I knew nothing about."

The lecture courses, thus, are not alone means of knowledge and helps to accurate thinking, but they bring solace and refreshment to many a weary soul. They relieve the monotony of many a colorless existence. They carry the listener to far-off lands, and they bring the delight of literature, the charm of music, and the beauty of art, into the human life.

To behold a sea of faces such as greets the eye at Cooper union, where the audience is composed almost entirely of workingmen, is in itself an inspiration. And to see an audience composed largely of women—women who, for the most part, have toiled during the day—and to note how eager they are for knowledge, speaks volumes. What a contrast the spectacle of a large hall filled with women presents with the position of women in oriental lands, where there yet exist races who believe that woman is without a soul! Is there not, then, some justification for the believers in the theory of expansion and in the mission of America to spread the truth that to man and to woman, and to each man and each woman of all the human family, shall be opened the possibilities of the highest education?

Through the medium of the lecture course, a cooperation with many of our leading institutions has been brought about. The Museum of natural history and the Art students league have joined forces with us. Churches also are cooperating with us, and if more church halls can be placed at our disposal, as was suggested by President Little, another step will be taken toward the breaking down of the prejudice which still separates so many men.

In conclusion, let me say that the lecture course gives to the *adult* a new hope. It has taught the truth that "nothing is too late, till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate." It has given to poor people larger visions and loftier ideals. It has put men and women in touch with noble souls. It has brought beauty into many a humble home, and has contributed thus to the happiness of thousands. Have not such results justified the public lecture course, and do they not warrant us in hoping that in the schoolhouse of the future proper provision shall be made for a well equipped and well ventilated hall, which can be used alike for the instruction of the young and the education of the old, thus realizing to its full the true meaning of the word "school"—a place of recreation—a place of leisure?

Center	Subject	Lecturer	No. of	
			Times course given	Sections in each course
N. Y. state				
Albany	Home economics.....	{ Mrs E. H. Richards..... " A. P. Norton E. C. Towne J. H. Stoller.....	1	10
Brooklyn inst. of arts and sciences.....	Flowering plants.....	A. J. Grout.....	1	25
	Sight singing.....	W. A. Layster.....	6	20
	Development of music.....	Miss M. F. Burt.....	4	20
	School administration.....	Carl Fiqué.....	1	10
	Psychology.....	E. R. Shaw.....	1	20
	History of education.....	E. F. Buchner.....	1	20
	Principles of education.....	Paul Monroe.....	1	20
	Typical forms of Eng. lit.....	G. B. Germann.....	1	20
	English composition.....	F. T. Baker.....	1	20
	Principles of geography.....	H. V. Abbott.....	1	20
	Masterpieces of Eng. lit.....	R. E. Dodge.....	1	20
	Studies in Eng. lit.....	Festival Chebb.....	1	20
	Eng. poetry of 19th cent.....	E. H. Griggs.....	1	20
	Goethe's <i>Goetz von Berlichingen</i>	J. A. MacVannel.....	1	20
	" <i>Werther</i>	Memo Stern.....	1	15
	Plays of Shakspeare.....	".....	1	15
	Sociology.....	Mrs A. O. Russell.....	2	8
	Journalism.....	Miss Mabel Hard.....	1	20
	Algebra.....	H. D. French.....	1	20
	Plane geometry.....	J. B. Chittenden.....	1	20
	Solid geometry.....	".....	1	20
	Analytical geometry.....	".....	1	20
	Trigonometry.....	".....	1	20
	Drawing from antique.....	J. H. Boston.....	1	1
	" and painting from life.....	".....	1	1
	" " costume.....	".....	1	1
	Portrait painting.....	".....	1	1
	Composition and sketching.....	".....	1	1
Buffalo conference of charities.....	Sociology.....	H. E. Mills.....	1	5
Gloversville.....	Hist. fiction and Romance.....	H. A. Davidson.....	1	7
Poughkeepsie.....	Hist. . . following civil war.....	J. F. Baldwin.....	1	6
Schenectady.....	Medieval history.....	B. H. Ripton.....	1	10
	Life . . . of living forms.....	J. H. Stoller.....	1	10
Syracuse.....	Coriolanus.....	Mrs J. K. Curtis.....	1	1
	Italian art.....	".....	1	1
Tarrytown.....	Geology.....	W. B. Scott.....	1	6
Tonawanda.....	Life of Christ.....	H. L. Willett.....	1	1
N. Y. city				
Cathedral library....	Early Christian literature.....	J. H. McMahon.....	2	10
	Church music.....	H. T. Henry.....	1	5
	Contemporaneous history.....	J. H. McMahon.....	2	2
	Current literature.....	".....	2	2
	History of education.....	".....	1	10
	Psychology ¹	".....	1	20
Champlain assembly.	Biology.....	J. J. Walsh.....	1	20
	English literature.....	{ H. A. Adams..... A. E. duP. Coleman..... Rev. J. T. Smith..... Rev. W. Livingston..... Rev. J. P. Chidwick.....	1	19
	Great epochs of history.....	{ Rev. J. D. Roach..... Rev. M. C. Gleeson..... Rev. P. J. Mahoney.....	1	20
	Music.....	Angela Gall-gher.....	1	15
	Ethics.....	{ Rev. P. A. Halpin..... Rev. J. Fitzsimmons..... Rev. J. D. Roach.....	1	12
	Drawing.....	Orlando Rowland.....	1	20
People's institute....	History of American people 1776-1820.....	F. N. Thorpe.....	1	6
	" " 1820-60.....	C. E. Peck.....	1	4
	Civil war and reconstruction.....	E. G. Bourne.....	1	4

¹ Given in Brooklyn

Center	Subject	Lecturer	No. of	
			Times course given	Sessions in each course
N. Y. city People's institute— (cont'd)	Consolidation and expansion.....	W. A. Dunning	1	2
	Constitution of U. S.	F. N. Thorpe	1	6
	Great issues in hist. of Am. people...	"	1	6
	Expansion of England.....	C. F. Lavell	1	6
	Hist. and gov't of N. Y. city.....	F. B. Kelley.....	1	10
	Victorian poets and prose writers....	F. H. Sykes	1	6
	"	"	1	6
	N. E. epoch of our national lit.....	W. C. Lawton	1	10
	Shakspeare	E. H. Gilgce	1	6
	Moral leaders	"	1	10
People's university extension society..	Historical sociology	R. E. Thompson	1	6
	Sociology in Eng. lit.....	J. W. Martin	1	6
	Labor problems	R. E. Thompson	1	6
	Care of children	Isabelle Delaney.....	16	6
	"	"	1	7
	Food and cooking	"	1	2
	Care of health	"	5	5
	"	"	3	4
	"	"	1	2
	"	"	2	2
	" children	"	9	5
	"	"	2	2
	"	"	5	2
	American history	J. E. Whitney	2	5
	"	"	2	2
	Development of the nation.....	"	2	6
	"	"	2	4
	Elements of civics	"	1	2
	"	"	1	6
	Care of health	H. W. Hale	1	2
	" children	R. S. Graves	1	4
	"	Maria M. Vinton	6	6
	"	"	1	5
	"	"	1	2
	First aid to the injured	"	1	6
	Care of health	"	4	6
	"	Evelyn Garrigue	2	2
	" children	"	1	2
	"	"	1	2
	"	Jane E. Robbins	2	5
	"	Penelope M. Flett	1	5
	" health	Marie L. Chard	1	2
	"	"	1	2
	"	B. L. Tupper	1	4
	"	Mary de B. Ingram	1	6
	"	"	1	5
	"	"	1	2
	" children	Ella M. Martin	1	2
	" health	Evelyn Lowe	1	4
	" children	H. T. Hotchkiss	1	4
	"	Loita Myers	2	6
	" health	"	1	6
	"	G. A. Cassidy	2	6
	" children	A. Pisan	1	2
	" health	J. E. Ch. Luban	1	4
	City history	Samuel Lewis	2	12
	Economic cooking	Annie Mts	5	12
	"	Ruth Batteraby	2	12
	"	Margaret Elliman	4	12
	"	Mildred B. Fairfield	2	12
	Domestic economy	Mrs E. G. Fraser	2	4
	Economic cooking	Mrs A. R. Witte	1	12
	"	Mrs H. R. Sumner	14	12
	"	"	1	8
	"	"	1	6
	Physical training	James Jardine	2	12
	Economic cooking	Mrs E. F. Clayton	1	12
	"	M. E. Gordon	6	12

Center	Subject	Lecturer	No. of	
			Times course given	Sessions in each course
N. Y. city People's university extension society— (cont'd)	American history	E. J. Kelley	2	12
	"	"	1	8
	Civil government	L. H. Roberts	2	12
	American history	"	4	12
	Economic cooking	Miss G. Petheran	2	12
	"	Susie Snelling	4	12
	"	Rowena Ney	4	12
	Kitchen garden	Evelyn Collins	2	12
	Elementary manual training	"	6	12
	Physical training	Jessie Taves	2	6
	American history	D. T. Weldner	2	12
	Economic cooking	Augusta Greis	2	12
	"	Alice Snelling	5	12
	"	"	1	8
	"	"	1	6
	"	Miss J. S. Thompson	2	12
	Physical training	Elma L. Warner	2	12
	Millinery	Ethel Cunningham	1	12
	Sewing	Mrs Eliza Clapper	8	12
	Millinery	Mrs L. W. Wood	2	12
	Sewing	Mrs M. B. Develin	2	12
	Dressmaking	"	8	12
	Economic cooking	Sophie Cohen	2	12
	Civics	E. A. Moore	2	12
	American history	"	2	12
	"	"	1	7
	Contemporary politics	H. A. Cushing	1	11
	Sewing	Lulu E. Beck	2	12
	Dressmaking	"	8	12
	Physical training	Mrs M. P. Harding	8	12
	Sewing	Mrs D. C. Kingsland	2	12
	Dressmaking	Julia Eschenbrenner	2	12
	Sewing	Mrs F. L. Patterson	2	12
	Economic cooking	Lulu Gräpel	2	12
	Vocal culture	Miss E. C. Curtis	2	12
School board, boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx	First aid to the injured	T. W. Kilmer	1	5
	"	G. A. Lawrence	4	5
	"	A. E. Meyer	2	5
	"	J. S. Emans	1	5
	Mechanics and electricity	Samuel Sheldon	1	10
	Theory of sound	J. S. McKay	1	6
	Sound	T. I. Jones	3	2
	Heat as a mode of motion	E. R. Von Nardoff	4	8
	Physics	J. N. Gray	3	7
	Solar system	R. W. Prentiss	2	6
	Mod methods and . . . starry heavens	"	1	6
	Astronomy	Miss Mary Proctor	1	3
	A naturalist's travels	F. M. Chapman	1	4
	Nature study	R. F. Bigelow	1	3
	Anthropology	Spencer Trotter	1	6
	Europe in the 19th century	H. A. Cushing	2	10
	France under the Bourbon kings	Adolphe Cohn	1	5
	Expansion of England	C. F. Lavell	2	6
	Tropical colonisation	Alleyne Ireland	1	6
	French revolution	J. H. Robinson	1	5
	Evolution of American history	Roasiter Johnson	3	3
	American history	R. J. Cole	1	2
	Am. people: a century of progress	R. P. Falkner	1	4
	The great republic in its youth	H. W. Eison	3	6
	Between the two wars	"	1	6
	Civil war and our own times	"	1	6
	New York city history	Daniel Van Pelt	2	4
	How we are governed	F. W. Speers	3	5
	American national government	M. R. Maltbie	1	3
	The development of nationality	H. W. Eison	1	3
	Sociology	J. F. Crowell	4	4
	Municipal progress	M. R. Maltbie	4	4

Center	Subject	Lecturer	No. of	
			Times course given	Sessions in each course
N. Y. city School board, boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx—(cont'd)	With the Spanish conquistadores.....	G. W. James.....	2	5
	The golden state.....	".....	5	5
	American poetry.....	Louis Bevier jr.....	3	5
	Victorian poets.....	F. H. Sykes.....	2	5
	Great novelists.....	W. B. Hale.....	2	5
	English writers of the present era.....	F. H. Sykes.....	1	6
	Othello.....	W. H. Fleming.....	2	4
	Shakspeare.....	H. B. Sprague.....	1	4
	Great composers.....	T. W. Surette.....	3	10
	Wagner's music dramas.....	".....	1	6
	Classical composers.....	".....	1	4
	How to listen to music.....	H. G. Hanchett.....	1	4
	Music.....	F. R. Burton.....	1	4
	Architecture.....	L. F. Polcher.....	1	5
	Architecture of great cities.....	A. D. F. Hamlin.....	1	5
	The art of the ancient Greeks.....	G. S. Kellogg.....	3	2
	Art.....	W. G. Ward.....	2	3
	Ancient civilization.....	J. P. Peters.....	1	2
	Picturesque and panoramic Rome.....	W. H. Goodyear.....	1	6
	Italian cities.....	".....	1	6
	Cities of Italy.....	E. H. Griggs.....	1	6
	Architecture of New York city.....	D. R. Huntington.....	4	2
	Principles of education.....	G. B. Germann.....	2	30
	Psychology and teaching.....	R. R. Reeder.....	1	30
	Eng. teaching methods.....	F. T. Baker.....	1	30
	Early 19th cent. poetry.....	".....	1	30
	English literature.....	G. P. Krapp.....	1	30
	English composition.....	H. V. Abbott.....	2	30
	General chemistry.....	Prof. Woodhull.....	1	30
	History of education.....	Miss M. B. Van Arsdale.....	1	30
	Principles of education.....	Paul Monroe.....	1	30
	English literature.....	J. A. MacVannel.....	1	30
	Principles of geography.....	F. T. Baker.....	1	30
	English composition.....	R. E. Dodge.....	1	30
		Miss C. B. Kirchwey.....	1	30
		F. T. Baker.....	1	30
Teachers college.....				

Extension teachers

The University lists now include 103 lecturers, offering 211 courses. 5 lecturers and 10 courses have been added since the last report of changes.

LECTURERS ADDED

ALEXANDER S. CHESSIN, 280 Amsterdam av. New York.

B.A. Imperial college of history and philology, St Petersburg, Russia 1883; Ph.D. Imperial university of St Petersburg, Russia 1888; awarded gold medal of university 1888; envoy to Italian universities by ministry of public instruction of Russia 1888-90; C. E. Polytechnic institute, Zurich, Switzerland 1893; lecturer on Celestial mechanics, John Hopkins university, 1894; lecturer on Russia, Lowell Institute 1894; professor of pure and applied mathematics, Johns Hopkins university 1895-98; lecturer on Russia, for Columbia and Cooper union 1900.

Russia and Russians: 1 Historical sketch, with special reference to the growth of the autocratic power in Russia; 2 Russian colonization; the eastern question; Russia in Asia; 3 Social and class differences; the nobility; 4 The peasantry: the family and the community; 5 The origin, growth and abolition of personal servitude in Russia; 6 Government and administration; provincial and district autonomies; 7 Religious belief; church and relation of church and state; 8 Sectarianism and its persecution by the established church; 9 Folklore; 10 Literature and art.

Russia and the Slavs: 1 Does Russia belong to Europe? 2 The Romano-Germanic and the Slavic types; 3 The historic mission of the Slavic race; 4 Slavic culture; 5 Eastern question; 6 Far eastern or Pacific question.

Mrs MASON GREEBLEY, 32 Broadway, New York.

Student in historical course, Oxford 1891; special at Barnard college 1895-96; member of American historical association; historical recorder, National society of New England women; president of Ultima Thule club for classical study; honor-graduate Women's law class, New York university 1894; acting president Women's legal education society of New York city 1895.

Summary of contemporaneous history at close of 19th century: 1 The motherland—England; 2 The fatherland—Germany; 3 The Czar and the Cossack—Russia; 4 The earnest Debonair—France; 5 The ancient grandee—Spain; 6 The young Alcibiades—Italy; 7 The Mercury of the far East—Japan; 8 The Niobe of nations—China; 9 The occult and the real—India; 10 The heir of the ages—The United States of America, with a glance at the Pan-American states.

CHRISTOPHER W. KNAUFF, *editor*, Flushing N. Y.

B.A. Pennsylvania college 1861; M.A. 1871; musical editor of *Church standard*; special contributor to various papers; author of *Doctor Tucker, priest-musician* (biographic and musical book) Randolph 1897; composer of *Service in G*, *Te Deum in C*, etc.

Music: the man and the work: 1 Handel, opera, oratorio; 2 Haydn at home, amateur ensemble playing; 3 Haydn abroad; 4 Oratorio societies, smaller choral bodies, choirs; 5 Mozart; 6 Beethoven, absolute music; 7 The orchestra, professional, amateur; 8 Mendelssohn; 9 Gounod; 10 American patriotic airs.
S. D. McCORMICK, 82 E. 4th st. New York.

Four years (1866-70) at Washington and Lee university.

English and American speech: 1 The folk-speech and dialects of the United States; 2 Survivals in American educated speech; 3 Fads and affectations in American educated speech; 4 The Bohemian instinct or don't-care principle in the literary speech of the United States; 5 The musical element in English speech; 6 The same subject continued; or, Careless pronunciation of Americans, illustrated in the sounds of the vowels "i" and "u"; 7 The music of English speech illustrated in the sounds of the vowels "e" and "o"; 8 The diphthongal sounds in American speech; 9 Accent, emphasis, and the sentient principle in language; 10 English as a world language. Tendencies to cleavage in Great Britain and the United States. A plea for the unity and grace of English speech in two hemispheres.

THOMAS WHITNEY SURBETTE, *staff lecturer on music*, American society for the extension of university teaching. Address 40 W. 9th st. New York.

Composer: *Priscilla*, operetta; *Cascabel*, romantic opera; *The eve of St Agnes*, dramatic ballad for solo, chorus and orchestra; pieces for piano solo, for cello and violin, anthems, etc.; symphonic ode in C minor for full orchestra; special student at Harvard under Prof. Paine.

Great composers; classical period: 1 Ballads, madrigals, and masses; 2 Bach and Handel; 3 Haydn; 4 Mozart; 5-6 Beethoven.

Great composers; romantic period: 1 Schubert; 2 Schumann; 3 Mendelssohn; 4 Chopin; 5 Tschaiakowsky; 6 Grieg.

Wagner; the music drama: 1 Lohengrin; 2 Die Meistersinger; 3 Das Rheingold; 4 Die Walküre; 5 Siegfried; 6 Die Götterdämmerung.

National music; songs of the people.

Mrs MARY HATCH WILLARD, 15 W. 42d st. New York.

Little people of other lands; illustrated by children in costume and by photographs. 8 lectures.

OTHER NORTHEASTERN STATES

Maine. *Bowdoin college, Brunswick.* A letter from Prof. George T. Little reads:

This college has not given any university extension courses since 1897. This year members of the faculty are conducting a series of teachers courses in different cities of the state but these are quite distinct in their purpose and character from the ordinary university extension courses.

Connecticut. : *Society for educational extension, Hartford.* The president, C. D. Hartranft, writes: "I regret to say that lack of funds has compelled us to suspend our work. We are hoping that it may not be permanent."

Yale university and New Haven university extension center. Dean A. W. Phillips of the Graduate school writes:

In connection with Yale university there has been nothing of this kind in the past except our teachers courses, which have been given for the last four years, wherein some of our most prominent professors gave courses of instruction to teachers on Saturday mornings. These courses covered philosophy, political and social science, history, English, some Greek and several courses in science. These courses were not taken by more than 150 in a year. The New Haven university extension center was started some six years ago, and last year the university and the New Haven extension center made an arrangement under the title of the Yale public lectures in cooperation with the New Haven university extension center. Some 950 persons have availed themselves of the opportunity to buy season tickets.

Announcement for 1900-1 says:

This series [40 lectures] is the outgrowth of the lectures given for the past six years by the New Haven university extension center, and of the courses offered to teachers by Yale university for the past four years, and is a popular presentation of systematic instruction in literature, science, history, art, and music. The subjects in general are treated in a more scholarly manner than in the magazines, although they are presented in popular language. A number of the lectures, specially those in science and art, are illustrated by lantern slides and apparatus. Most of the lectures are given in connected courses of four, running through as many weeks. A syllabus for each of such courses, together with a selected list of books for collateral reading, is issued. Price of season tickets \$3.

Pennsylvania. *American society for extension of university teaching, Philadelphia.* 95 courses, comprising 559 lectures, were given, with attendance of 22,794. 348 classes were held, 381 papers written and 29 certificates given. Work was done in different states as follows:

	Courses		Courses
Pennsylvania	38	Connecticut	1
New York	33		—
New Jersey	20	Total	95
Maryland	3		—

By subjects the division is:

History	32	Science	1
Literature	20		
Music and art.....	16	Total	95
Ethics and philosophy.....	11		
Economics, political economy and sociology.....	6		

Centers may be classed as to character as follows:

Centers primarily or mainly for teachers	6	New York city board of educa- tion (Free lectures to the peo- ple)	17
Centers under the control of women's clubs.....	8	Regular university extension centers	43
People's institute, N. Y. (for workingmen)	9	Total	95
Educational institutions (schools, Brooklyn Institute, etc.)	12		

The report gives so well some of the aims of educational extension that we quote:

For two reasons the teacher stands in peculiar need of a fresh and free play of the best thoughts, of a culture that is constantly growing: first, because his work in the main is done with children, who are his intellectual inferiors, and who have no adequate idea of the extent of human knowledge; second, because with the teacher, more than with any other class, a constantly widening horizon is of direct value in the routine of daily work. The number of those who appreciate this need is already considerable and is certainly increasing. Prof. Griggs, in reporting on his course on education at Orange, mainly for teachers, said:

"The audience was of a very intelligent character. There were very few of the people of fashion present, but the best thinking people in the community, including the high school teachers and principals from Orange and East Orange, the greater number of the teachers from the schools, public and private, and the thinking business and professional men with their families. The audience began with 200 and closed with over 300. The proportion of men in the audience increased throughout."

An active cooperation with women's clubs is almost equally important. By adopting the practicable plan which the university extension societies have worked out, and by using broadly educated, well trained and experienced lecturers, specialists in systematic education for adults, these clubs can give new life and impetus to the educational side of their work and properly

widen their influence. The comments on the success of our cooperation with the Iris club of Lancaster and the Twentieth century club of Lansdowne, are typical.

Lancaster. "This course was arranged by the ladies of the Iris club and given in the clubhouse parlors. The president of the club had been dissatisfied with the usual peripatetic lecturers and resolved on some serious consecutive lecture work. The course chosen (Victorian poets) was suited to the audience. It permitted the organization of a good study class, whose papers were, in most cases, of a high character in thought and finish. . . The whole work in this center will stand as a reference for the possibility of excellent extension courses in the various women's clubs of the state."

Lansdowne. "The Lansdowne audience was delightful in every way—earnest, responsive, thoughtful, and ready to take the very best work I could give in both the lecture and the discussion. The busy people of the community as well as those of considerable leisure were present; but there were no idle people, and the general feeling seemed to be one of hearty union in intellectual and other aims on the part of those represented. A considerable amount of reading was done before and during the course but it was impossible to get any papers. The questions showed vital interest and a good grasp of the subject. The audience kept up and increased somewhat."

The decided success of the courses which the society furnished to the People's institute of New York, the third group in our classification, shows beyond doubt that many American workmen are now ready for instruction in the subjects of higher education, and that the type of instruction offered by the University extension society is acceptable to them. The immediate purpose of the People's institute is to provide adult wage-earners opportunities of continuous and ordered study in history, sociology and literature. The ultimate purpose is to furnish, through study and a comparison of views, a means of gradually solving the social problems of our time. The following reports from the lecturers are the best evidence of the good work accomplished and of the promising character of this comparatively new field.

Prof. Griggs, Moral leaders, 10 lectures. "This course proved to be one of the most unique pieces of work with which I have ever been associated. The audience was extremely cosmopolitan, the basis of it being the poorer class of working people, who were represented in large numbers; but a number of individuals from other classes were present. The men were in larger numbers than the women. People of all types of

religious belief were present regularly. The discussions following the lectures were attended by almost the entire audience, including a large number of people who were obliged to stand throughout the evening. The questions were asked freely, indeed so rapidly that usually two or three people were ready to speak at each opportunity; they were earnest and serious and showed good thinking and a considerable amount of definite preparation. They were also very searching questions, ethically, socially and religiously. I have never given a course in which the development of the audience was so obvious as here. This development consisted in three things: 1) in the increasing earnestness and depth of the questions asked and the decrease of scattering questions unconnected with the work; 2) in the remarkable increase in courtesy in the discussions; 3) in the increasing response of the entire audience to the idea of welcoming cordially differences of opinion where these were the expression of earnest belief."

Mr Lovell, Expansion of England. "This has been an experience that I can only call exhilarating. The audience is the most thoroughly alive that I ever had the pleasure of addressing. They listen well, are most responsive, and join in discussion with an eagerness that is positively exciting."

Dr Sykes, Victorian poets and prose writers, 12 lectures. "The audience was made up almost entirely of men, the better class of workingmen, intelligent, given to reading with a special bent to social questions. My extension lectures went through here without modification. My own personal interest was enlisted by the evident seriousness of the people, their desire for intellectual good. The discussions were always worth while, and continued almost always up to the time of closing the hall, 10 o'clock. The effectiveness of this course makes clear that it is quite possible to bring extension into touch with the American workmen where there are adequate means of bringing them together on their own lines."

Courses for workingmen in Philadelphia, similar to those delivered at the People's institute, New York, can be arranged just as soon as necessary funds are provided. To be successful lectures should be in a convenient neighborhood, in a hall acceptable to workingmen, and admission should be free or merely nominal in amount. The welfare of our city can hardly be more surely advanced than by bringing a constantly increasing number of our fellow citizens under the safe and beneficent influence of education—such education as will place them in contact with the main stream of human life, enable them to know more of the present by knowing something of the past, and to be in touch with the ideals and aspirations that have moved mankind.

A letter from the secretary says: "It seems to us that university extension is making very satisfactory progress. Our work is steadily increasing in extent, improving in quality and decreasing in cost."

But the best work of the society, as well as the largest in amount, is that done in its regular centers, under the auspices of representative local committees, who take the educational and financial responsibility for the work in their own neighborhood. This work is superior to that done by the society in connection with women's clubs, teachers organizations, schools, and so forth, for four reasons: 1) it is more successful in reaching all classes of people as well as a larger number; 2) it is apt to be more permanent; 3) as a rule, it has a higher educational standard, better sequence of courses; 4) it has no aim but the wider and wider extension of facilities for higher education and the establishment of the ideal that education is a never ending process, coextensive with life itself. Therefore it is particularly gratifying to find that the work in these regular, well established centers not only holds its own, but steadily increases in extent and advances in efficiency. The extracts given below can leave no doubt of the high character of this work, which has the first claim on the society's attention because without that attention most of it would be discontinued.

Conshohocken. "This center seems to me a fairly representative one in that it embraces among its audience all grades of society, school teachers, pupils, shopkeepers, a few workmen and several manufacturing men and merchants on a large scale. It is not the least of the various effects which extension lectures produce in small communities when they reach successful business men well along in life. To take such men away from the stress of business competition and bring them in touch with great music is itself well worth doing."

Kensington. "The attendance at the Kensington center was most satisfactory in both numbers and quality. The number of people present increased steadily during the course, with the exception of the last evening, which was a very stormy one. The attention given was excellent throughout. About one third of the audience remained to the discussion following the lecture the first evening, and this number increased till at least one half were present at the class meeting of the last lecture. The questions were bright and intelligent and indicated a good deal of active thinking in connection with the lectures."

Lighthouse. "The experience at the Lighthouse is one that I shall not soon forget. The course was distinctly worth while. The men seemed to me both intelligent and earnest, eagerly

interested in great living issues but always willing to look to the past for the roots and foundations of the present. The discussions were brief and hesitating at first, but as the men and I came to understand one another's point of view better they opened out, and for the last three classes the questions were numerous and pointed."

Mount Holly. "The audience was specially representative of the culture of the town; almost all the lawyers, doctors, ministers were interested and usually present at the lectures. The lecturer was asked always for the critical aspects of the authors discussed, and the culture of the many college men present was a factor in class work."

Somerville. "This is a representative center of normal conditions with a steady pulse! Well organized at the beginning and not so independent of our authority as to adopt plans in opposition to our advice, it has pursued the even tenor of its way, usually with a small balance in the treasury and always sanely trying to get the best out of every opportunity. The village blacksmith is a regular and interested attendant, and there are among the audience New York stock brokers and bankers, school teachers, German-Americans, newspaper men and clergymen. I have impressed on them that there is no royal road to success, that each year an energetic canvass needs to be made, and that the work can only be carried on by indefatigable effort. This they are willing to give, all praise to them."

Woodstown. "Woodstown, a small country community, contains a good many people interested in education and anxious for higher culture. This was shown by the appreciative attention of the audience, by the intelligent questions asked in discussion, and by the excellent papers sent from week to week. An unusually large amount of work was done in connection with the lectures in reading, writing and discussion. The local committee is in excellent condition, devoted earnestly to the welfare of the community."

Other evidences of the steady step toward increased seriousness in the society's work are found in the constant use of its too few traveling libraries, in the demand on the public libraries for the books recommended by the lecturers, in the increasing number of books purchased by the students for themselves and in the extensive sale of syllabuses. To illustrate somewhat specifically the above statement it may be interesting to note that the 8 traveling libraries owned by the society have been used during the past year by 18 centers: that the demand at the public libraries was said by some of the librarians to be greater than ever before; that the purchase of translations of

the *Divine Comedy* of Dante by the students of one center alone numbered 41; and that during the year 15,395 syllabuses were sold.

University extension is only one means of culture among many. Its claims for support rest simply on its being an effective means, on its being sound so far as it goes, and upon the fact that it operates usually where no other means would. It is true that education is a slow means of changing actual conditions, but does not a little careful observation teach us that nature would have all profound changes brought about gradually; that in the long run more is to be accomplished by changing the aim and ideals of a people, giving them more light on the problems that confront them, than by working—no matter how industriously—at certain crude reforms? Our task, then, is to diffuse widely the best knowledge on all those subjects that most concern humanity; to carry it to as many as possible. In short, it is to make the constantly increasing love of beauty, of wisdom, of sound ideas prevail.

New Jersey. *University extension society for the city of Elizabeth.* Gave 2 courses and reports a falling off of interest but also a "determination to continue the society in face of a financial loss."

Rutgers college, New Brunswick. Prof. Louis Bevier jr, secretary of extension department, who has taken an active interest both as organizer and lecturer from the beginning, writes:

Our extension department is organized as a branch of the state college, of which department I am the secretary and treasurer. Our lecturers, numbering about 20, are almost exclusively members of our faculty. No staff lecturers are employed. Our work is in extent small and is not growing. We give courses of 6 lectures each, with class hours after lectures, and provide more systematic work for the few who are willing to do it. The number of courses given during a season has varied from 6 to 12, the audiences running from a minimum of about 75 to a maximum of about 600. The attendance at the class hour has been large, averaging at least one half as many as in the audience, but most of these desire simply to listen; only a scattering few are willing to work. In this statement, I do not include the courses our lecturers give in New York city under the auspices of the board of education there.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

Maryland. *Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore.* F. R. Ball, registrar, writes: "Our work in the line of university extension (we do not call it that officially) is limited in scope and it is not

easy to answer your inquiries. I send you printed statements showing what we have done the past three years, since organized and systematic instruction was first offered to teachers and others." The following announcement was made in December 1899:

During the current academic year the scope of the winter courses of public instruction will be somewhat widened. Last season a single course of 20 lectures was given in the representative science of physical geography. This year there will be an advanced course in this subject including meteorology, and also a course of 20 lectures in physics including laboratory exercises.

The courses are designed to offer instruction in various branches of physics, making a fairly systematic course. The lectures will be illustrated by experiments and by lantern demonstrations, and will be suited for a public audience as well as for those who are teachers or students. The laboratory exercises will be offered exclusively to teachers of physics, and an attempt will be made to offer suitable instruction in the preparation of lectures and in the direction of laboratory work.

Last season a course of 20 lectures was given on historical and educational subjects. This year 3 short courses of lectures in English literature by Prof. Albert H. Smyth of Philadelphia have been promised and will be illustrated by lantern views. Other courses will be given. All will be public educational courses and open to applicants at a moderate charge. Citizens of Baltimore and Maryland, whether engaged in teaching or not, will enjoy in the winter season the privileges which in some academic communities are offered in summer sessions.

Report for 1900 states that the attendance was so large, specially on the courses in physics, physical geography and English literature that similar arrangements are proposed for the next academic year.

St John's college, Annapolis. A course of 10 lectures was given, with average attendance of 150, course ticket \$2.

District of Columbia. Columbian university, Washington. The dean writes that work is no longer offered in university extension.

University extension committee of the Civic center of Washington. This was organized December 1899 with Max West as chairman. It gave 5 courses during year, comprising 23 lectures. These were free, the school board furnishing hall, light, heat, etc. and

even buying syllabuses for teachers in certain grades. Syllabuses about paid for themselves and the Civic center paid the remainder of incidental expenses. Classwork before lectures was attempted without success. The chairman reports the principal obstacle to be "unwillingness (or inability from lack of time) of auditors to study."

Of the courses given 2 were on municipal subjects, and 1 each on evolution of industry, botany and geology.

West Virginia. *West Virginia university, Morgantown.* "We have never had any regular extension work here, as we have not the facilities. We have done a little work, as opportunity offered. We have adopted a system of instruction by correspondence. A number of free lectures have been given but we keep no record of them."

Florida. *John B. Stetson university, DeLand.* A course of 12 lectures was given, course tickets \$1. The year's work shows a slight advance.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Louisiana. *Tulane university, New Orleans.* The secretary writes: "We have no work that may be rightly called 'extension' work now going on in Tulane university. We have, however, a large and growing department for teachers organized in 1896 and quite largely attended. There were 150 matriculates last session, taking courses in Latin, French, English, German, Greek, botany, psychology and art. Classes meet once a week and work is conducted by our regular professors without extra compensation. No fee has been charged, but beginning next session there will be a nominal fee of \$1 a term, making \$3 for the session."

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Ohio. *Cincinnati university, Cincinnati.* "No extension courses for several years. . . Records of past work are very meager."

Marietta college, Marietta. "No work done for many years."

*Toledo university extension society.*¹ 1 course of 6 lectures on the Old Northwest territory and 1 single lecture were given. Hall holds but 600 and is always full, 700 tickets being out for each course. Average number at classes, 100. Course ticket, \$1. Mrs Sherwood, the secretary, writes:

¹ Reorganized October 1900 from educational department, Ohio centennial association.

Our Toledo university extension society is an outgrowth of the Ohio centennial association, organized to unite the educational forces of our city and state in connection with the proposed Ohio centennial and northwest territory exposition. The Centennial association was organized June 5, 1889, and one of its departments was the educational department of which W. W. Chalmers, superintendent of the Toledo public schools, was chief. In order to prepare our people for the work in hand (which ultimately failed, owing to legislative incompetency) Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks of the University of Chicago was engaged to deliver a series of six lectures on Ohio and the old Northwest territory, which lectures were given in the winter of 1900. To popularize the lectures and yet to give them more solidity than the ordinary *dark* lecture, it was arranged to have stereopticon views, for a résumé, at the close of each lecture. This has proved immensely popular and instructive and proves conclusively that on the lecture platform, as in books, newspapers and serials, illustration must be employed to hold attention and secure lasting impressions. We cordially recommend this, everywhere. A most important feature of our work is its direct connection with the public schools. Also, our popular prices. We are all in love with our work and in direct touch with our educators.

Western Reserve university, Cleveland. "University extension has been abandoned."

Indiana. University of Indiana, Bloomington. Mr Weatherly, chairman of the university extension committee, writes:

This university no longer attempts to do regular extension work. Single lectures or courses are given by members of the faculty if called for, but we have no system of syllabus, examination or university credits for such work. The plan fell into disuse largely because of our unfavorable geographic location, and also because of a growing conviction that so-called university extension is a mere fad and hardly capable of yielding results for which the university would care to stand sponsor.

Illinois. University of Chicago, extension division. 754 lectures in 115 courses were given last year. 104 of the courses were of 6 lectures, 10 of 12 and 1 of 10 lectures. Total attendance was 29,493. There were 600 classes with attendance of 12,878. Subjects were divided as follows:

History	31
Sociology and anthropology.....	30
English language and literature.....	28

Biblical literature in English.....	22
Art	5
Philosophy and pedagogy.....	1
Botany	1

Course ticket varies from 50c to \$2.50; lecturer's fee for a 10 or 12 lecture course \$225; 6 lecture, \$125.

The lecture-study secretary, Walter A. Payne, adds to answers on blank:

During the past year there have been very few developments one way or another in our work, hence to this particular report there attaches no peculiar significance. As you are doubtless aware, the extension division of the University of Chicago includes, in addition to the lecture-study department, a class-study department and a correspondence-study department. The majority of the students who have worked for university credit have done it through these two departments. The work of the class-study department has been confined to Chicago and its suburbs. One of the special difficulties which we have encountered has been in our effort to make our courses sufficiently popular to interest the general audiences assembled and at the same time not sacrifice educational value to those who wish to do more serious work. We have been compelled to make use of the afternoon class, wherever possible, to attain the latter end. We find that the general audiences demand a lecture delivered in a popular manner. In other words the university extension lecturer must be more than a good instructor. At the same time the student element of our audiences insists that the men sent them shall be more than mere popular lecturers. We have no difficulty in fully occupying the time of the very few men whom we have yet found who combine these characteristics.

Michigan. *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.* The librarian writes: "The movement was not a success at this university."

Wisconsin. *University of Wisconsin, Madison.* 9 courses on economics, psychology, state history and world politics were given. Lecture programs and syllabuses are furnished free to centers, central work being supported by an appropriation made by the state legislature.

Minnesota. *University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.* A letter from the president says:

Practically university extension work has ceased at this university. We have all we can do to carry on the university work. Of course our professors go out and give lectures but the work

is not done in a systematic way and according to the principles of university extension work. Provision has been made under our state law for traveling libraries, and there is a board in charge of that.

Iowa. *Cornell college, Mt Vernon.* The vice-president says:

We do not carry any extension courses. The reasons for discontinuance are embraced in the two following, probably: lack of money and not sufficient force of instructors.

State university of Iowa. 2 courses, one the "World making course" on geology, botany and zoology, and one on the history of Europe in the 19th century, were given. Syllabuses, for which no charge is made, are used, but little paper work is done. The director states that the university is simply trying to meet calls that are made on it. Not as many lectures were given this year as last and interest is declining. A staff of lecturers specially devoted to the work is needed.

WESTERN STATES

Kansas. *Kansas university, Lawrence.* "Our university extension work during the past year and a half has not been such as to warrant me in undertaking to fill out your blank. . . An effort will be made in the near future to revive interest in this part of our work."

Wyoming. *Wyoming university extension association, Laramie.* Work was begun in 1891. This year 1 6-lecture course on psychology was given at which the attendance averaged 50, and 80 papers were written. 15 examinations were passed and the same number of certificates given. The lecturer's services are free, centers having to pay only his expenses and local charges. Audiences are mostly teachers and club people. The year's work as a whole is about the same as that of preceding year. Lack of railroad facilities is a great disadvantage, the principal obstacle however being lack of interest on the part of the people. Miss Grace R. Hebard, secretary, writes:

During the last few years owing to the unusual amount of work required of our several professors we have not been able to do the active extension work we have hoped to do and for which we have had some demand. The greatest work done along this line has been in having one of our teaching force appear before each county teachers institute and give a lecture on some special line connected or associated with work at the university.

North Dakota. *North Dakota university, University.* Pres. W. Merrifield writes:

The University of North Dakota has never done any systematic work in university extension. Different members of the faculty deliver a great number of lectures, mainly on educational, sociologic, literary and historical subjects each year before teachers associations, high school commencements and general audiences, but very few of these lectures have been in courses and we have not thought of them as being in the nature of systematic university extension work. We hope soon to be able to begin extension work on some systematic plan, but the demands upon the time of the professors in a young college are so great as to leave little time or strength for such work.

Colorado. *State university of Colorado, Boulder.* No lectures were given in 1899-1900 but work will be started next year in Denver in possibly 10 or 12 subjects.

University of Denver, University Park. The blank says:

Our extension work is done in a haphazard manner, and no records whatever of it are kept by the university. We do quite a little work which resembles extension work in the following way: Any one who wishes to pursue studies under our direction may do so. For such a one a course in a desired study is outlined and the applicant may at any time take a rigorous examination on the course by paying a fee of \$2. Perhaps 30 people, chiefly teachers, are doing such work with us.

PACIFIC STATES

California. *University of California, Berkeley.* Miss Mary L. Cheney, secretary for university extension, writes:

I did not fill out the circular asking for particulars in regard to the university extension work carried on by this university because our system is so different from that of the eastern states that I could not answer the questions. For instance till this year no attempt has been made to organize study classes in different parts of the state. The lectures given in San Francisco and this immediate neighborhood were entirely free to the public and very few of them were expected to lead to an examination, with university credit for those who passed. No list of lecturers was printed. Each year a certain number of courses were offered in San Francisco, or Oakland or Alameda, cities within 5 miles of the seat of the university. These courses were announced, the selection of speakers being made by a com-

mittee of the faculty of the university, and the arrangements being made by the secretary for university extension. There is no university extension department or organization. For a very good account of the origin of the university extension movement on this coast I will again refer you to an article by Prof. Charles Mills Gayley, printed in *University extension*, 2:230. There has been little change in the plan there outlined, except that the courses have been curtailed, and very few of them now lead to university credit. It is not lack of interest that has caused this change but actual lack of time on the part of the instructors. Attendance at the university has increased 400% in the past decade and the teaching force has not been increased in proportion. For this reason it is difficult to provide university extension courses. This year the university has inaugurated a new plan of university extension work.

Following is an outline of this plan, university extension study courses, of which in another letter the secretary says: "This is an attempt to do more serious work. There seems to be a demand for it in this state."

In order to put university extension on a more solid basis and increase its educational effectiveness; and in order better to meet the needs of the many who find it impossible to become regular students at the university and are yet desirous of pursuing under competent direction some line of reading and private study similar in scope and thoroughness to the work done in the regular college courses at Berkeley, it is proposed to organize university extension study courses in any community in California that shall make application in accordance with the provisions of the following announcement:

1 *Courses.* The courses will, so far as circumstances permit, be similar in scope to the regular college courses. Single term courses are courses completed in a single college term. Double term courses are courses completed in the college year.

2 *Conditions.* Any one of the courses announced in the accompanying circular will be organized in any community in California, provided:

a That not less than 30 persons signify in writing their desire to enrol themselves as members in the said course; provided

b That the said course has not previously been bespoken at other centers for the same term. (Under ordinary circumstances it will be impossible for an instructor to conduct more than two nonresident classes in the same term, and those first applying for a given course will first be provided for.)

3 Membership. Any one interested in the subject of a course and willing to do the reading connected therewith, is eligible to membership in that course. Members are of two classes: corporate members and readers. Corporate members are such as intend to take an examination at the end of the course, and, on passing the examination, obtain credit therefor. Students enrolling themselves as corporate members shall be required to satisfy the conductor of the course they propose to take, by means of written testimonials, or examinations, or both, that they are properly qualified to pursue the work in that course. All other members shall be classed as readers.

4 Nature of the work. The instructor in charge of a course will visit the community where it is given three times for a single term course, and six times for a double term course, remaining on each visit a day, or longer if the number of students makes a longer stay necessary. On the first visit he will call the class together, and in an introductory lecture explain the nature of the course, etc. He will then meet the members of his class individually, and prescribe to them a course of reading and work specially adapted to their needs. On his intermediate visit (or visits) he will meet the members of his class individually for consultation with regard to their work, holding consultation hours in the forenoon and afternoon for that purpose. In the evening he will meet his class in a body, lecture to them on the field covered by their private work, and discuss with them the problems raised. On his final visit he will in addition, conduct the examination of corporate members.

To each member will be furnished printed syllabuses and bibliographies containing all the information necessary to guide him in his work. Written reports and theses may be called for from time to time from the corporate members.

5 Credits. Corporate members successfully passing the examinations in any course will be given a certificate of record therefor. Credit toward the university degrees is given on a certificate of record, if the holder is, or at any time becomes a student in regular attendance at one of the academic colleges of the university at Berkeley.

6 Fees. Each student will be charged a fee of \$5 for each single term course in which he is enrolled, and a fee of \$10 for each double term course. It is estimated that this amount will be necessary to cover the actual extra expense to the university in conducting the university extension courses.

Stanford university. The annual register says:

The organization of university extension societies is not undertaken by the university but its instructors are, in general,

prepared to respond to requests for courses of lectures not conflicting with university duties. They are also willing, whenever occasion arises, to undertake work in teachers institutes, and to take part in lecture courses in neighboring towns. In addition to a large number of single lectures delivered in the various cities and towns of the state, 10 more extended courses were presented. A special course of 19 lectures to California fruit growers was given at the university Feb. 19-23, 1900.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Canada. *Queen's university, Kingston.* Registrar George Y. Chown writes:

I find it impossible to cover our different forms of extension teaching in the schedule of questions provided. We have three forms of extension work: 1) extension lectures; 2) extramural courses; 3) alumni conference.

1 We have found a falling off in the demand for extension lectures. In the year ending June 1900 we held only 1 course in the city of Belleville by 5 different members of the staff on subjects which they were teaching in the university. There was an average attendance of about 150 and there were no examinations or textbooks. There was no classwork.

2 Extramural courses. By these we are able to reach a large number of teachers who find it impossible to give up their schools and attend the university. The courses lead to the degrees of B.A. and M.A. and are identical with the courses for intramural students. Last year, we had 118 extramural students and held examinations at 23 outside centers. Of the extramural students, 11 completed the course for B.A. and one for M.A. We provide tutorial assistance in all departments and prescribe essays and exercises where possible. The extramural courses are given by correspondence only. All the work for a degree may be taken in this way, but we find that nearly all of our extramural students come in for one or more sessions. We are discussing the advisability of making this compulsory.

3 Alumni conference. This is held every year for a week during February and is attended by 60 or 70 of the alumni. The program is prepared a year previous and a course of reading outlined on which there are a number of lectures at the following conference. We have found this an excellent method of keeping up the interest of our alumni in educational matters.

England. *Cambridge university.* The South African war and an epidemic of influenza caused a falling off in the work. Cambridge reports as follows:

	1898-99	1899-1900
Courses	120	113
Lectures	1 176	1 089
Subjects		
Historical	36	48
Scientific	44	34
Literary	28	24
Art, architecture and music.....	11	7

London society. Decrease in work is shown here also.

	1898-99	1899-1900
Courses	166	162
2 term courses	47	46
3 term courses	41	40
Students	12 429	12 141
Certificates	2 184	1 544

The falling off in certificates was caused by a number of centers doing continuous work electing to take a single examination on the whole term's work instead of terminal examinations as heretofore. Sequence courses are steadily gaining ground. It is now quite exceptional for a well established center to take an isolated course of lectures.

The work among elementary and secondary teachers was continued very successfully. In the polytechnic and technical institutes courses on history and literature are being incorporated into the regular schemes of study. During this session 1768 students attended university extension lectures in polytechnics and 1210 in other technical institutes.

Oxford university. Oxford reports increase in all directions.

	1898-99	1899-1900
Centers	119	128
New centers.....	12	18
Centers reestablished.....		16
Courses	155	169
Courses of 12 or more lectures in- cluding 11 of 22 or more.....	34	45
Lectures	1 231	1 635
Aggregate average attendance.....	18 090	18 981

Subjects	1898-99	1899-1900
History.....	72	64
Literature	42	49
Natural science.....	20	32
Fine art and architecture.....	15	17
Economics and political science....	4	6
Geography	2	1

The report says:

The delegates desire to commend the admirable work, often of an advanced character, carried on by the students associations, which have now come to be regarded as indispensable adjuncts of well organized centers. Very valuable aid has also been rendered to the student work by the book union, a society which has been formed to supplement by loan and exchange the traveling libraries which are provided for each center by the delegates. The central library of the delegacy now contains over 15,000 volumes, and the delegates are considering a scheme for making their books available on loan for isolated students as well as for extension centers.

Victoria university. Victoria's extension work has been lessening in amount for several years. Comparison of the last two years follows.

	1898-99	1899-1900
Courses	59	53
Lectures	473	482
Attendance	3 550	3 464
Examinations	387	683
Certificates of distinction.....	72	143

The steady progress of the courses for pupil teachers, begun six years ago, is specially noted. The Society for university extension in Liverpool and district, founded last year, has already increased its centers from 4 to 17 and has also other causes for encouragement as to its future.

Scotland. University of Edinburgh. "The extension association connected with this university was discontinued in 1895. There are no university extension associations in Scotland now."

Ireland. Belfast society for the extension of university teaching. In 9 centers, 7 of which were new during year, were given 12 courses making a total of 50 lectures. No work is being

done this year, owing, the secretary says, to public excitement over other matters. He writes farther:

I had hoped that ere this a system of reorganization would have been resolved on and more vigorous action taken by our council; unhappily that has not yet been done, but a farther effort will be made in the early autumn, and if successful we shall be pleased to forward our results.

The Belfast society for the extension of university teaching has been in existence for 11 years past. It was formed at a largely attended and influential meeting held in the Linen hall library on Nov. 11, 1889. The object of the society is to provide as far as possible lectures on university lines. The society has been most successful, up to the present, in securing the services of most able lecturers, whose lectures have been specially prepared in view of its object.

Australia. Queensland university extension council, Brisbane. This council is affiliated to the University of Sydney, to which it reports its work. It publishes however an annual report and has just printed a pamphlet of 32 pages giving a history of the movement in Queensland, and other facts. Strong efforts have been made to establish a university, as yet unsuccessful.

Lecture courses are of 6 sessions, at each of which the lecturer gives out questions to be answered in writing and sent in by students before the next lecture. These are discussed at the conversation class following the lecture. Examinations are given to those recommended by the lecturer and certificates awarded by the University of Sydney. The first lecture of every course is free.

In 1893, the year the work was begun, 3 courses were given with an attendance of 231 and 11 certificates were issued; in 1898 the highest mark was reached: 11 courses, attendance 305, certificates 28; in 1900 7 courses were given, attendance was 223, certificates 26.

In 1896 parliament granted an amount equal to that raised locally, not to exceed £100. In 1897 classes for students desiring to obtain degrees were formed and placed under the council's supervision and a tutor appointed. In 1899 parliament made an unconditional grant of £100 a year for this movement.

Sydney university. 13 courses were given, part in Sydney and part in Brisbane, the Queensland council being affiliated to the University of Sydney. Total number of lectures was 122, total

attendance 641. 8 courses were on history, 2 on chemistry and 1 each on literature, botany and assaying. 42 certificates were given by the board; 21 candidates failed to pass the examination. A grant of £200 is received from the university senate. G. A. Wood, hon. sec. of the board, writes:

Work has been undertaken by the universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Tasmania, and (I think) Adelaide. In Brisbane (Queensland) there is an extension board working under the Sydney university. I am sorry to say that I fear we hardly have any publications worth sending. University extension here is a very small business, partly owing to the absence of large towns, partly to the lack of competent lecturers willing to tour the country, and partly to want of funds. We have to content ourselves with occasional lecture courses. Last year we had only two lecturers, one an Anglican bishop, and the other a professor. Owing to these circumstances we have not thought it worth while even to print our report.

In a subsequent letter he says: "The only part of our work that is of any real importance is that done in Brisbane. In N. S. W. we do very little."

Melbourne university extension board. Of 25 centers under the supervision of this board 2 are new this year and 13 in operation last year have been temporarily discontinued. 11 courses of 6 lectures each were given during year, 5 in history, 4 in literature, 1 in education and 1 technical course on the management of companies. Total average attendance was 954. Audiences consist mostly of fairly educated people, the "working class being conspicuously absent." A great drawback to success in many of the centers is their distance from Melbourne. Very successful experiments have been made in establishing "specializing centers," literary, musical, etc., and instituting technical courses on education, law and subjects connected with commerce which are intended to pave the way for a higher school of commerce and economics.

Africa. University of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown. Mr Thomson, the registrar, writes:

No university extension has ever been undertaken by this university. . . . Some years ago some extension work was carried on by individual members, but this was quite apart from the university in its corporate capacity. Some eight or 10 years

have elapsed since the experiment was made and there seems to be no demand in this country for that special form of education.

Germany. University of Berlin. This association for popular lectures by professors of the university was organized in 1899, 12 tentative lectures having already been given in the winter of 1898-99. 16 courses of 6 lectures each were given in 1899-1900. Each lecture lasts an hour and a half. Syllabuses are free. Course tickets (6 lectures) are 1m, from which workingmen and associations receive a reduction, making the price 60pf. There is no official university connection; members of the association are university and college professors of Berlin. No assistance has thus far been received except contributions of these members.

Austria. University of Vienna. Dr L. M. Hartmann writes:

To avoid misunderstanding, I have written the reply in German and at considerable length, as our conditions are decidedly different from those in America and England. At the same time I wish to inform you that popular courses have been introduced, imitated from, but entirely independent of us, at the universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Prague (German and Czech), Lemberg (Polish).

The Popular university lectures are a part of the general work of the University of Vienna and have been 6 years in existence. They are under direction of a committee of 11 members, professors and docents of the university, appointed by the faculties and the academic senate. The executive officer is university Docent Dr L. M. Hartmann, rectorial chancery of the university, Vienna.

Popular university courses have also been conducted for 3 years by our organization in other cities of Lower Austria; in exceptional cases also in cities outside. Up to the present time 62 courses have been given in 30 localities outside Vienna. 21 of these 30 localities have had courses this year; 8 of these 21 are new additions. In the 6 years 139 lecturers have given 485 courses. We give courses of 6 lectures only, this year 87 in Vienna, 25 outside; in all 112, making 672 lectures. All courses have a tuition fee. Enrolled members last year were 9504 in Vienna, 6372 in other places, 15,876 in all; this year, which ends at Easter, the number of enrolled members in Vienna is about 10,500; outside Vienna about 5500, in which only the number of tickets sold for a course is reckoned.

We do not have "classes" in your sense of the word, but the lecturer spends a half hour with his audience after the hour's

lecture in a conference on the subject just treated, at which it is the privilege of the audience to ask the lecturer written or verbal questions.

Examinations have been introduced this year for the first time, but only for those members who have taken at least three related consecutive courses. About 40 in all have applied. The examinations are oral and are given by the lecturer. All the candidates passed and received certificates, no certificates being given to the others. The certificates are not recognized by any other corporation or by the government. Candidates have 2 crowns expense in all: 1 crown for examination fee and 1 crown stamp tax.

For the lectures entrance fee is a crown for the 6 evening course, but workmen's societies, which buy a greater number of tickets, obtain them at half price, 50 hellers. The lecturer's honorarium for the course is 180 crowns in Vienna, outside of Vienna 200 to 400 crowns, according to distance, and is paid by our central organization. Besides this honorarium, the lecturers are reimbursed only cost of transportation of apparatus and expenses of assistant. Our central organization bears the expenses of courses outside of Vienna but we usually require the free use of the lecture room and a grant from the community interested. The material for demonstrations is furnished by us.

The syllabus (program) contains outline of the lectures and often also references to literature. Programs covering all courses of a series cost 20 hellers in Vienna; single programs of a course outside of Vienna are only occasionally printed.

Regular written exercises are not prepared, though at the invitation of the lecturer brief written themes are handed in and corrected and discussed by the lecturer. For some courses, specially those in natural science, there are small reference libraries, the books of which are lent free to the members of the courses concerned; in other cases we usually refer members to the popular libraries.

Study or book clubs or unions are lacking with us; the "Volks heim," now just beginning, will serve as a substitute.

Our lecturers are usually privat-docents and assistants from the University of Vienna; some courses are given by professors also; the docents and assistants of the technical high school were also called into service and the rules give the power to invite even other persons to lecture in special cases. We have no lecturers who make the giving of popular courses their chief business.

We usually arrange our programs of courses so that as many groups as possible of 3 or 4, or even (covering two years) 8 courses, embrace a great field of knowledge; only those members who have attended at least 3 such courses can take examinations.

A report on Popular university lectures appears yearly in June or July.

Our income is composed of a state subsidy to the amount of 14,000 crowns; a subsidy from the landtag of 2000 crowns; subsidies of single municipalities, last year amounting to 742 crowns; contributions from individuals amounting last year to 10,335 crowns, and entrance fees, last year 12,966 crowns.

Membership of the Popular university courses consists, in a constantly increasing ratio, of workmen, who at the time of the last report constituted probably half the total members while about 10% are connected with the public school system; but the membership varies with the different courses in different districts of Vienna and with the population of single districts outside of Vienna. Popular culture societies, workmen's culture societies, etc. usually offer suitable starting-points for organization and agitation.

The number of members and courses is in a tolerably steady state of growth; the year 1899-1900 showed a total increase of membership of 6064; this year the number of members in Vienna has risen about 1000; outside of Vienna the number has somewhat decreased in consequence of local conditions, specially the election of members of the reichsrath, which claimed the attention of a great part of the population. On the whole an increasing interest may plainly be perceived.

Hindrances to a more rapid spread of the movement are, the insufficient elementary education of the people in many districts, and the unfavorable circumstances, such as too long hours of work, or insufficient pay. The former particularly bothers those in business pursuits, etc. who can not attend lectures at 7.30 p. m. and for that reason are only instructed in courses given on Sunday afternoons. A more thorough organization of the Popular university courses in the sense of a greater intensity and a systematic building up of the instruction is desirable and seems to be wished by our members, and we therefore try to furnish as many continued courses as possible. Other arrangements also, which are as yet in the formative period, as e. g. the Volksheim, are to further these ends.

Spain. University of Oviedo. The following full report was sent by the rector, Felix de Aramburn:

The interpretation of the schedule of questions accompanying this has presented some difficulties to us, owing to the different organization of our university extension work and the methods in vogue in other countries. It may be profitable then, to give here some explanations and a short history of our work.

In 1892, M. Sela, professor at the University of Oviedo, had already pleaded at the pedagogic congress held at Madrid, for the establishment of university extension. In August 1897 he proposed, in a journal of Gijon, the organization of lectures and popular lessons for workingmen of this city and of Oviedo, Langres and other industrial centers. A year later, Prof. Altamira in the opening lecture, October 1898, insisted on the necessity of establishing university extension. This time the question received attention and in November after a unanimous vote of the three faculties of jurisprudence, philosophy and letters and sciences, the courses began. At first they were brief public courses given two or three times a week, in the evening, in the buildings of the university. There were three courses in science, two in history, one in geography and archeology. The audiences were very numerous and heterogeneous: students, citizens (bourgeois), women, workingmen and even soldiers. The equipment of the university was used in the lectures: maps, pictures, mineral specimens, apparatus, lantern views, and in connection with the course in archeology trips were made. Two populous centers, one at Avilés and another at La Felguera, where the labor element is in the majority, soon applied for extension teaching. 3 courses, of 3 lessons each, 1 each in economics, political science and history, were given at Avilés. Scattered lectures (4, on various subjects) were given at La Felguera. The custom of giving instruction free of charge has been adhered to from the beginning. The circles paid only the traveling and hotel expenses of the professors.

The following courses were organized in 1899-1900. At the university; 1 in history, 1 in music with piano illustrations, 1 in geography, 2 in science. At affiliated circles: 1) Oviedo, school of arts and trades, 3 courses and a separate lecture; 2) Avilés, Workmen's industrial society, 1 course and 4 lectures; 3) Gijon, Merchants center, 5 lectures; 4) Bilbao, Association for the defense and encouragement of industry, 2 courses and 1 lecture.

In the present year, besides the courses at the university, we have the following affiliated circles:

1) Oviedo, Workmen's circle; 2) Yruba, Socialist workmen's circle; 3) Avilés, Workmen's circle; 4) Avilés, Workmen's industrial society; 5) Mieres, Workmen's and farmer's circle; 6) La Felguera, Workmen's circle; 7) Oviedo, Chamber of commerce. No statistics can be given, owing to the fact that the courses are not yet finished. Up to the present time, 7 courses and 2 lectures (mostly in science) have already been given at the university, and in the circles more than 40 lectures, some arranged in small groups.

Circles which desire to profit by extension have only to apply to the rector. The professional commission appointed to organize this work decides if the petition can be granted and designates the persons who are to give the courses and the lecture. This is by agreement with them, for their services are entirely volunteered. The subjects of the courses or lectures are preferably those which have been indicated by the circles. If the circles have no preference, the professors themselves decide.

It has been noted that the audiences are composed more and more of the laboring classes, but women and citizens are not lacking, even at the university courses.

There is no special budget for extension. Expenses are defrayed from university funds, at times indeed, even by the liberality of the professors. But circles which are not located at Oviedo pay traveling expenses.

Norway. *Christiana workman's academy.* This academy was established in 1885. Admission to lectures is free, the work being supported by the state and by contributions. In 1900 8000 kr. (about \$2100) was received as usual from the Christiania brandy association and the storthing voted 4500 kr. (\$1200) on the usual condition that twice the amount be raised by the academy. 215 lectures were given during year with a total attendance of 37,339. Mathematics, anatomy and physiology, chemistry, zoology, physics, botany, history of literature, history and art are some of the subjects taken up in 1900. Programs are published for each session, 57,000 copies having been issued in 1899-1900 as against 51,000 the year before. Inspector Tellefsen reports increasing attendance. He writes also: "In many towns and places of Norway there exist 'Arbeiderakademies' (workmen's academies). At the University of Kristiania and the museum in Bergen there have been since 1894 summer meetings."

Denmark. *Delagacy for popular university teaching, Copenhagen.* This society was formed in April 1898 by combining several existing associations. The University of Copenhagen appointed a delegacy with Dr A. B. Drachmann as secretary. A state subsidy of 5000 kr. (about \$1300) was secured from the state and it is hoped this may be repeated and in time increased. We quote from a paper written by Dr Drachmann after a trip to England to study conditions there.

Although it has been scarcely a year since popular university instruction was begun here, it has already achieved great success. This last fall there were held 34 lecture courses at 32 places through the entire country, besides 7 courses in Copenhagen, and the committee of university teachers, which guides the movement, continually receives new announcements of success. The character of the instruction will be familiar enough to the readers of this paper: courses of popular lectures (formerly always 6) with a period for conference following, and relying to some extent on a printed syllabus, which furnishes an introduction to each lecture. The circles of hearers are everywhere large (from 100-700), and it is the general practice for the greater part of the audience to take part in the conferences [following the lecture]. That this method of instruction has had such rapid progress is due first and foremost to the fact that the soil was prepared beforehand. In the course of the year there have been held, round about in the country, single lectures; in a multitude of towns and country districts are found unions with the object of getting such lecture courses held. In this last year this movement has been organized under university leadership and has assumed permanent form. An essential step has thus been taken, in that single lectures have been succeeded by connected courses; a chance has also been given for more solid acquirement with introductions to the outlines and opportunities for questioning. But at the same time the character of the movement is not essentially changed. The participants search for entertaining instruction, whereby they can be merely listeners. Independent work, reading on the lines of the syllabus, has come very little into the work. . . .

The difference between the aim and methods of instruction in Norway, and in England finds its origin in the different character of higher education in the two countries. It is true that cases are not lacking with us where nonprofessional education was obtained through independent study, but we have no organized institution for the guidance of such study. If such an education is procured by any one it is due mainly to his own efforts. In fact our university is essentially a school for the instruction of public officials and scientific men; only our "Philosophicum" and occasional lectures to larger groups remind us that the university has other problems as well. It could therefore not be expected that our popular university instruction, though it was modeled on English ideas, should begin with the same object. What it has done is merely to communicate the results of science in various fields, by easily comprehended methods, so that the people, as far as possible,

are at the same time entertained and instructed, without needing to bother themselves with anything except to listen attentively.

By itself this is of value and it is above all natural. The great majority of those who take advantage of this instruction, care here as little as in England, to ask or to receive more from it. But this ought not to be the whole; it ought scarcely to be the main point even. It is already a question whether popular university instruction will not in the long run make itself unnecessary, if it is restricted purely to popular lecture courses in the prevalent form. It might be thought that the interest in popular science, once awakened, could be more cheaply and more conveniently satisfied through books than through lecture courses, specially in our day when so much has been done to make everything popular and inexpensive. Yet there may well be doubt as to this; but there can be no doubt that the teachers sent out could be used for some better purpose than merely giving popular lectures. They ought to be able, and certainly will be able as a rule to lead the way to independent and far-reaching study. With the few they could do more without taking anything in any way from the many; and the intensive work of the few weighs as much in the scales of true enlightenment as the merely passive acquirement of the many. Not least with us, where the intellectual life is so strongly concentrated in the capital, is it of the greatest importance that small centers of living, intellectual interests are forming all over the land.

Different means of attaining this may be planned. The first thought is naturally of written work after the fashion of the English "papers"; but I do not believe this solution a good one. It will demand far higher teachers' fees and consequently will increase the price of instruction; but above all it is antagonistic to the stress we here lay—and I believe rightly—on oral instruction. The large amount of written work seems to me on the whole the least favorable side of the English system. Of examinations, at any rate, there should be no question till actual study is begun. In such case they would hardly be omitted, in one form or another, and it will soon enough become a problem to keep them within as close bounds as possible. But till they become unavoidable, they had best be kept out of sight.

What is to be attained ought to be attained no doubt in as close sympathy as possible with the form the instruction has once assumed, and there is nothing to prevent. One way is for a group of people of like interests to come together and arrange for a course specially interesting to them and with the intention of

gaining actual instruction. This will be more costly than the present arrangement; but it does not need to be so much dearer, if the public is allowed to attend the lectures by payment of a suitable fee, being excluded during the time set apart for class-work. Another way would be for the instructor, in the presence of the customary miscellaneous audience, to try to awaken a desire for further study, to recommend suitable books and to offer to discuss their contents with those who will read them. The difficulty here is mostly in procuring books. Our popular libraries will be able to do something to procure these books which are recommended in the outlines. It will hardly be an insurmountable task to have traveling libraries on the English plan, small collections of books lent to the society concerned at the time courses are held. It would, finally, be a very important step in the right direction, if the societies should ask the continuation of courses which had roused interest. In this way they would be naturally introduced to longer courses of 12 or more lectures by means of which one may make oneself to a far greater degree familiar with a subject.

But let these hints at reform suffice for the present. Only one important point may be touched, the economic side. It is clear that every advance in the direction of more intensive instruction will necessitate increased expense; and this reminds us that the instruction in England is far dearer than with us. While here a course hardly anywhere costs an attendant more than 2 kr. [52½c] prices of 5 to 10 kr. [about \$1.30 to \$2.60] are very common in England. We hardly need to go as high; the compensation of our teachers could be kept somewhat lower than in England, and the state subsidy which has already been granted to the undertaking once, and we hope will be again, makes it possible to rid local centers of all expenses connected with central administration and even to aid those not well off. But generally speaking, the fee for this instruction has certainly been fixed at a low rate. If people are to obtain the benefits from it which it can and ought to give, they must realize that it costs money, and they must either be willing to give it themselves or procure it by contributions from local sources.

To sum up the whole in a few words: the movement, which is now organized under the name of Popular university instruction, is not merely an advance from the older condition; a comparison with its model shows also that it holds possibilities of becoming something more than at present, something which here at home is specially new and which can become of the greatest importance for our general culture. These possibilities should be developed not in uncritical imitation of the English plan, but with recogni-

tion of the good in that, and as quickly and extensively as possible. If this article succeeds in giving even a small impulse to this end its purpose is accomplished.

We also quote from an article by Fröken Henni Forchhammer, member of the committee of the University extension association of Copenhagen, in the *University extension journal* for March 1900.

During recent years an increasing number of men and women in Denmark have been studying university extension in England, not only as an interesting phenomenon, but also as a movement they could wish to help to establish in their own country. In Copenhagen the longing for a closer contact with scientific methods and results had spread to the working classes, and caused eight workingmen's associations to band together for the promotion of the university extension idea. They invited 20 other associations for social and educational purposes to collaborate with them, and the result was that "Folkeuniversitetsforeningen" (the "university extension association") for Copenhagen was formed in April 1898.

The first step of the association was to apply for assistance to the University of Copenhagen (the only one in Denmark). It most readily responded by appointing a delegacy for the purpose, with Dr Drachmann, university lecturer, as their secretary. As soon as this was made known, several centers in provincial towns and villages immediately sprang into existence—the best sign that the want of this sort of teaching was generally felt; and between February and May of last year there were given 19 courses of 6 lectures each. These were delivered by 7 lecturers, one of whom is a professor in the university, one a university lecturer, one a lecturer in a People's high school, and the rest graduates. The time in each case was from 8 to 10 in the evening, so that busy people might be free to attend them. Each lecture lasted an hour, and was followed by a class, an hour's discussion in which anybody in the audience might join. Almost all who attended the lectures stayed for the discussion, and very little shyness was noticed, even in the case of working people, in the putting of questions and the expression of opinions, even when these were opposed to those of the lecturer. This was specially the case in a course on social economy given in Copenhagen, which was chiefly attended by artisans; the lecturer afterward expressed his surprise at the number of sensible questions put to him, bearing on the subject of the lectures. No paper work was done during this first term, but it is to be hoped that in the course of time this very important part of the English system

will be tried, at least in some of the courses. On the other hand, I do not think it very likely that examinations will ever be introduced into university extension in Denmark.

The first report, issued by the delegates in May 1899, states that these 19 courses were attended by 4648 persons, 3111 men and 1537 women. All classes of society and all ages were represented. Of the men the most numerous class was that of the workingmen (about 1400), among the women that of the teachers (about 360). At the courses held in Copenhagen the average attendance was about 200; in some of the provincial towns it was much greater, in one it even exceeded 800.

In addition to the original 7 lecturers, the delegates have now secured the assistance of 20 prominent men and 1 woman, and so have 28 lecturers on the staff; none of these, however, are exclusively, or even chiefly, engaged in university extension work.

During the autumn term of 1899, 33 courses of 6 lectures each were delivered. Most centers only took 1 course, a few 2; at Copenhagen there were 7. During the spring term of this year about the same number of courses will be delivered by 18 lecturers. Moreover, not a few centers have applied for courses where it has not been possible for the delegates to comply with their wishes. How many centers actually exist at the present time can not be stated exactly, as some are under formation; but 40 would not be far from correct. It is worth noticing that the movement seems to find such a good soil in the rural districts; about one half of the centers are either villages or very small towns that get their audiences chiefly from the country round.

In consequence of the general attitude of the state toward educational effort, the university extension delegates have already been fortunate enough to secure a small state subsidy, 5000 kroner, equivalent to £275; this is chiefly designed to help the movement outside Copenhagen, especially in small centers at a great distance. The subsidy is entirely at the disposal of the delegates, and involves no inspection on the part of the government. Thus the delegates are enabled to pay the traveling expenses and part of the fees of their lecturers, and so lighten the burdens of the poorer centers. There can be no doubt that this state aid will be considerably increased as time goes on, and thus help university extension, by spreading, as we hope it will, all over the country, to play a prominent part in the educational progress of Denmark.

Belgium. *Extension de l'Université libre, Brussels.* The organization for university extension has not the same form that it had in 1893, 1894 and 1895. Two different institutions now con-

duct the work under separate auspices. The Université libre has 26 centers, 5 being new ones, and gave during year 38 courses of 6 lectures and 2 of 3 lectures, making a total of 234 lectures in courses, to which may be added 18 single free lectures. Total attendance was 5600, but little paper work was done. This shows an increase over the preceding year, when only 34 courses were given with attendance of 5290. The work is directed by professors and students and is supported by contributions of members and by grants from various institutions and, under certain conditions, from the university. Financial help is sometimes given centers when it seems advisable and resources permit.

The work has increased steadily since 1895. At that time there were 10 centers, now there are 25; 19 courses were given that year as against 40 in 1900, and the attendance was 3250 as against 5600 for 1900.

The single lectures or "conferences" are not considered as really a part of the work proper except as they can sometimes be given where a course would be impossible and are also occasionally used as pioneer work.

In his report for the year Sec. Herlant says:

Arrived at the threshold of the seventh year of our work we can declare that its existence is assured. We believe it has gone through the period of proof and of trial. . . Received with hostility by some, with indifference by many, university extension has made its way. Experience has shown the excellence of the method, and if it has not acquired with us the importance and the development which it possesses in other countries, with an aim more modest and more appropriate to our university organization, it must impress public attention as a modern and original form of our higher education.

Extension universitaire de Belgique, Brussels. 6 courses of 38 lectures were given, besides several single lectures with admission fee and several free ones. There is usually no classwork before lectures but individual interviews sometimes take place afterward. Programs for the lectures are issued and the committee lends books and other material to centers. Classes are organized among students when possible. The year's work as a whole is not as satisfactory as in preceding years on account of a change in organization. The present year (1901) shows however considerable progress.

Higher education for the people given by Ghent university, Ghent. Only 2 courses were given, 1 of 10 lectures on the history of Dutch comedy and 1 of 7 lectures on the battle of the golden spurs. The rooms of the State university of Ghent are used, the lecturers give their services free and no charge is made for the lectures, the "small expenses being covered by some friends of the extension." The name, profession and address of each attendant are kept on file. Prof. Fredericq, the secretary, writes:

People pay much attention to the lessons, which they attend very regularly; most of them buy the syllabuses, though nobody is obliged to take them. This seems to prove that they interest themselves for the things taught as for a matter which they intend to go over now and then or to study more thoroughly at home.

One of the chief obstacles to the work in the vicinity of Ghent is the inability of the professors to teach in Dutch.

We do our duty, but without enthusiasm, because we have no support in money or sympathy from the rich class.

The work as a whole was less satisfactory than in the preceding year but the present season is showing an improvement.

SUMMER SCHOOLS OF 1900^a

The following blanks were sent to 223 summer schools; 105 of these were returned filled out; 11 answers stated that work had been discontinued; 107 schools were not heard from.

Albany N. Y. 1 Feb. 1901

To the secretary:

Our next extension report will contain, besides usual annual statistics, pertinent facts concerning summer schools, correspondence teaching and similar work. The fact that a school is mentioned in this bulletin will be no evidence of inspection, approval or commendation, but we shall give briefly its purpose, scope, subjects of study, methods and present condition as fully as we can learn them from returns on the inclosed blank, printed matter, correspondence or from any other authentic source. This field is comparatively so new that we have thought it wise for this year to make as full a list as possible, as it will be valuable not only to all workers studying agencies for educational extension but also to students wishing to see where such instruction is offered.

Will you kindly assist us by filling out this blank, by sending us whatever material you have in print and by giving us any

^a Statistics for 1899 are given on p. 9-45. Those for 1900 are included in this report as essential to a comprehensive survey of extension teaching. It is proposed hereafter to treat summer schools briefly with other home education work and to issue special bulletins at longer intervals in stead of printing statistics yearly.

additional information not covered by our questions or on which your answers do not summarize the full results of your experiments and experience.

If the work is no longer in existence will you please give briefly the reasons for its discontinuance, as they will be of great interest to students of extension methods.

You will receive the report as soon as issued. Kindly answer by early mail as we are anxious to print as soon as practicable.

MELVIL DEWEY *Director*

REPORT OF SUMMER SCHOOL 1900

[Same instructions as in university extension blank, *see* p. 285]

- 1 Name of school
- 2 Location, including county
- 3 Year founded (or summer work begun) incorporated
- 4 Secretary or executive officer
p. o. address during year
- 5 Date of opening ; of closing
- 6 Requirements for admission
- 7 What relation has the summer school to any college, university or other institution?
- 8 For what special class of persons or in what subjects is instruction offered?
- 9 What support does the school receive from fees ;
endowment ; religious denomination [specify] ;
state
- 10 With what denomination, if any, is the school associated?
- 11 Fees: season (charged to all) \$; daily \$; all
courses \$; single course \$ to \$;
single lecture \$
- 12 Board obtainable at \$ to \$ a week

13 Subject of course	Number of								
	lec- tures	recita- tions	labora- tory ses- sions	field ses- sions	stu- dents in course	papers written	candi- dates for exam.	exam. passed	certifi- cates given

* Please distinguish between "lectures" and "recitations" to show method of instruction.

- 14 No. in attendance: instructors, men , women ;
students, men , women ; visitors
- 15 Occupation of students: teachers ; students ;
clerks ; manual workers ; others
- 16 No. of students from New York ; other states ;
foreign countries
- 17 Total no. of courses given

- 18 Total no. of lectures in courses ; of single lectures with admission fee of single free lectures
- 19 No. of concerts ; readings ; other entertainments ; excursions
- 20 Are printed syllabuses used?
- 21 If so, do they contain outline of lecture ; list of books ; topics for papers
- 22 If charge is made for syllabuses, what is usual price for 16 pages?
- 23 Do you have any classwork or discussion before or after lectures?
- 24 Is any opportunity given for observation or practice of teaching?
- 25 How many volumes in the school library?
- 26 What other libraries are available?
- 27 To what other educational facilities do students have access: museums, observatories, botanic gardens?
- 28 What credentials do you give and what are the requirements for each?
- 29 What, if any, academic credit is allowed your credentials by any schools or colleges?
- 30 From what institution do your regular instructors come?
- 31 Are others invited for courses or occasional lectures?
- 32 How many buildings are used?
- 33 Does the school own them?
- 34 If not, is rent charged?
- 35 What printed matter do you regularly issue?
- 36 What else have you printed this year?
- 37 Names of clubs connected with the school, with secretaries' names and addresses:
- 38 How does the year's work compare as a whole with that of last year as to attendance, interest, finances, etc.

Please see that we are on your regular mailing list to receive 2 copies of each circular, blank or other matter in print for our permanent files, which we arrange both by subject and by source.

As summer school secretaries often change during the year and so our blanks may not have reached the proper person, we have, in order to make the list as complete as possible, included in the following table 19 schools which did not answer this year but were heard from last year. The omission of statistics will show which these are.

As in the extension teaching table many of the answers could not be tabulated. Replies to questions 28 and 29 are copied at end of table.

For order of states and explanation of abbreviations see p. 287.

SUMMER

No.	NAME	Place
New York		
1	Art students league.....	New York.....
2	Brooklyn inst. biol. lab.	Coldspring Harbor.....
3	Catholic s. s. of America.....	Cliff Haven.....
4	Central N. Y. summer school.....	Assembly Park.....
5	Chautauqua summer schools.....	Chautauqua co.....
6	Columbia university.....	New York.....
7	Cornell university summer session.....	Ithaca.....
8	Lakeside assembly.....	Findley Lake.....
9	Middleburg s. s. for teachers.....	Middleburg.....
10	Natural science camp.....	Canandaigua Lake.....
11	Newburgh theological seminary ^{1a}	Newburgh.....
12	N. Y. school of art.....	New York.....
13	N. Y. state library school.....	Albany.....
14	N. Y. university summer course.....	New York.....
15	Round Lake summer institute.....	Roundlake.....
16	School of prac. agric. and hort. ²	Briar Cliff Manor.....
17	Shinnecock s. s. of art.....	Southampton.....
18	State summer institute.....	Chautauqua.....
19	State summer institute.....	Thousand Island Park.....
20	Virgil piano school ¹	Albany.....
Other northeastern states		
21	Fryeburg school of methods.....	Fryeburg Me.....
22	Ministers' institute ³	Lewiston Me.....
23	Monsalvat sch. of compar. relig. ⁴	Eliot Me.....
24	Eastern New England Chautauqua.....	Oceanpark Me.....
25	N. H. summer institute.....	Plymouth N. H.....
26	Am. inst. of nor. meth. (east. ses.) ⁵	Boston Mass.....
27	Clark university ⁶	Worcester Mass.....
28	Harvard s. s. of arts and sciences.....	Cambridge Mass.....
29	Harvard s. s. of medicine.....	Cambridge Mass.....
30	Harvard s. s. of phys. training.....	Cambridge Mass.....
31	Marine biological laboratory.....	Woods Hole Mass.....
32	Martha's Vineyard summer inst.....	Cottage City Mass.....
33	Mass. inst. of tech. architecture.....	Boston Mass.....
34	Civil engineering.....	Sunapee N. H.....
35	Metallurgy, mining engineering.....	N. J. and Pa.....
36	New school of methods.....	Hingham Mass.....
37	Northfield conf. Y. W. C. A.....	Northfield Mass.....
38	Northfield gen. conference.....	Northfield Mass.....
39	Northfield student conference.....	E. Northfield Mass.....
40	Sauveur s. s. of languages ⁷	Amherst Mass.....

^a For footnotes see p. 384.

SCHOOLS.

Year founded	Year incorporated	DATE OF		INSTRUCTORS		STUDENTS					No.
		Opening	Closing	Men	Women	NO. OF		OCCUPATION			
						Men	Women	Teachers	Students	Others	
.....		Je	S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1900		† JI	† Ag	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1892	1893	2 JI	31 Ag	29	4	† 591	771	†	†	†	3
1893		15 JI	28 Ag	10	5	25	50	60	15	.....	4
1874	1885	17 JI	17 Ag	40	26	† 1 000	† 1 630	†	†	†	5
1900		5 JI	10 Ag	26	6	114	303	336	81	.....	6
.....		5 JI	16 Ag	48	3	178	267	355	83	7	7
1895	1895	10 Ag	31 Ag	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1900		16 JI	10 Ag	1	5	14	21	35	.....	.....	9
1890		27 Je	31 Ag	12	2	97	0	2	† 80	† 15	10
1895											11
1895											12
1896		31 My	11 JI	4	9	4	24	.....	.....	28	13
1895		9 JI	17 Ag	13	0	61	52	† 113	.....	.....	14
1886	1886	20 JI	3 Ag	4	1	0	6	6	.....	.....	15
1901				2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1890	1890	1 Je	1 O	1	.....	† 50	† 50	.....	.....	.....	17
1895		9 JI	27 JI	24	17	53	481	534	.....	.....	18
1895				13	14	38	375	413	.....	.....	19
1895					3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1898		26 JI	9 Ag	2	6	6	86	71	5	16	21
1895		3 S	8 S	16	.....	72	11	.....	.....	†	22
1896											23
1881											24
1893		12 Ag	24 Ag	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
1891	1891	10 JI	29 JI	5	6	15	113	† 75	† 35	† 18	26
1892											27
1868		5 JI	15 Ag	60	0	282	502	.....	.....	.....	28
.....											29
1887		5 JI	9 Ag	19	5	40	96	115	6	1	30
1888	1888	1 Je	30 S	11	.....	159 ¹³	.....	18	.....	.....	31
1878	1881	9 JI	9 Ag	25	12	† 500 ¹³	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....		5 JI	5 S	1	.....	5	.....	1	2	2	33
1889		7 Je	27 Je	6	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
1871		8 Je	30 Je	3	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	35
1894		16 JI	27 JI	9	5	12	66	78	.....	.....	36
1892		13 JI	23 JI	7	10	.....	452	.....	.....	.....	37
1880		2 Ag	20 Ag	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
1886		29 Je	8 JI	35	.....	604	.....	.....	604	.....	39
1876		9 JI	17 Ag	12	3	† 100 ¹³	.....	.....	.....	.....	40

SUMMER

No.	STUDENTS			NUMBER OF							
	NUMBER FROM			Visitors	Courses given	Lectures in courses	Single free lectures	Concerts	Readings	Other entertainments	Excursions
	New York	Other states	Foreign countries								
1											
2											
3	1 000	240	† 61	† 2 000	16	134		2	1	†	†
4	75			50	6	144		4	2	2	4
5				† 300	112	† 3 360	0	17	15	many	†
6	282	133	2		30	900					
7	215	230	0	0	82	259					
8								18	16	20	
9	35	0	0								
10	71	26	0		4	38	0	1	0	3	4
11											
12											
13	16	12	0		10	77					
14	97	15	1		40	1 290				2	
15	0	6	0								
16											
17											
18	534				23	560					
19	413				21	545					
20											
21		96		†	8	90	3	2		5	
22		82	1		8	30					
23											
24											
25											
26	† 25	† 103	0	† 50	9			† 6		0	† 10
27											
28	109	642	33		52	1 560	8	7			
29											
30	14	112	0	0	†						
31	25	131	3		8	† 140	30				
32					25						
33		4	1		2	30					
34											
35						0					
36	8	70		† 25	12	† 120	† 4	1		1	2
37											
38											
39	100	479	25	38							
40										2	5

SCHOOLS (continued)

FEES				Board a week	Associated with religious denomination	No.
Daily	All courses	Single course	Single lecture			
.....	.....	\$20 ..-	.....	..... \$4 50	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	..... \$10 50-21 ..	.....	2
\$.50	\$10 ..	.....	\$.25	.....	Rom. cath.	3
.....	.....	4 75-6 ..	.....	5 ..-8 ..	.....	4
.....	.....	2 50-5 ..	.....	5 ..-8 ..	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	25 .. ¹⁴	.....	.....	6 ..-10 ..	.....	6
.....	25 .. ¹⁵	.....	.....	4 ..-7 ..	.....	7
.15	12 ..	.....	.....	3 ..-6 ..	.....	8
.....	6 ..	.....	.....	2 ..-3 ..	.....	9
.....	76 50 ¹⁶	3 ..	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	 ¹⁷	.....	.....	5 ..-9 ..	.....	13
.....	25 ..	.....	.....	7 ..	.....	14
.....	6 ..	5 ..	.....	4 ..-6 ..	Methodist	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	22 ..	.....	.....	7 ..	.....	17
.....	65 ..	.....	.....	5 ..-8 50	.....	18
.....	0 ..	.....	.....	5 ..-14 ..	.....	19
.....	0 ..	.....	.....	5 ..-14 ..	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.25 ¹⁷	1 ..	.....	.....	5 ..	.....	22
.25	1 ..	.....	.15	2 50-3 50	Free Baptist	23
.....	.....	.....	.50	6 ..-18 ..	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 ..-5 ..	.....	26
.....	25 ..	15 ..	.....	10 ..	.....	27
.....	20 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
0	.....	15 ..-25 ..	.....	4 ..-13 ..	.....	29
.....	.....	15 ..-50 ..	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	50 ..	25 ..	.....	6 ..-10 ..	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 ..-5 ..	.....	32
.....	50 ..	15 ..	.....	5 ..-10 ..	.....	33
.....	65 ..	15 ..-50 ..	.....	4 ..-7 ..	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	.....	35
.....	0	.....	.....	.....²⁸	.....	36
.....	15 ..	10 ..	.....	6 ..-9 ..	.....	37
.....	5 ..	.....	.....	7 ..-9 ..	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 25-17 50	.....	39
.80	5 ..	.....	.....	8 ..	.....	40
.....	67 ..	15 ..-25 ..	.50	5 ..-8 ..	.....	41

No.	ANY SUPPORT FROM				Admission requirements	Classes to whom instruction is offered
	Fees	Endowment	Relig. denom.	State		
1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
3	....	....	....	....	assem. fee.....	all
4	....	....	....	....	none	teachers and students.....
5	y	....	....	....	pub. sch. educ.....	.....
6	y	....	....	....	same as Columbia .....	.....
7	y	....	....	....	ability to do work	teachers and students.....
8	y	....	....	....	.....	all
9	y	....	....	....	3d grade cert.....	teachers
10	....	....	....	....	character .....	.....
11	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
12	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
13	y	....	....	y ²⁴	se	librarians and lib. assist...
14	y	....	....	....	none	teachers and coll. students.
15	y	....	....	....	none	teachers prep. for exam....
16	y	y	....	....	none	nature students
17	....	....	....	....	none	artists and art stud.....
18	....	....	y	....	N. Y. teachers or... }	teachers
19	....	....	y	....	prospective teachers }	teachers
20	....	....	....	....	.....	piano teachers and stud....
21	y ⁴⁶	....	?	....	none .....	.....
22	y	....	....	....	none	ministers.....
23	y	....	....	....	.....	all
24	....	....	....	....	.....	teachers
25	....	....	y	....	.....	.....
26	....	....	....	....	knowledge of principles ..	teachers and musicians
27	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
28	y	....	....	....	.....	teachers, college stud'ts, etc.
29	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
30	....	....	....	....	high sch. train.....	phys. train. teachers.....
31	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
32	....	....	....	....	.....	teachers and sup'ts
33	....	....	....	....	.....	draftsmen
34	....	....	....	....	equiv. 3d yr adv. surveying	.....
35	....	....	....	....	.....	students
36	....	....	....	....	none .....	.....
37	y	....	....	....	.....	Christian workers
38	....	....	....	....	.....	ministers and Christ. work'rs
39	y	....	....	....	men students or professors.	students and professors
40	y	....	....	....	none	modern lang. teachers

SCHOOLS (continued)

Subjects	Classwork or discussion before or after lecture	Observation or practice of teaching	No.
zoology, botany.....			1
general	y	n	2
general	y	y	3
general	y	y	4
general	y	y	5
university	y	y	6
university	n	n	7
public questions, elocution music, Bible study.....			8
normal		y	9
nature study, athletics	y	n	10
.....			11
library economy	y		12
university	y		13
normal		n	14
normal			15
natural science, specially agriculture and horticulture.....		y	16
art			17
school work	y		18
school work	y		19
music			20
.....	y	y	21
Bible, sociology, archeology, philosophy, art, religion.....	y		22
theology, ethics, phil.....	y		23
.....			24
.....			25
public school music, drawing, piano teaching.....	y	y	26
.....			27
arts and sciences.....	y		28
medicine			29
physical training	n	n	30
biology	y		31
normal and general	n	y	32
architectural design, shades and shadow.....	y		33
topography, hydrography.....			34
mining and metallurgy.....			35
music, drawing, pedagogy.....	y	n	36
Y. W. C. A. topics.....			37
Bible, home and foreign missions			38
Y. M. C. A. topics.....		n	39
modern languages.....			40

SUMMER

No.	Vol. in school library	Other libraries available	Other educational facilities	BUILDINGS		
				Number used	Owned by school	Rent charged
1						
2						
3	2 734	y	none	18	part	n
4		y	fields	4	n	
5	12 000	y	museum	12	y	
6	323 000		museums		y	
7	238 376	y	lab'ries and coll	9	y	
8				4	y	
9	11 200	n	none	1	n	n
10	1100	y	5 000 specimens	5	y	
11						
12						
13	424 984	y	lib. museum	1	n	n
14	40 000	y	N. Y. museums		y	
15	1800	y	art museum	1	y	
16	25	y	N. Y. museums	3	y	
17						
18				5	n	n
19				5	n	n
20				1	n	y
21		y		3	y	
22	4 200	y		1	n	n
23					n	n
24						
25						
26	0	y				
27						
28	400 000	y	Camb. and Bost. mus.		y	
29						
30		y	Cambridge museums	2	n	n
31	2 000	y	U. S. fish com. sta.	5	y	
32						
33						
34						
35						
36		y		4	n	y
37				7		
38				13		
39				9	n	n
40						

SCHOOLS (continued)

Work of this year compared with last	Executive officer	No.
.....	W. St J. Harper, 215 W. 37th st. N. Y.	1
.....	F. W. Hooper, 502 Fulton st. Brooklyn	2
25% increase	W. E. Mosher, 542 5th av. New York	3
better	D. H. Cook, Syracuse N. Y.	4
much larger	G. E. Vincent, 5737 Lexington av. Chicago Ill.	5
.....	N. M. Butler, Columbia univ. New York	6
good increase.....	Registrar Cornell univ. Ithaca N. Y.	7
.....	.....	8
.....	S. C. Skinner, Middleburg N. Y.	9
satisfactory.....	A. L. Arey, Girls high sch., Brooklyn	10
.....	J. G. D. Findley, Newburgh N. Y.	11
.....	Miss S. F. Bissell, 57 W. 57th st. New York	12
improvement	Melvil Dewey Albany N. Y.	13
good increase.....	M. S. Brown, University Heights, New York	14
attendance less.....	J. D. Rogers, Roundlake N. Y.	15
.....	G. T. Powell, Brier Cliff Manor N. Y.	16
.....	C. P. Townsley jr, 303 5th av. New York	17
attend. less, int. more.	P. M. Hull, Johnstown N. Y.	18
larger, stronger.....	C. A. Shaver, Watertown N. Y.	19
.....	Miss H. M. Brower, 91 N. Pearl st. Albany	20
attend. less, int. more.	E. H. Abbott, Fryeburg Me.	21
large increase	H. R. Purinton, Lewiston Me.	22
.....	L. G. Jones, 33 Lexington av. Cambridge Mass.	23
.....	Seymour Jordan, Lewiston Me.	24
.....	State sup't. public instr. Concord N. H.	25
increase	F. D. Beattys, 29 E. 19th st. N. Y.	26
very satisfactory	J. L. Love, 16 University hall, Cambridge Mass	27
.....	C. M. Green, 688 Boylston st. Boston Mass.	28
attend. larger	D. A. Sargent, Cambridge Mass.	29
.....	.....	30
attend. larger	C. O. Whitman, Chicago Univ. Chicago Ill.	31
.....	W. A. Mowry, Hyde Park Mass.	32
.....	H. W. Tyler, 491 Boylston st. Boston Mass.	33
.....	Dwight Porter, Mass. inst. of tech. Boston Mass.	34
one of best years	R. H. Richards, Mass. inst. of tech. Boston Mass.	35
about same.....	R. B. Metcalf, 93 Summer st. Boston	36
.....	Miss T. F. Hall, 1312 Champlain bldg. Chicago Ill.	37
int. and attend. larger	A. G. Moody, E. Northfield Mass.	38
larger in every way...	H. P. Anderson, 3 W. 29th st. New York	39
.....	L. Sauveur, 23 Olmstead st. Jamaica Plain Mass.	40

SUMMER

No.	NAME	Place
41	R. I. coll. nature study sch. ⁸	Kingston R. I.....
42	Eagles Mere Chautauqua.....	Eagles Mere Pa.....
43	Pennsylvania Chautauqua.....	Mt Gretna Pa.....
44	Berlitz school of languages.....	Asbury Park N. J.....
45	Jewish Chautauqua.....	Atlantic City N. J.....
46	Neff college of oratory.....	Atlantic City N. J.....
Southern states		
47	Delaware school of methods.....	Dover Del.....
48	U. S. naval acad. prep. sch.....	Annapolis Md.....
49	Hampton summer nor. inst. ⁹	Hampton Va.....
50	Virginia s. s. of methods.....	Staunton Va.....
51	Virginia s. s. of phys. training.....	Charlottesville Va.....
52	Va. univ. sum. class in chemistry.....	".....
53	Asheville conf. Y. W. C. A.....	Asheville N. C.....
54	N. C. univ. s. s. for teachers.....	Chapelhill N. C.....
55	Southern student conference.....	Asheville N. C.....
56	Monteagle summer school.....	Monteagle Tenn.....
North central states		
57	Art academy of Cincinnati.....	Cincinnati O.....
58	Cincinnati university.....	".....
59	Cleveland s. s. of lib. science ¹⁰	Cleveland O.....
60	Lakeside summer school.....	Lakeside O.....
61	Mt Union coll.....	Alliance O.....
62	Oberlin coll. summer school.....	Oberlin O.....
63	Ohio univ. summer school.....	Athens O.....
64	Ohio Wesleyan univ. s. s.....	Delaware O.....
65	Wooster univ. summer school.....	Wooster O.....
66	Indiana university.....	Bloomington Ind.....
67	Indiana univ. biological station.....	Winona Lake Ind.....
68	Island Park assem. and s. s.....	Rome city Ind.....
69	Am. inst. of nor. meth. (west. sess.) ²⁹	Evanston Ill.....
70	Chicago institute.....	Chicago Ill.....
71	Chicago nor. summer school ³⁰	Chicago Ill.....
72	Chicago university.....	Chicago Ill.....
73	Havana Chautauqua assembly.....	Havana Ill.....
74	Hull House summer school.....	Rockford Ill.....
75	Illinois medical college s. s.....	Chicago Ill.....
76	Illinois university.....	Urbana Ill.....
77	New sch. of meth. in pub. sch. music.....	Chicago Ill.....
78	Rock River assembly.....	Dixon Ill.....
79	Soper school of oratory.....	Chicago Ill.....
80	Wheaton college ⁴⁵	Wheaton Ill.....

SCHOOLS (continued)

Year founded	Year incorporated	DATE OF		INSTRUCTORS		STUDENTS					No.
		Opening	Closing	Men	Women	NO. OF		OCCUPATION			
						Men	Women	Teachers	Students	Others	
1899		5 J1	19 J1	3	4	4	50	.....	.....	.....	41
1896	1896	26 J1	30 Ag	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
1892											43
1886		1 Je	31 Ag	6	.....	215	300	.....	.....	.....	44
1897	1899	13 J1	29 J1	117 ¹²	.....	50 ¹²	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
1893	1893	2 Je	2 Ag	1	2	30	20	10	10	30	46
1892											47
1887		1 Je	7 S	5	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....		5 J1	2 Ag	9	10	230	.....	230	.....	.....	49
1888		1 J1	26 J1	8	8	100	1500	1600	.....	.....	50
1896		1 J1	30 Ag	2	1	73	38	145	166	.....	51
1877											52
1894		15 Je	25 Je	6	8	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	53
1894											54
1892		15 Je	24 Je	15	.....	159	.....	.....	126	33	55
1883											56
1890		18 Je	25 Ag	2	1	31	23	.....	.....	.....	57
1900		25 Je	24 Ag	10	.....	60	.....	130	.....	.....	58
1888		23 J1	31 Ag	2	5	.....	26	.....	.....	26	59
1877											60
.....						206 ¹²	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....		20 Je	2 Ag	13	1	120 ¹²	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
1892				4	.....	28	22	.....	.....	.....	63
1886											64
1895		19 Je	10 Ag	30	4	198	242	298	97	145	65
1890		21 Je	31 J1	17	.....	270 ¹²	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
1896		26 Je	27 J1	8	.....	60	15	34	.....	.....	67
1878	1879	10 J1	10 Ag	10	4	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	68
1891	1891	17 J1	3 Ag	6	5	110	100	166	133	111	69
1900		1 J1	10 Ag	13	21	40	600	600	40	.....	70
1900		3 J1	21 J1	5	10	30	190	220	.....	.....	71
1891		19 Je	31 Ag	165	5	1119	657	.....	.....	.....	72
1895											73
1891		7 J1	7 Ag	4	9	9	91	.....	.....	.....	74
1895	1895	2 Ja	26 S	57	3	133	8	.....	.....	.....	75
1896		18 Je	17 Ag	19	3	142	38	.....	.....	.....	76
1895		17 J1	2 Ag	3	4	1	1	34	.....	.....	77
1887											78
1877	1893	1 J1	10 Ag	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
.....											80

No.	STUDENTS			NUMBER OF							
	NUMBER FROM			Visitors	Courses given	Lectures in courses	Single free lectures	Concerts	Readings	Other entertainments	Excursions
	New York	Other states	Foreign countries								
41											many
42											
43											
44	375	130	10	75	7	.....	.....	2	5	8	4
45					4	40	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
46				150	4	40	4	.....	.....	.....	2
47											
48	8	52	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	8	227	.....	1	18	.....	20	8	.....	1	1
50	0	1600	.....	1200	17	340	.....	1	4	5	2
51				30	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52											
53											
54											
55		150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56											
57											
58					17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	1	25	.....	1	1	79	18	.....	.....	.....	1
60											
61											
62					26	1220	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
63											
64											
65		436	4	200	70	.....	10	1	1	.....	2
66					51	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
67					13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68				many	.....	.....	.....	5	4	42	18
69	12	1120	.....	125	9	.....	.....	16	.....	12	18
70	10	629	1	200	20	.....	11	.....	.....	6	12
71				50	15	225	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
72					195	.....	.....	12	13	6	6
73											
74		100	.....	10	17	.....	2	3	4	4	5
75											
76											
77											
78					2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79											
80											

SCHOOLS (continued)

Daily	FEE			Board a week	Associated with religious denomination	No.
	All courses	Single course	Single lecture			
.....	0 ¹⁸	.....	\$.50	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7 ..-10 ..	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	\$15 ..-30 ..	.....	7 ..-20 ..	.....	44
.....	19	.....	.....	8 ..-	Jewish	45
.....	\$25 ..	25 ..	.....	6 ..-12 ..	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	50	.....	.....	14 ..-6 ..	.....	48
0	0	0	.....	2 50	.....	49
.....	3 ..	.....	.....	3 25-5 ..	.....	50
.....	40 ..	20 ..	.....	4 ..-6 ..	.....	51
.....	.....	50 ..	.....	4 ..-5 ..	.....	52
.....	5 ..	.....	.....	7 ..-9 ..	.....	53
.....	6 ..	.....	.....	17 ..	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	20 ..	.....	.....	4 ..-7 ..	.....	57
.....	.....	10 ..-15 ..	.....	5 ..-7 ..	.....	58
.....	15 ..	.....	.....	4 ..-8 ..	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	.....	3 ..-15 ..	.....	2 45-	.....	61
.....	15 ..	.....	.....	2 ..-4 ..	.....	62
.....	5 ..	2 ..	.....	2 25-3 50	.....	63
.....	10 ..	10 ..	.....	3 ..	Meth. epis.	64
.....	10 ..	10 ..	.....	1 75-2 25	.....	65
.....	6 .. ⁵⁷	.....	.....	2 35-4 50	.....	66
.....	25 .. ⁵⁸	.....	.....	2 50-7 ..	.....	67
\$.25	3 ..	.....	.....	3 ..-5 ..	.....	68
.....	25 ..	15 ..	.....	17 ..	.....	69
.....	20 ..	.....	.....	4 ..-6 ..	.....	70
1 ..	15 ..	.....	.....	3 ..-7 ..	.....	71
.....	40 ..	.....	.....	2 50-6 ..	.....	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
.....	0	.....	.....	3 ..-3 50 ⁷⁴	.....	74
.....	105 ..	15 ..	0	3 ..-8 ..	.....	75
.....	12 ..	.....	.....	3 ..-5 ..	.....	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
.....	10 ..	.....	.....	6 ..-8 ..	.....	78
.....	20 ..	.....	.....	4 ..-5 ..	.....	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80

SUMMER

No.	ANY SUPPORT FROM				Admission requirements	Classes to whom instruction is offered
	Fees	Endowments	Relig. denom.	State		
41	....	....	....	y	teachers.....	teachers
42	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
43	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
44	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
45	....	y	....	....	none	those int. in Jewish knowl.
46	....	y	....	....	common sch. educ.....	clergymen, teach., bus. men
47	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
48	....	....	....	....	elem. educ.....	²⁷
49	....	....	....	28	teachers.....	teachers.....
50	y	....	....	y	none	Va. pub. sch. teachers
51	y	....	....	....	none	all
52	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
53	y	....	....	....	.....	Christian workers
54	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
55	y	....	....	....	.....	students or Y.M.C.A. memb.
56	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
57	y	....	....	....	.....	teachers and others.....
58	y	....	city	....	ability to do work.....	teachers and students.....
59	y	....	....	....	h. s. educ. age 20-35	²⁸
60	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
61	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
62	....	....	....	....	proper preparation.....	students, teachers, etc.....
63	y	....	....	....	same as coll. prep.....	teachers and students.....
64	....	....	....	....	.....	college students
65	y	....	....	....	.....	teachers and students ⁴⁴
66	y	....	....	....	same as univ.....	.....
67	y	....	....	....	same as univ.....	.....
68	y	....	....	....	.....	teach., min., and Bib. stud.
69	....	....	....	....	knowledge of principles.....	.....
70	....	....	....	....	none	all int. in scient. educ.....
71	y	....	....	....	none .....	.....
72	....	....	....	....	.....	students and teachers
73	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
74	y	....	....	....	none .....	.....
75	....	....	....	....	usual med. sch.....	medical students.....
76	y	....	....	y	ability to do work.....	teachers and others.....
77	....	....	....	....	.....	music teach. and supervisors
78	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
79	....	....	....	....	gen'l Eng. education.....	teach., lect., readers, etc...
80	....	....	....	....	.....	.....

SCHOOLS (continued)

Subjects	Classwork or discussion before or after lecture	Observation or practice of teaching.	No.
nature study.....	y	n	41
Chautauqua assembly topics			42
.....			43
modern and dead languages	n	y	44
Jewish history and literature, Bible, Hebrew, pedagogy.....	y	y	45
mind, laws of living, oratory, literary interpretation.....	y	y	46
.....			47
.....	y	n	48
English, trades, cooking, sewing, manual training agric.....		y	49
general	y	n	50
physical training.....			51
.....			52
Y. W. C. A. topics			53
.....			54
Y. M. C. A. topics.....			55
.....			56
.....			57
drawing, painting, modeling, design, porcelain decoration.....			58
language, mathematics, science	y		59
library economy	y		60
.....			61
college, academy, normal, fine arts			62
general	y	y	63
.....		n	64
economics, Latin, Greek, French, Ger. math. hist.....			65
general, normal.....	y	y	66
.....			67
university	n	n	68
botany, zoology, embryology, bacteriology.....			69
Latin, Greek, music, art	y		70
normal	y	y	71
normal	y	y	72
.....	n	y	73
normal			74
university			75
lit., sci., Fr., Ger., draw., gymnast., needlework, dancing.....	y		76
medicine, pharmacy, dentistry.....			77
.....			78
music, physical culture	y	y	79
.....			80
eloquence, oratory, physical culture, music, literature			

SUMMER

No.	Vol. in school library	Other libraries available	Other educational facilities	BUILDINGS		
				Number used	Owned by school	Rent charged
41	10 000	y	mus. exp. sta. fields.....	3	y	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	1	n	y
45	0	.....	.....	1	n	n
46	1 000	y	Phil. museums, etc.....	1	n	y
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	y	none .....	.....	.....	.....
49	.....	y	coll. greenhouses, farm	8	n	n
50	0	n	none	2	n	n
51	.....	.....	mus. lib. and observ .....	.....	.....	.....
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	n	n
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	2 600	y	Cincinnati mus.....	2	y	.....
58	42 654	y	mus. gard. observ.....	4	y	.....
59	.....	y	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	.....	y	museum.....	.....	.....	.....
62	.....	.....	coll. museum.....	4	y	.....
63	15 000	.....	museum	3	y	.....
64	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
65	.....	y	.....	5	n	n
66	.....	n	univ. collections.....	6	y	.....
67	.....	.....	.....	2	y	n
68	0	y	.....	12	.....	.....
69	.....	y	.....	.....	n	.....
70	13 000	y	Chicago mus	8	.....	.....
71	.....	y	fields	2	n	y
72	300 000	y	museums, galleries, etc.....	17	y	.....
73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	y	Rockford coll. mus.....	3	n	n
75	1 000	y	.....	2	n	y
76	.....	.....	mus. observ. gym.....	12	y	.....
77	.....	.....	.....	1	n	y
78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHOOLS (continued)

Work of this year compared with last	Executive officer	No.
good	J. H. Washburn, Kingeton R. I.	41
.....	E. R. Kiess, Hughesville Pa.	42
.....	J. H. Keener, Lawrenceville N. J.	43
consid. increase	M. D. Berlitz, 1122 Broadway New York.	44
improvement	Isaac Hassler, box 825, Philadelphia Pa.	45
20% increase	S. S. Neff, Odd Fellows temple, Philadelphia Pa.	46
.....	C. C. Tindal, Dover Del.	47
.....	R. L. Werutz, Annapolis Md.	48
better work	H. M. Browne, Hampton inst. Hampton Va.	49
probably largest	W. A. Jenkins, Portamouth Va.	50
.....	W. A. Lambeth, Va. univ. Charlottesville Va.	51
.....	J. W. Mallet, Va. univ. Charlottesville Va.	52
.....	T. F. Hall, 1312 Champlain bldg. Chicago Ill.	53
.....	M. C. S. Noble, Chapelhill N. C.	54
about same	H. P. Anderson, 3 W. 29th st. New York	55
.....	W. R. Payne, Monteagle Tenn.	56
increase	J. H. Gest, Cincinnati O.	57
.....	W. C. Benton, Cin. univ. Cincinnati O.	58
about same	W. H. Brett, Public library, Cleveland O.	59
.....	C. W. Taneyhill, Port Clinton O.	60
.....	F. Anderegg, Oberlin O.	61
.....	C. M. Copeland, Athens O.	62
much better	J. H. Grove, Delaware O.	63
about same	J. H. Dickason, Wooster O.	64
good increase	Joseph Swain, Bloomington, Ind.	65
much better	C. H. Eigenmann, Bloomington, Ind.	66
decrease	J. F. Snyder, La Grange, Ind.	67
.....	O. S. Cook, 378 Wabash av. Chicago Ill.	68
increase	F. W. Parker, 1931 Deming pl. Chicago Ill.	69
.....	William Schoch, 6329 Stewart av. Chicago Ill.	70
less	B. L. McFadden, Havana Ill.	71
.....	Ella Boynton, 380 Ontario st. Chicago Ill.	72
attend. less, more int..	H. H. Brown, 1003 State st. Chicago Ill.	73
33% increase	E. G. Dexter, Urbana, Ill.	74
improvement	Miss M. R. Pierce, 521 Wabash av. Chicago Ill.	75
.....	Rev. W. H. Hartman, Forresteron Ill.	76
.....	P. P. Burroughs, Steinway hall, Chicago Ill.	77
.....	D. A. Straw, Wheaton Ill.	78
.....		79
.....		80

SUMMER

No.	NAME	Place
81	Bayview summer university.....	Bayview Mich.....
82	Benton Harbor college and normal.....	Benton Harbor Mich.....
83	Columbian Catholic summer school.....	Detroit Mich.....
84	Grand Rapids kindergarten train. sch.....	Grand Rapids Mich.....
85	Michigan university.....	Ann Arbor Mich.....
86	Michigan university law s. s.....	Ann Arbor Mich.....
87	Petoskey normal school.....	Petoskey Mich.....
88	Lake Geneva student conference.....	Lake Geneva Wis.....
89	Monona Lake assembly.....	Madison Wis.....
90	Y. M. C. A. sec'l inst. and training sch.....	Lake Geneva Wis.....
91	Y. W. C. A. summer conference.....	Lake Geneva Wis.....
92	Wisconsin university.....	Madison Wis.....
93	Summer school for lib. training.....	Madison Wis.....
94	Minnesota univ. summer school.....	Minneapolis Minn.....
95	Drake university s. s. of methods.....	Des Moines Ia.....
96	Iowa state normal school.....	Cedarfalls Ia.....
97	Western normal college.....	Shenandoah Ia.....
98	Missouri univ. summer school.....	Columbia Mo.....
Western states		
99	Kansas state normal school.....	Emporia Kan.....
100	Ottawa Chautauqua assembly.....	Ottawa Kan.....
101	Nebraska university summer session.....	Lincoln Neb.....
102	Lake Madison Chautauqua.....	Lake Madison S. D.....
103	State teachers training school.....	Wahpeton N. D.....
104	Montana univ. biological station.....	Big Forks Mont.....
105	Colorado Chautauqua ass'n.....	Boulder Col.....
106	Denver normal and prep. school.....	Denver Col.....
107	Greeley summer school.....	Greeley Col.....
108	Rocky mountain Chautauqua assem.....	Glen Park Col.....
Pacific states		
109	California university.....	Berkeley Cal.....
110	Hopkins seaside laboratory ³¹	Pacific Grove Cal.....
111	Longbeach Chautauqua s. s.....	Longbeach Cal.....
112	Pacific Grove Chautauqua assem.....	Pacific Grove Cal.....
113	Throop polytechnic inst. s. s.....	Pasadena Cal.....
114	Willamette valley Chautauqua.....	Oregon City Or.....
Foreign countries		
115	Edinburgh s. s. of mod. languages ³²	Edinburgh Scot.....

SCHOOLS (continued)

Year founded	Year incorporated	DATE OF		INSTRUCTORS		STUDENTS					No.
		Opening	Closing	Men	Women	NO. OF		OCCUPATION			
						Men	Women	Teachers	Students	Others	
1885	.....	11 JI	15 Ag	18	11	654 ¹³	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
1885	1892	27 My	6 Ag	5	4	180	180	.....	.....	.....	82
1885	1896	10 JI	1 Ag	18	0	700	2 300	1 300	1 200	1	83
1891	1892	5 JI	30 Ag	.....	10	.....	84	64	20	.....	84
1894	.....	2 JI	11 Ag	38	.....	462 ¹³	.....	180	105	1	85
1895	.....	24 Je	19 Ag	.....	.....	53 ¹³	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
1890	.....	15 Je	24 Je	20	.....	426	.....	10	416	.....	88
1880	1880	1 JI	1 Ag	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
1884	1886	26 JI	26 Ag	12	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
1890	.....	29 Je	9 JI	4	9	.....	406	.....	.....	.....	91
1887	.....	2 JI	10 Ag	47	6	224	110	175	121	38	92
1895	.....	9 JI	31 Ag	.....	2	.....	40	2	1	37	93
1891	.....	30 JI	24 Ag	.....	.....	1 032 ¹³	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
1890	.....	18 Je	28 JI	17	6	200	425	.....	.....	.....	95
1897	.....	1	1	17	12	138	657	.....	.....	.....	96
1883	1893	9 Je	3 Ag	18	4	178	183	85	.....	.....	97
1895	.....	4 Je	25 Ag	13	.....	256	182	.....	.....	.....	98
1890	.....	7 Je	8 Ag	11	3	120	233	.....	.....	.....	99
1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1893	.....	9 Je	20 JI	10	2	98	147	.....	.....	.....	101
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
1895	.....	16 JI	10 Ag	4	2	10	100	98	12	.....	103
1899	.....	4 Ag	1 S	3	.....	9	8	7	4	6	104
1898	1898	4 JI	9 Ag	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
1894	1897	10 Je	14 JI	7	9	71	203	190	84	.....	106
1895	.....	1 Je	1 Ag	2	.....	.....	.....	3	17	.....	107
1894	.....	5 JI	15 Ag	5	6	20	40	.....	.....	.....	108
1899	.....	.....	.....	25 ¹³	.....	433 ¹³	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
1892	.....	11 Je	21 JI	6	1	.....	.....	8	44	.....	110
1894	.....	16 JI	10 Ag	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
1878	.....	23 JI	3 Ag	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
1900	.....	13 Ag	7 S	2	2	6	41	46	1	.....	113
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115

SUMMER

No.	STUDENTS			NUMBER OF							
	NUMBER FROM			Visitors	Courses given	Lectures in courses	Single free lectures	Concerts	Readings	Other entertainments	Excursions
	New York	Other states	Foreign countries								
81					58	.....	.....	8	3	1	3
82								6	10	1	10
83	12	12 088	.....	.....	9	.....	0	2	0	0	5
84	3	81	.....	.....	10	64	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	7	342	2	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86											
87											
88		426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89											
90	7	79	1	400	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
91											
92		338	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93		40	.....	.....	2	90	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
94											
95											
96				many	97	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....
97	0	361	0	many	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98		437	1	.....	14	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99											
100											
101											
102											
103		110	.....	30	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104		17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
105					120	.....	.....	75	5	30	12
106								1	1	.....	.....
107											
108				500	5	.....	.....	10	.....	3	20
109					35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110					5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111								3	20	25	1
112											
113		47	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114											
115											

SCHOOLS (continued)

FEE				Board a week	Associated with religious denominations	No.
Daily	All courses	Single course	Single lecture			
.....	.....	\$6 ..-20 ..	\$.40	\$3 ..-6 ..	.....	81
.....	\$12 ..	.....	.....	1 50-4 ..	.....	82
.....	5 ..	.....	.25	7 ..-15 ..	Catholic	83
.....	20 .. ³⁹	.....	.....	2 50-5 ..	.....	84
.....	15 ..	.....	.....	2 ..-4 ..	.....	85
.....	35 ..	.....	.....	2 50-5 ..	.....	86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
.....	5 ..	.....	.....	7 ..	.....	88
\$.60	2 ..	.....	.....	2 ..-5 ..	.....	89
.25	.....	2 ..	.....	6 ..-6 75	.....	90
.....	5 ..	.....	.....	7 ..-9 ..	.....	91
.....	15 ..	.....	.....	4 ..-7 ..	.....	92
.....	15 ..	.....	.....	5 ..-7 ..	.....	93
.....	1 .. ⁴⁰	.....	.....	2 50-5 ..	.....	94
.....	11 ..	.....	.....	2 25-3 ..	Disciples of Christ	95
.....	4 ..	.....	.....	3 ..-3 25	.....	96
.....	8 80	.....	.....	1 65-2 75	.....	97
.....	5 ..	.....	.....	2 ..-4 ..	.....	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 65-2 75	.....	99
.....	13 ..	10 ..	.....	2 50-3 50	.....	100
.....	2 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
.....	0 ..	.....	.....	3 ..-4 ..	.....	102
.....	0 ..	.....	.....	5 ..-8 ..	.....	103
.....	10 ..	5 ..	.25	7 ..	.....	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 ..-5 ..	.....	106
.50	20 ..	20 ..	.....	3 50-5 ..	.....	107
.....	.....	3 ..	.25	8 ..-10 ..	.....	108
.....	10 ..	.....	.....	4 ..-6 50	.....	109
.....	25 .. ⁴¹	.....	.....	5 ..-7 ..	.....	110
.....	.....	3 ..-5 ..	.....	5 ..-10 ..	.....	111
1 ..	2 50	.....	.25	5 ..-7 ..	.....	112
.....	15 ..	.....	.....	4 50-6 50	.....	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115

SUMMER

No.	ANY SUPPORT FROM				Admission requirements	Classes to whom instruction is offered
	Fees	Endowments	Relig. denom.	State		
81	y				.....	.....
82	y				.....	largely teachers.....
83	y				.....	all.....
84	y				.....	kinderg. stud. and teach... ..
85	y			y	.....	teachers and students
86	y				high sch. tr. or equiv.....	.....
87					.....	.....
88					.....	Y. M. C. A. student workers
89					.....	all.....
90	y				active Y. M. C. A. mem.....	Y. M. C. A. workers
91					.....	Christian workers
92	y			y	same as univ.....	.....
93	y			y ^{as}	lib. exper. or position.....	librarians
94	y			y	high sch. course.....	teachers.....
95	y			y	none	teachers
96	y			y	teach. cert. or equiv.....	teachers
97	y				none	teachers and students.....
98	y			y	none	teachers
99	y				same as nor. sch.....	teachers
100					.....	.....
101	y			y	.....	.....
102					.....	.....
103	y			y	none	teachers in county.....
104				y	.....	.....
105	y				.....	teachers and others
106	y				.....	teachers and students.....
107					.....	delinquent students
108	y				.....	.....
109					.....	teachers and students.....
110	y				.....	teach., stud., investigators.....
111	y				.....	teachers
112	y				none .....	.....
113	y	y			.....	manual training teachers.. ..
114					.....	.....
115					.....	.....

SCHOOLS (*continued*)

Subjects	Classwork or discussion before or after lecture	Observation or practice of teaching	No.
lang., sci., phys. cult., music, tennis, draw., Bible, etc.....	y	y	81
normal, general	y	y	82
psychology, educ. sociology, lit.....	n	y	83
kindergarten, principles and methods.....	y	y	84
university			85
law			86
.....			87
Y. M. C. A. topics	y		88
Bible study.....			89
Y. M. C. A. topics.....	y	y	90
.....			91
university			92
library economy			93
university	y	n	94
normal		y	95
normal	y	n	96
normal		y	97
language, mathematics, drawing, science, shopwork, hist.....			98
normal		y	99
.....			100
literature, history, science, languages			101
.....			102
normal	y	y	103
natural history	y	y	104
general	y	y	105
normal	y	n	106
common and normal		y	107
C. L. S. C. topics, Bible, sci., kindergarten, phy. tr. oratory, etc.	y	y	108
university			109
zool., bot., embryology, compar. morphology, histology			110
Chautauqua assembly topics	y	n	111
science, art, elocution, cookery, photography.....			112
manual training	y	n	113
.....			114
.....			115

SUMMER

No.	Vol. in school library	Other libraries available	Other educational facilities	BUILDINGS		
				Number used	Owned by school	Rent charged
81	13 000	.....	museums.....	7	.....	.....
82	500	y	.....	1	y	.....
83	0	y	museum.....	1	n	y
84	250	y	.....	1	n	y
85	145 460	.....	univ. collections.....	1	.....	.....
86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	.....	.....	.....	4	n	.....
89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	y	.....	5	y	.....
91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	60 000	y	mus. and observatory.....	6	y	.....
93	700	y	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	75 000	y	exp. sta. equip., parks.....	7	.....	.....
95	7 000	y	state hist. bldg.....	3	y	.....
96	12 000	y	museum.....	3	y	.....
97	1 600	y	.....	2	y	.....
98	30 000	.....	.....	8	y	.....
99	15 000	y	.....	2	y	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	45 000	y	museums.....	8	.....	.....
102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	0	n	.....	1	n	n
104	.....	.....	.....	1	y	.....
105	50	y	.....	4	.....	n
106	400	y	museum.....	1	n	y
107	.....	y	none.....	1	n	n
108	.....	.....	.....	2	y	.....
109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	.....	y	.....	2	y	.....
111	.....	y	none.....	6	n	y
112	.....	.....	mus. gard. lab.....	3	n	n
113	1 700	y	none.....	2	y	.....
114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHOOLS (continued)

Work of this year compared with last	Executive officer	No.
attend. less, more int.	C. E. Barr, 111 Oswego st. Albion Mich.	81
increase	G. J. Edgecumbe, Benton Harbor Mich.	82
increase	J. I. Hartigan, 1957 St Anthony av. St Paul Minn.	83
increase	Clara Wheeler, 23 Fountain st. Grand Rapids Mich.	84
attend. 61% larger...	E. H. Mensel, 721 Monroe st. Ann Arbor Mich.	85
.....	E. F. Johnson, Ann Arbor Mich.	86
.....	K. E. Graves, Petoskey Mich.	87
good increase.....	E. T. Colton, 45 Ass'n bldg. Evanston Ill.	88
.....	J. E. Mosely, Madison Wis.	89
good increase.....	J. W. Hansel, 705 La Salle st. Chicago Ill.	90
.....	.....	91
.....	E. A. Birge, Madison Wis.	92
10% better	Cornelia Marvin, Madison Wis.	93
increase	D. L. Kieble, Minn. univ. Minneapolis Minn.	94
increase	H. M. Bell, 1091 26th st. Des Moines Ia.	95
much better	H. H. Searley, Cedarfalls Ia.	96
better	J. M. Hussey, Shenandoah Ia.	97
good increase.....	J. C. Jones, Columbia Mo.	98
.....	.....	99
good increase.....	S. Newman, Emporia Kan.	100
.....	J. J. Clark, Ottawa Kan.	101
.....	J. S. Dales, Lincoln Neb.	102
.....	R. B. McLennon, Madison S. D.	103
stronger.....	O. J. Hagen, Wahpeton N. D.	104
much better	M. J. Elrod, Missoula Mont.	105
favorably.....	J. W. Freeman, Denver Col.	106
15% gain.....	Fred Dick, Denver, Col.	107
satisfactory	G. C. Stockton, 1202 11th st. Greeley Col.	108
40% gain.....	F. M. Priestley, 1742 Downing av. Denver Col.	109
.....	.....	110
about same.....	G. C. Price, Stanford university Cal.	111
not as good.....	G. R. Crow, 1012 W. 7th st. Los Angeles Cal.	112
.....	T. Filben, Pacific Grove Cal.	113
.....	A. R. Chamberlain, Pasadena Cal.	114
.....	J. W. Gray, Oregon City Or.	115

SUMMER

No.	NAME	Place
116	Cambridge summer meeting	Cambridge Eng.
117	L. A. U. K. northwestern branch	Lancashire Eng.
118	Oxford lectures to clergy	Oxford Eng.
119	St David's college.	Lampeter Wales
120	Greifswald univ. ferienkurse	Greifswald Ger.
121	Jena university	Thuringia Ger.
122	Cours de vacances de l' alliance française.	Paris France.
123	Atlantic prov. of Canada s. s. of sci.	Bear River N. S.
124	Sommarkursena i Uppsala	Uppsala Sweden

SCHOOLS (*continued*)

Year founded	Year incorporated	DATE OF		INSTRUCTORS		STUDENTS					No.
		Opening	Closing	Men	Women	NO. OF		OCCUPATION			
						Men	Women	Teachers	Students	Others	
.....											116
1897											117
1898											118
1899		10 S	15 S	4	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
1894		16 J1	4 Ag	14	1	1300	1100	.....	.....	.....	120
1899		6 Ag	25 Ag	16	1	108	69	88	70	19	121
1894		1 J1	31 Ag	.....	.....	1200 ¹²	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
1897		26 J1	10 Ag	11	3	30	85	.....	.....	.....	123
1898											124

SUMMER

No.	STUDENTS			NUMBER OF							
	NUMBER FROM			Visitors	Courses given	Lectures in courses	Single free lectures	Concerts	Readings	Other entertainments	Excursions
	New York	Other states	Foreign countries								
116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	.....	.....	.....	.....	405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	1	3	173	.....	19	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	1	6	108	58	15	180	8	1	0	.....	3
124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHOOLS (continued)

FEEs				Board a week	Associated with religious denominations	No.
Daily	All courses	Single course	Single lecture			
.....	2s 6d	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
.....	\$2 50	.....	.....	\$5 ..	.....	118
.....	5 ..	.....	.....	\$4 ..-6 ..	.....	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
.....	.....	\$1 25-7 50	.....	6 ..-7 ..	.....	121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
.....	2 50	1 ..-2 ..	.....	3 ..-5 ..	.....	123
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124

SUMMER

No.	ANY SUPPORT FROM				Admission requirements	Classes to whom instruction is offered
	Fees	Endowment	Relig. denom.	State		
116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	y	.....	.....	.....	library work	library assistants
118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ch. of Eng. and Wales clergy
120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	all
121	.....	.....	.....	.....	none	teachers and students
122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	y	.....	.....	y	none	public school teachers
124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHOOLS (*continued*)

Subjects	Classwork or discussion before or after lecture	Observation or practice of teaching	No.
.....	.....	.....	116
.....	.....	.....	117
.....	.....	.....	118
theologic	y	.....	119
German language, literature, history.....	.....	y	120
sci., lit., hist., theol., pedagogy, Ger.....	y	y	121
French language, literature and institutions .....	.....	.....	122
nat. sci., lit., kindergarten, eloc., music, hygiene.....	y	y	123
.....	.....	.....	124

SUMMER

No.	Vol. in school library	Other libraries available	Other educational facilities	BUILDINGS		
				Number used	Owned by school	Rent charged
116						
117				1	n	n
118						
119						
120		y	bot. gard. and mus.	3	.....	.....
121		y	museums	2	.....	.....
122						
123	y	0	.....	.....	n	n
124						

- 1 No session 1900.
- 2 Work begins 1901.
- 3 Managed by faculty of Cobb divinity school.
- 4 No session in 1900 on account of absence of director in Europe. Work will be continued next summer under the name Conference school of comparative religion. Work is related to winter courses of Cambridge (Mass.) conference.
- 5 One of dep'ts of American inst. of applied music, New York.
- 6 No session in 1900, but one in 1901.
- 7 Only library dep't of school to be continued.
- 8 Of R. I. college of agriculture and mechanic arts.
- 9 Hampton normal and agricultural institute furnishes all industrial teachers, buildings and equipment free of charge. An important conference on negro race problems is held while the summer institute is in session, at which time some of the most prominent colored people of the country speak on topics of practical interest.
- 10 Under auspices of Cleveland public library.
- 11 Instructors are included in students.
- 12 Men and women.
- 13 Almost entirely teachers and students.
- 14 \$5 matriculation fee for students not previously registered in university; \$5 gymnasium fee optional.
- 15 New York teachers taking nature study pay no fee.
- 16 Including board.
- 17 New York students, no fee; others \$20.
- 18 Nonresidents of state \$5.
- 19 Members of Jewish Chautauqua society, free; membership in society varies from \$1 to \$100 a year.
- 20 \$1.50 a week.
- 21 \$20 a month.
- 22 \$5 a month.
- 23 Cost from home to home for the session ranges from \$2 to \$3 a day including railroads, hotels, busses, washing, etc.
- 24 No appropriation but work done by state library staff.
- 25 From Peabody educational fund, through state of Virginia.

SCHOOLS (continued)

Work of this year compared with last	Executive officer	No.
.....		116
attend. less, int. equal.	G. T. Shaw, Athenaeum, Liverpool Eng.	117
.....	B. J. Kidd, 12 Chalput Road, Oxford Eng.	118
.....	Le J. M. Bebb, St David's coll. Lampeter Wales	119
.....	Theodor Siebs, Greifswald univ. Greifswald Ger.	120
increase	Frau Dr Schnetger, Gartenstrasse 2 Jena, Ger.	121
.....	L. Dufourmantelle, 45 Rue de Grenelle, Paris France	122
advance	J. D. Seaman, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	123
.....		124

26 Only those candidates are admitted who are already doing creditable library work or are under definite appointment to a position. Entrance examinations are not required, but candidates are expected to have completed a full high school course or its equivalent as a minimum basis of general education.

27 For appointees to Naval academy, Westpoint, and for candidates for scientific course in college.

28 Assistants and eligible applicants for positions in Cleveland public library. If these do not fill class to limit, selections are made from among other applicants who have had experience in library work.

29 Department of American institute of applied music, New York.

30 No session in 1901.

31 Part of Stanford university.

32 Discontinued during 1900 on account of summer assembly at Paris.

34 Mostly teachers and students.

35 Nearly all.

36 \$1.50 a week.

37 Hereafter no fee except for library, \$1, and for laboratory.

38 \$15 for half the summer.

39 \$12 a month, \$3 a week; special students, special rates.

40 University section only. In laboratory courses, cost of material is charged; in physical culture, cooking and kindergarten, sufficient fees to pay cost of instruction.

41 Investigators free.

42 Includes all expenses.

43 State commission bears expenses if fees are not sufficient.

44 The summer school was originally started to provide means for those who had failed in college work or were deficient in college entrance requirements, to make up back work. In 1896 it was put on the basis on which it now stands, that is, of furnishing means rather to teachers than to the class of students just mentioned.

45 Summer school is still continued by some departments but no statistics are preserved in condition to be tabulated.

46 Supported in part by the Maine Chautauque union.

47 No charge to residents or teachers of Maine.

Answers to questions 28-29

Each answer is preceded by number given institution in table.

Q 28-29 What credentials do you give and what are the requirements for each? What, if any, academic credit is allowed your credentials by any schools or colleges?

New York

3 Certificates of attendance at lectures.

4 No credentials. Syracuse university allows somewhat.

5 None.

6 Certificates 1) of attendance, 2) of proficiency, based on examination. Full credit by appropriate faculties of Columbia university.

7 1) Certificate of attendance for those who pass no examinations, 2) certificate of attendance and marks for those who take examinations. Columbia gives credit as well.

9 None.

10 Certificates to those who complete a course satisfactorily. No credit.

13 Certificate stating that the summer course has been completed is awarded to each student who does the work of the course satisfactorily and also passes the examination. No credit.

14 Certificate of having passed the individual course; no diploma. Requirements for each course fixed by professor in charge. Credit in school of pedagogy; college and school of applied science for courses which are equivalent to courses given in those schools.

16 None for summer course. Have not asked any credit.

Other states

21 Certificate of attendance given, on application, by the state. Requirement is enrolment and attendance on two courses for full session. No credit.

26 1) Diploma in each department to students who complete to the satisfaction of the faculty the three years work required in each course. 2) Certificate of attendance and attainment to all students who complete the work of the first year, and to all who complete the work of the second year to the satisfaction of the faculty. No credit, but the diploma and certificate of the institute are accepted in lieu of special teachers examinations in music in some states.

28 Certificate for each course satisfactorily completed. Some of the courses may be counted for the bachelor's degrees by students in Harvard university.

31 No credentials. University of Chicago allows credit for a full course. At some other institutions credit is given for courses.

32 Certificate of work done.

34 Required for degree in geodetic. Option of course in civil engineering.

35 Good standing at Massachusetts institute of technology. No credit is asked.

36 Diploma on completion of full course; certificate of amount done at any period of course.

39 None.

41 Certificate of having satisfactorily completed the course, if examination is passed; certificate of attendance, if simply attended. No credit.

45 Certificate is granted to those who complete classwork.

46 We occasionally give a certificate stating work and standing of student. At close of two years of 40 weeks we give a diploma.

48 None.

49 Certificates for literary and for industrial work are given to all who complete the courses with credit. These certificates admit colored teachers to the public schools in Virginia without examination.

50 Certificate of attendance when it is regular and for the entire time. No credit.

57 Statement of courses attended.

58 Credit on university books for work of university grade.

59 Simply statement of work done. No credit.

62 Statement of courses taken if desired. Oberlin college gives credit for work done in summer school, two and one half hours a week for a semester for each five hour course.

63 Same as for other work of Ohio university.

64 The work of the summer school is credited on college course in Ohio Wesleyan university.

65 Certificate of work to all who desire it, free. Our work is accepted by all Ohio colleges.

66 We give university credit. The work of the summer term is the same as that of any other term and the instructors are members of the regular faculty. We understand that the credit given for this term's work is accepted in other colleges the same as credit given for work of other terms.

67 Credit is given for all work satisfactorily completed as if the work had been done at the university (Ind.). Full credit in Indiana university.

68 Certificate from Island Park assembly; C. L. S. C, diploma; Bayview reading circle diploma.

69 1) Diploma in each department to students who complete to the satisfaction of the faculty the three years work required in each course; 2) certificate of attendance and attainment to all pupils who complete the work of the first year, and to all who complete the work of the second year to the satisfaction of the faculty. No credit, but the diploma and certificate of the institute are adopted in lieu of special teachers examinations in music in some states.

70 Certificate of attendance, merely stating that student attended a certain length of time and took certain courses.

71 Certificate of attendance at end of course.

72 None, except diploma for completion of work for degree of bachelor, master or doctor or bachelor of divinity. Regular university credit is given.

76 To such as matriculate in the university we give credits for work done. All colleges accept our credits.

77 Certificate of attendance to all; certificate to those passing first and second year examinations; diploma to those who complete the three years course and pass faculty examination.

81 Individual teachers may give personal statements of work done by students. The school, as such, gives none. Credit allowed by colleges for work done under their own faculty representatives.

82 Certificates for courses and diplomas for whole work. Credits allowed for preparatory work for Michigan university, Michigan normal college and several other such institutions.

83 None.

84 Certificate on completion of nine months or first year's work; diploma on completion of 18 months or second year's work; normal diploma on completion of third year's work. Other training schools accept work done at our school, training schools of Chicago, New York, Boston, etc.

85 Credit toward a university degree to all matriculated students.

90 Certificate on completion of 1) 15 full courses in the secretarial department, 2) 20 full courses in the physical department. No credit.

93 Certificate to students who do satisfactory work.

95 Certificates of attendance.

96 Statement of work done if specially wanted. Same as other terms of the school year as we do the same work approximately.

97 Statement of work done by each. All western schools give credit in full for all work done by us.

98 All work is credited by the University of Missouri.

99 Full credit for work done in state and other universities and normal schools.

101 At present only credits in the University of Nebraska.

103 No credentials are given, only certificate of attendance. No credit.

104 Give credit on university (Mont.) record to all who desire it.

106 Certificate of attendance and studies pursued. State university and State preparatory give credit for work done with us.

107 Statement of standing accepted by Greeley public and Colorado state normal schools. Must fulfil requirements of these institutions.

108 Regular Chautauqua diploma; Bible normal diploma.

110 Full credit at Leland Stanford Jr university.

111 None.

113 All work done so as to meet requirements is given credit on books of institute and students may enter regular courses at any time. Certificate covering work done will be awarded each student. Such credit allowed as would be if the work were done in regular school year. Graduates from institution admitted to best colleges.

Foreign countries

117 Our students do not sit for any examination but they are requested to send in full reports of the lectures they attend and two prizes are awarded for the best two reports. No academic credit is allowed but an assistant who has carried off a prize would of course be more favorably viewed by library committees when making an appointment.

120 Credential which attests the work of the single lectures.

121 Certificate of attendance only is given. The certificate is useful to teachers as credential.

123 Certificate of proficiency, partly from written examination, partly from results of observations tabulated, partly from apparatus made for teaching natural sciences. Mt Allison university, Lakeville N. B. and Truro normal school, Nova Scotia, accept certificate of summer school in lieu of examination in any subject in their matriculation examination taught at summer school.

Summary of table. Following outline shows distribution of schools with dates of organization.

LOCATION	1868-80	1881-85	1886-90	1891-95	1896-1901	No. of schools
New York.....	1	-----	3	9	5	20 ^a
Other northeastern states.....	5	2	4	8	5	26
Southern ".....	1	1	2	5	-----	10
North central ".....	4	4	9	16	6	42
Western ".....	1	-----	2	5	2	10
Pacific ".....	1	-----	-----	3	2	6
Foreign countries.....	-----	-----	2	4	2	10
Total	13	7	22	50	22	124

^a Only 112 schools gave date of organization so these totals do not agree with the other figures.

Northeastern states including New York have 46 schools. New York leading with 20 is followed by Massachusetts with 15. Of the 42 in north central states 12 are in Illinois, 8 in Ohio, 7 in Michigan and 6 in Wisconsin. In southern states Virginia has 4 and North Carolina 3. Colorado claims 4 in the western states and in the Pacific region 5 of the 6 are in California, the other being in Oregon. 13 schools were begun before 1880; 29 between 1880 and 1890, and 72 since 1890.

The summer session is one of the regular terms in 14 universities, as follows: Columbia, Cornell, New York, Cincinnati, Ohio Wesleyan, Indiana, Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, Montana (biologic station), Stanford (Hopkins seaside laboratory). In 2 the work was begun before 1890; in 12 during the last decade, 6 in the first half and 6 in the second half. It is also a part of the regular work of 2 training schools, 2 state normal schools and 1 polytechnic institute. In 6 universities, 2 colleges and 12 other educational institutions the summer work is connected with the institution but is not a regular part of it.

7 schools are associated with some religious denomination: 2 Roman catholic, and 1 each Methodist, Baptist, Jewish, Episcopal and Disciples of Christ.

17 schools in the United States give certificate of attendance or simple statement of work done; 37 give certificate of proficiency or credit in institution with which connected; 10 give diplomas; 9 issue no certificates or diplomas.

Financial support is wholly or partly from following sources: fees 55, state 20, endowment 3, and religious denomination 1.

Most have no special admission requirements. Several say "ability to do work"; in a few cases the applicants must be teachers. In most of the universities where the session is a regular term, others than matriculated students are admitted, though of course only the latter receive credit on the university books for work done.

In reply to the question as to whom the work is intended for, the majority of those answering say teachers. In 19 schools syllabuses are used. 47 have classwork or discussion. 34 provide for observation or practice of teaching. 37 have school libraries; 53 have other libraries available. In 33 cases buildings used are owned by the school; 10 others say that rent is charged. 60 print some matter regularly; 12 this year have issued something besides.

In comparing this year with last, 50 report increase or improvement; 5 say the work is about the same; 4 that it shows a decrease, and 4 state that while attendance is less interest is greater.

Schools discontinued

The following schools reported discontinuance. We quote from letters or blanks.

New York. *Clinton classical school, Peekskill.* School went out of existence some years since.

Oak Beach summer schools. Never definitely discontinued but for several years no instruction has been given there and the place has become a mere cottage settlement. Lack of means and of patronage jointly produced the result. *John D. Long* (Babylon N. Y.)

Clifton Springs and Saratoga. Rev. W. F. Crafts, sup't of the Reform Bureau, Washington D. C. writes:

The summer schools about which you inquire that were conducted by me, were held in Clifton Springs and Saratoga in August of the years 1895-99, with a single exception in Saratoga. The opening year in that village a course of lectures was arranged by the merchants of the village and proprietors of some of the hotels with a view of keeping the summer guests from running away to Chautauqua to get an intellectual element into their summer recreation. Four lecturers gave each four lectures, Bishop J. P. Newman, Prof. G. F. Wright of Oberlin, Prof. George A. Herron of Iowa, and myself. The lectures were well attended but did not pay the expenses of \$20 a lecture and so the merchants did not continue the second year although many felt they

would have paid for themselves after a little time. I continued my lectures however on my own responsibility under the auspices of the Reform bureau, opening the lectures freely to all and taking memberships in the bureau to pay the expenses. The amount contributed was about the same as the previous lecture course had paid. My thought was, both in Saratoga and Clifton Springs, to reach people from a great number of places with these departments of reform while they were at leisure. Many persons were thus brought into membership with the bureau that would not have been reached at any other season and many of them from towns so small that they would not have come within hearing of the subject at their own homes. However the financial returns were too small to employ more than one lecturer, on whom fell the whole burden of arranging the meetings and conducting them and this seemed to be too heavy a task to continue beyond four or five years, which accomplished the main purpose for which the meetings were undertaken. Audiences were often as large as 300 at these week day services and from 25 to 50 would attend morning conferences besides.

The experiment is not conclusive either way as to what might be done by an association undertaking the same work with an adequate fund and a sufficient corps of workers. You will see by marked inclosure some of the expressions from distinguished men as to the influence of these summer gatherings. I think the summer resorts need for moral and intellectual tonic something of the kind and that something may yet be developed in this line of summer schools at watering places, although the present tendency of our people to give nearly half the year to mere idleness—child's play—seems to increase the difficulties in this direction.

Ohio. *Oberlin summer school of Christian sociology.* Abandoned owing to lack of funds and other reasons.

Ohio state university, Columbus. Western Reserve university, Cleveland. Summer school lasted but two years. There was no demand for it and after the experiment was tried it was conclusively abandoned. University extension teaching had the same fate.

Maine. *Maine university, Orono.* Summer school was discontinued because the extra work which it involved seemed to be too much of a burden on a faculty already heavily burdened. A. W. Harris, pres.

Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania summer school, Huntingdon.* Our school has not been in session for two years, owing to the inability of its promoters to carry it on, not on account of lack of patronage. We think there is room for a summer school in

Pennsylvania if the needs of the teachers are understood.
Amanda Landes, sec.

Illinois. *Knox college, Galesburg.* Miss Scott, assistant treasurer, writes:

We tried two years to have a summer school at Knox college but lack of patronage made the venture a failure. This section of the middle west is apt to have long continued spells of dry, hot weather in the summer, and hence the climate is probably the greatest factor we have to contend with. Chicago, only 163 miles distant, has Lake Michigan to temper its climate and hence it has better summers.

Wisconsin. *Viroqua Chautauqua assembly.* This school, organized in 1895 in connection with a camp meeting which had been held many years, was discontinued by camp meeting authorities after two summers on ground of expense and lack of local interest.

Canada. *Queen's university, Kingston.* Mr Chown, the registrar, writes: The senate of Queen's university two years ago came to the conclusion that the summer classes did not repay for the expenditure of the professors' time and energy which they entailed and they therefore discontinued them.

Special schools

New York state library. The Library school summer course opened May 31, with the largest class since its first session in 1896. The 28 students represented libraries in New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee. The session ended July 11, 1900.

In addition to lectures by the director and other members of the faculty the following special instructors gave almost their entire time to lectures, to revision and to individual work with the students: Miss Mary Floyd Williams, vice-director's assistant, and Miss Mary Louisa Sutliff of the New York state library, and to their devoted and efficient work is largely due the unusual enthusiasm of the summer class of 1900.

The cataloguing course included 17 lectures on the dictionary and 2 on the classed catalogue. 11 lectures on classification were given, 6 on reference work, 6 on bibliography, 4 on shelf department work, 3 each on selection of books, accession department work and bookbinding (including mending) and 2 on loan department work. 20 lectures were given on other subjects, including 5 seminars on library economy conducted by

W. R. Eastman, state library inspector. The following subjects are among those treated in special lectures or in seminars: Qualifications of a librarian, Traveling libraries, Library buildings, Access to shelves, Children's work, Library printing and Note-taking. The summer students also attended lectures before the students of the two years course by Mr Frederick M. Crunden, public librarian St Louis, Mo. and attended the library session of the University convocation.

While a general course is followed by the class, so far as practicable facilities are provided for those wishing to devote time to special lines of work. This year 1 student took special work in bibliography, 2 in reference and 8 in advanced cataloguing.

At the close of the course 21 students received the regents certificate awarded to each student who completes the work of the course satisfactorily and also passes the examination. 16 of the 21 certificates were issued "with honor."

Harvard university. The generous plan of a summer school for Cuban teachers, mentioned in our last summer school report, was successfully carried out. It was estimated that \$70,000 would be needed, and \$71,145.33 was subscribed in response to the appeal of the university authorities. The number of teachers which could be accommodated was 1450; only 1273 however came. Six and a half weeks were spent in Cambridge and the total cost including instruction, entertainment, board and lodging, transportation on excursions, medical care and hire of clerks, guides and other necessary helpers was \$68,105.

Two lessons a day were given in English. There were besides 18 lectures in Spanish on physiography, illustrated by excursions; a course on U. S. history and one on the history of the Spanish colonies in North and South America, both in Spanish; lectures on free libraries, on the organization of American schools and on imitation and allied faculties in children; illustrated lectures on the kindergarten for women teachers and a workshop course on American sloyd for a selected number of Cuban men.

We quote from the report:

The chief result of the expedition was the opening of the minds of these 1300 intelligent people to a flood of new observations and new ideas. There was a great diversity among them as regards education and capacity. As Gen. Wood said in

a letter written from Havana Feb. 24 to Maj. Henry L. Higginson, "You will find all classes among them, from the highly educated to those of very limited education; but they are all enthusiastically interested in educational matters, and to these people and to the children they are teaching we must look for the Cuba we hope to build up. These men and women will come back to Cuba with very many new ideas and very much better fitted to teach." A fair proportion of them learned much English, and got a new conception of science teaching and history teaching; but many of them were too old to learn a new language, or, indeed, to acquire much intellectual training of any sort; yet all saw with their eyes the American ways of living, and the outside at least of many American institutions, such as schools, hospitals, asylums, libraries, churches and theaters. They made two voyages on the ocean, they had a hasty view of New York, Philadelphia and Washington, they caught a glimpse of the country on their rides through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and they became well acquainted with Cambridge and the neighborhood of Boston from Marblehead on the one side to Point Allerton and Nantasket on the other. They came in contact with a considerable number of American educated young people, and found them serviceable, cordial, and friendly. . . .

The visitors expressed very warmly both in public and in private their sense of obligation for the hospitality they enjoyed at the university and for the educational and social privileges which had been provided for them.

Hampton summer normal institute. *Hampton Va.* This institute is doing so good and so unique a work that we reprint here a part of the summer school circular for 1901.

The Hampton summer normal for teachers will begin July 5, 1901, and continue four weeks. This institute is successfully meeting the needs of teachers engaged in educational work among the colored people in the South. It furnishes facilities for improvement which the true and wide-awake teacher can not afford to forfeit. The work of the institute is preeminently practical and practicable. The subjects are presented to the classes just as they are to classes of children in the best public schools in this country. The subject-matter and method are discussed by the instructor and the classes during each recitation. The instructors are secured from those public schools which are acknowledged to be among the very best.

Advanced courses in the several subjects will be one of the new features of this year's institute. The faithful and enthusi-

astic work of those who attend regularly makes these advanced courses necessary.

It is very gratifying and a most promising sign for the future of our schools in the South to witness the steady increase each year in the number of our best qualified teachers attending this institute. The great masses of our boys and girls will never know any other teachers than those they meet in the common school. This institute aims to afford these teachers the opportunity to become thoroughly efficient.

Courses will be given in the following subjects: psychology and its application to education, based on experimental work, English, geography, mathematics, physics, nature work, history, school economics, drawing, vertical writing, primary methods, child study, agriculture, sewing, cooking, manual training, upholstering, and simple business forms and methods. The shops of the trade school will also be open for any who wish to do work at a trade.

The Hampton negro conference will hold its annual session here July 17-19. This affords an opportunity for teachers to listen to the discussions of questions of vital interest by many of the most cultured and scholarly men and women of the race.

Board and lodging for the four weeks on the grounds and at some places in the town, will cost \$10. There is no other charge. Ladies desiring to stop on the grounds should apply early, since the accommodations are limited. Teachers are expected to bring their own napkins, and those taking cooking their own aprons.

HAMPTON IN SUMMER

[From the Boston Evening Transcript, Sep. 8, 1900]

The work of the Hampton N. and A. institute has become increasingly important. During the regular school term a thousand workers including pupils and teachers strive to grasp and inculcate the Hampton idea; to learn by doing. With the close of the regular session and the departure of the majority of the students, final preparations for the summer normal school begin. The purpose of this summer normal is to give an opportunity to the colored teachers of the South to receive during a course of four weeks the best instruction and the ripest thought in the country upon educational subjects. At the summer normal this year over 200 teachers were in attendance, representing 12 states

and the District of Columbia. Notwithstanding the protracted heated spell, classroom work has been conducted with untiring zeal and unflagging interest.

The summer day's work begins at 6 o'clock in the morning with a large and enthusiastic class in cooking. This white aproned class of young women have prepared most appetizing dishes, have studied the secrets of kitchen economy, and have acquired the knowledge to gain the soul of man. At 8 o'clock a class in drawing begins work, and an hour later the entire school assembles to listen to a lecture on school economics. Following this lecture 7 different classes go to as many classrooms for recitations in the following subjects: nature work, arithmetic, geography, English, primary methods, psychology and sewing. The classroom recitations last an hour. Those who do not take the subjects mentioned have the option of taking any of the following: civics, child study, vertical writing, physics, general history, manual training, cooking (home and technical), business forms and methods and upholstering. These 20 different subjects are open to all teachers attending the summer school and though the thermometer has frequently been beyond the 90 mark the last class is not dismissed until 5.15 in the afternoon.

As it is impossible to take the entire 20 subjects, the desire to take as many as practicable is evidenced by the fact that many of the teachers begin the day's work with the first recitation and finish with the last one, having stopped an hour for dinner. In this way 9 hours are spent in the classrooms and workshops by these earnest colored teachers, whose aim is to carry back in their schoolrooms the newest and most practical methods of teaching.

As an aid to the lectures and the recitations, there is an excellent book and school supply exhibit, where the latest and best books on education from the leading publishers in the country are shown. This feature has been highly appreciated by those who live and teach in the rural districts of the southern states. The opportunity does not come often to them to examine, to learn the price and to have explained intelligently to them the use of the latest and best school books.

On each Saturday morning there has been a teachers' experience meeting, at which the problems that confront teachers were fully and frankly discussed. These meetings have been unusually interesting. No point in school management or discipline

has been overlooked, and those conditions that peculiarly affect colored schools and teachers have been the ones upon which emphasis was placed and suggestions given. Humor and pathos have blended in these discussions, and those present who already knew something of the devotion and the surrounding difficulties of the negro teacher have had their knowledge widened.

This knowledge of race needs and difficulties was broadened and extended through the able and practical discussion of the Hampton negro conference, the fourth annual meeting of which was in session here four days. At these conferences reports of standing committees are made that have become authoritative relative to the condition of the negro in this country. Everything that touches his home life, his religion, his education is critically analyzed, and that which should be eliminated in order to strengthen his character is discussed broadly and honestly by the strong men and women of the race, who come from different parts of the country to attend these annual meetings. This last conference, the most successful ever held, insisted on basal principles, on cooperative work, and on that spirit for which Hampton so prominently stands before the country: to look at problems not as barriers to progress but as tests of race worth in the overcoming of which the race will receive its truest and best development.

The address of welcome by Dr H. B. Frissell sounded the keynote of the conference. It discouraged race pessimism, it pleaded for broader sympathies, more earnest efforts, a faith in the other man and a belief that in the main the great heart of the American people beats for justice and fair play for all races of mankind. A broad view of the race question is thus given to every teacher who attends the normal institute—nothing hazy, indefinite, but that which each one can put into practice in his or her particular locality. Like the meshes of a net, this broad view of the question takes hold of the visiting teacher—Hampton's spell is so subtle, so effective.

As night steals on, the teacher, weary from study, sits on the beautiful campus, facing historic Hampton Roads, wishing for a cooling breeze. The stars peep out, lights across the bay begin to flicker and wave, and a yellow moon creeps above the tree tops.

The witchery of a Hampton night begins. The students in the

chapel are singing their wild, soul-stirring plantation melodies. As their plaintive tones rise and fall the God of Hosts seems near at hand and Altruria only a few miles beyond. Memories of childhood rush upon the teacher as she hears again in their melancholy beauty the old slave songs that her mother has often crooned to her. Song after song carries her back to slavery days and a tear is brushed aside as the final melody reaches her:

"Befo' I'd be a slave
I'd be buried in my grave,
An' go home to my Lord an' be free."

Possibly moved by the mood the teacher strolls along the water front in the direction of the students' cemetery, a short distance. There among the Indian and negro dead sleeps the founder of Hampton institute.

At the head of his grave rests a huge block of stone, of volcanic origin, brought from Hawaii, and at the foot a large boulder from New England. Upon the stone from Hawaii is inlaid a bronze tablet upon which, by means of the faint light streaming through the trees, can be seen the simple inscription: "Samuel Chapman Armstrong, born in Hawaii, Jan. 30th, 1839; died in Hampton May 11, 1893." What a history in those years; how much work for humanity!

Returning from the cemetery the large, massive buildings in which are taught the numerous industrial arts stand silently and eloquently expressive of other days and greater hopes, as far across the lawn comes the dying echoes of another melody, "Dere's a better day a-coming." A few moments later the teacher's reverie is broken by the pathetic wavering notes of the school bugler sounding taps—the day's work is done and lights must go out.

Thus in many ways the teachers attending Hampton's summer normal hear and see something of the race's past and present history, all of which helps to solve in its many phases the problem of education in the southern colored schools. The normal instructors stand for the highest and best educational ideals, and Hampton institute itself stands for what Dr Albert Shaw so aptly terms "integral education."

To educate properly the masses of the South, to turn out the most contented citizen requires teachers who know not only the needs of their pupils, but who thoroughly comprehend the relation their schools sustain to the conditions and environments of

their localities. To know how and what to teach, though very essential, dwarfs before the necessity of such teaching upon the future character of the recipient.

The kernel of the kind of education and teaching needed in the colored schools has been correctly stated by the conductor of Hampton's summer normal school, Prof. H. M. Browne, in these words: "Education and Christian services which are not adapted to our present condition and environment are of no more value to us than is a pair of skates to a boy who lives in Madeira. The development of a race is not a mushroom growth but rather that of the century plant." Upon this idea the summer school is conducted. The instructors bring to the work a zeal that is infectious, the teacher-students an earnestness that lingers long in the memory.

Many social features have added to the pleasure of all. Sailing parties, trips to adjacent historical places, surf bathing, band concerts, inspections of the buildings with their excellent and up-to-date equipment have been given and made. In the quaint library building the visiting teachers inspected the rare bits of Indian handiwork, tools, and the handsome furniture made by negro and Indian students, the photographic groups of Hampton for the Paris exposition, pictures of the great friends of the two races; an autograph letter of Frederick Douglass to Gerrit Smith, dated 1850, in which are these words: "I believe in God and in the final triumph of truth and right in the world," a painting, "A banjo lesson," by the eminent colored artist, Henry O. Tanner, books by the Dunbars, Paul and Alice; also those by Chesnutt, and other interesting features that colored teachers can hold up to their pupils as models for inspiration in their classroom.

No institution in the country except Hampton offers so many advantages, either natural or acquired, for a summer normal school for colored teachers. Its geographical situation, its many buildings with improved facilities for special work, its spacious and beautiful grounds, the associations that surround the memory of its founder, Gen. Armstrong, the breadth and kindly spirit of its present principal, Dr H. B. Frissell, and the purpose of the normal conductor, Prof. Browne, to bring here only the best teachers in the country as instructors, are reasons that point to the increasing success and importance of a summer normal as a necessary adjunct to the regular work done here.

Cambridge university, England. The summer meeting at Cambridge in August 1900 was well attended, 752 persons taking tickets for the whole meeting, or a part of it. 253 of these were teachers, 206 were university extension students from the various Cambridge, Oxford and London centers and 101 were students from 15 other countries. The general subject of the session was Life and thought in the 19th century. For the first time a 96 page syllabus of lectures and time table was issued. Besides the lectures, sectional meetings for discussion of special questions were held. There was also a practical course in the chemical laboratory.

Oxford university. The 10th university extension summer meeting will be held, part 1 Aug. 2-14, part 2 Aug. 15-27. Many people would enjoy and profit by these meetings if they realized how delightful a vacation they make possible at trifling cost in the fascinating surroundings of Oxford. We reprint below one of the brief official statements. Our letters from the authorities express a special wish to welcome as many students as possible from the United States in 1901, because the principal subject of study is to be the "Life and times of King Alfred" whose millenary the whole English speaking world will commemorate this year. This subject will appeal almost as much to American as to English students.

These meetings afford opportunities to learn much of Oxford and to enjoy many privileges not open to tourists, and the expense is made very moderate. They are enjoyed not only by teachers and students, but also by cultivated men and women of older years who find a charm in these interesting sessions held in surroundings of so many literary and historic associations.

University extension summer meeting Oxford 1901

What is a summer meeting? A gathering for people who wish to combine study and recreation by a short residence in a university city, during a portion of the holidays. The mornings and evenings are given up to lectures and study, the afternoons to recreation (river, excursions, visits to the colleges and places of interest in Oxford, garden parties, etc.). Reading rooms are provided for students, and the extension library is open to all. Debates at the union, and conferences on subjects of public and educational interest, are arranged. On Sundays there are services at the university church, and special preachers address the students.

Meeting open to all. It is primarily intended for university extension students, and preference is always given to them when tickets run short; but it is open to all (men and women) who desire to utilize the advantages offered.

Accommodation. A limited number of students can be boarded in colleges and halls, and others find accommodation in lodgings and boarding houses, a full list of which is given in the program. A few private families receive paying guests.

Cost. Ticket for the whole meeting, 30s; for either part, £1. With care, attendance at either part need not cost more than £3 10s, or may cost less to parties.

Incidental advantages. 1) It is a seedtime of enthusiasm for extension work. It is of vital importance that the university authorities should be kept in close touch with the local centers. Students go back from Oxford determined to make the connection real, and to spread the work all over the country. Centers are urged to form parties among the students to attend the meetings.

2) Intercourse between lecturers and students. A large number of lecturers on the staff of the delegacy attend the meeting, and there is every opportunity for students to make their acquaintance and obtain their personal help.

3) Libraries and laboratories. By the kindness of the authorities permission has frequently been given in special cases for the use of these by the students.

4) Intercourse with foreigners, mostly teachers. The exchange of educational experiences has proved most valuable.

This year's program. Dates: Aug. 2-27, 1901; part 1, Aug. 2-14; part 2, Aug. 14-27.

There will be lectures and classes in the following subjects:

1 *Making of England.* Courses of historical lectures from the Roman occupation to magna charta, 1215, with special reference to the life and times of King Alfred, and special courses upon a) early English church history, b) chief original authorities for study of period. (The lectures on King Alfred are intended as a contribution to the millenary commemoration.)

2 *The empire and the papacy.* Courses of historical lectures on the early middle ages of European history, with special lectures on the great statesmen and great churchmen of the period.

3 *History of epic literature in Europe.* With special lectures on Homer, Virgil and Sagas, and the great medieval legends. (This course will include the modern treatment of the medieval legends, e. g. Tennyson's *Idyls*.)

4 *Great Oxford collections.* e. g. the Ashmolean museum and the Pitt-Rivers collection.

5 *Modern scientific advance.* With special reference to geography, anthropology and astronomy.

6 *Saxon and Norman architecture.*

7 *Social economics*. With special reference to the life and teaching of John Ruskin.

8 *Science and practice of teaching*.

9 *English language*. Intended specially for foreigners.

10 *Greek, Latin, French and German languages*. To be arranged if the demand for teaching in these subjects is sufficient.

The full program will be ready about Easter, 1901. Price, with lodging list and time table, 7d post free. All information may be obtained from J. A. R. Marriott M.A. University Extension Office, Oxford.

Trend of summer schools

The summer school division has sent out blanks each year to schools in the United States and abroad, beginning in 1893. We have received returns each year as follows:

Year	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Schools	105	180	159	251	181	106	118	105

Number. Superficial examination of these figures would indicate a falling off in summer schools. More careful study shows that the apparent diminution is what we ought to expect and hope for as the institution takes its place as a permanent factor in our educational system. By checking off the 251 schools in our report for 1896 with the 105 tabulated in the preceding pages it will be seen that disappearances from the list are largely those of camp meetings, Sunday school assemblies, and of temporary experiments made sometimes by well meaning enthusiasts, sometimes from mere commercial motives. Some of these did more harm than good and their discontinuance is itself a gain. Others served a temporary purpose in rousing public interest to a point where the strong, endowed institutions were willing to take up the work. They were a "culture" as the bacteriologists say for a new idea, performing the same functions as the briars, poplars and pincherries do in the forest after a fire in making it possible for the substantial and valuable maple, birch and beech to get a sure foothold in the soil. If 10 of these ephemeral schools drop out and their place is taken by one strong permanent institution it certainly is a marked gain. We must add to this that from oversight or neglect of reporting officers a number of reputable schools are omitted from the list of 105 in this report.

Improved quality. But numbers are by no means the most important element. The quantity and quality of work done, the

ability and enthusiasm of the faculty, the maturity and earnestness of students in attendance are more important tests. Those best able to judge, in a candid comparison of this year with the last, in five cases out of six report improvement. In 63 reports only four find the year less satisfactory. Four more with attendance somewhat diminished say that interest and good results are greater. Five find no difference, while 50 recognize distinct gain. The quality of the work is evidenced by the growing number of reputable institutions which give credit for it in their courses. When a camp meeting without libraries, laboratories, faculty, experience or reputation opens a summer school, often in charge of people with no special qualifications for the work, it is very unlikely that any substantial school or college will care to give credit for the work done, but when as is happening every year, the best equipped and endowed universities in the entire country offer courses in charge of their most eminent professors, maintaining their usual standards for admission and for completion of the course, it is inevitable that their certificates will be widely honored. The tendency is steadily away from the degree, diploma or even certificate with nothing behind it to command confidence. The public has only contempt for imitation educational credentials, and each year shows improvement. The growing recognition of summer school credentials is due wholly to the growing excellence of the work done.

Support. It is encouraging to find that columns will no longer be needed for financial support or affiliation of religious denominations. Of 124 schools all but seven are nonsectarian and only one has financial support from a religious denomination. Three have endowments, while no less than 20 have attained to the permanent dignity of state support. That the strong summer school movement is recent is shown by the fact that only 42 of these were organized before 1890, while 72 are in the last decade. The leading states are New York 20, Massachusetts 15, Illinois 12. The most significant fact in connection with vacation work is the list of 14 leading universities on p. 389 in which a summer session has been made one of the regular terms. In many cases a summer school is started in the same town with a college or university under a name that tends to associate it with the institution, when in fact it has no official connection whatever. Not infrequently some enthusiastic member of the faculty believes

he can accomplish good and induces his colleagues to authorize him to carry on the summer school as a personal venture. Insufficient income, resignation, death or the more conservative estimate of one's individual possibilities, which comes after attempting large enterprises with small resources, leads to discontinuance of the school after a short trial. Usually it was wise to discontinue and very probably it would have been wiser not to try the experiment. Some institutions with no special fitness for this work are led to make the experiment because they see its success in other quarters and are anxious to offer in their catalogue everything that seems to indicate breadth and prosperity. It is not enough that charlatans and well meaning incompetents are crowded out of this work by reputable, endowed institutions. It is by no means necessary that all the latter should open summer courses. To justify the step there should be a demand and a field not satisfactorily covered. There should be besides the facilities of buildings, libraries, laboratories and collections, an able faculty who can without neglect of other duties or overstrain give instruction of a high grade.

Location. Even with plant, faculty and students a new summer school should not be opened without greater regard to climatic conditions than has been customary. Travel is now so quick and so cheap that more regard will be given to location of educational institutions, many of which owe the selection of their site not to its healthfulness or comfort, but to the accident of some benefactor's birth or business interests. In active life one must often live in undesirable surroundings to do his work, but it is an educational crime to send students for their period of training to an enervating or unhealthful climate, when the same time and money would give them the best possible physical environment at some other place. This consideration applies particularly to vacation schools, nearly all of which are held in the most trying weeks of the entire year when climatic conditions are most important both for maintenance of health and for efficiency in mental work. For this reason strong institutions located in the north must be responsible for hot weather instruction, while those in trying climates are certainly justified in declining to consider the question.

Faculties. In some cases strong institutions announce courses which are in reality given by their youngest, most inexperienced

teachers and assistants, with little supervision and less work from the men who give the reputation. But in other cases the long summer vacation is improved to get the best man from the whole country or abroad who could not be had at any other time of the year.

The University of California has engaged six scholars of wide reputation, all professors in eastern universities, for the faculty of its next summer session, in July and August, 1901: James E. Russell, dean of Teachers college of Columbia university; John Dewey, professor of philosophy in the University of Chicago; H. Morse Stephens, professor of modern history, Cornell University; James W. Bright, professor of English philology, Johns Hopkins university; Liberty Hyde Bailey, professor of agriculture, Cornell university, and Albert S. Cook, professor of English language, Yale university.

Specialization. A natural and marked development of the vacation school is to devote the limited time, usually six weeks, to some special topic. Nature study has been made prominent at Cornell, Michigan and other places, with tuition offered free to school teachers of the state. The authorities of Chautauqua are to open next year under responsible professional direction a summer library class devoted solely to librarians and assistants who have had not less than one year's actual experience and who are unable to attend a full library school course, but are anxious to increase their efficiency by such help as can be given in six weeks. The free agricultural courses are given when the farmer has his vacation in midwinter. But besides this, a beginning has been made in our own state of a quite different kind of summer school under direction of George T. Powell, well known for his direction of farmers institutes. The committee for promotion of agriculture, including some of the best known citizens of the metropolis, have secured Mr Powell as director of a school to be carried on near New York for instruction in agriculture and horticulture, specially adapted to men of means who wish to help on the present tendency toward country life and the upbuilding of higher social conditions in rural sections.

Modern languages. A favorite field for the summer school has been modern languages. Besides the well advertised schools in this country, opportunities are offered in numerous places

abroad. Courses best known to English teachers are at Lisieux, Tours and last year also at Elbeuf near Rouen. Several county councils grant scholarships covering most expenses. Courses are usually about 3 weeks with a small examination and large certificate. The alliance française does much work at Caen, Paris, Nancy.

Many other towns on the continent hold holiday courses. Roughly speaking, the Normandy courses draw the elementary teachers while those in Germany at Jena and Marburg and those in French speaking Switzerland at Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchâtel draw teachers of a higher class who aim at more advanced and serious work. The Neuchâtel course is in hands of Academy of Neuchâtel. In August 1900 it had about 80 students, mostly German, Italian, Austrian and Russian.

Greifswald is largest of all holiday courses of lectures in Germany. Originally intended only for German teachers of both sexes, it soon became international. Englishmen, Americans, Russians, Frenchmen, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes took advantage of the lectures to improve and increase their knowledge of German. Classes exclusively for foreigners have been formed for practice of German pronunciation and conversation. All lectures are given by university teachers, are attended chiefly by teachers and students, but are also open to the educated classes generally.

Popularity. That teachers appreciate summer school privileges is shown by the following statistics of the ninth session at the University of Minnesota where 1032 were enrolled:

Average age of those in attendance, 26 plus. Average age began teaching, 19. Graduates of high schools, 535; normal schools, 213; colleges, 102. Attended this summer school once before, 146; twice before, 110; three times before, 97; four times before, 40; five times before, 18; six times before, 10; seven times before, 9; eight times before, 3.

Such a record is in marked contrast to the so called summer schools at summer resorts which are often planned by the promoters and considered by the attendants as an agreeable picnic with an intellectual flavor. It is certainly a decided improvement, which we all wish to encourage, on the fashionable frivolity of many watering places, to introduce the moral and intellectual tonic of lectures and classes. But if the name "summer

school" is used for both kinds, the distinction must be sharply drawn between the play study under "popular" teachers at summer resorts, and the thorough work of trained students under the most eminent teachers of the country at our best institutions. I do not forget that work so popular as to command little respect from thorough students has been done in classrooms, or that in some summer resorts eminent teachers have given instruction worthy of a place in the best university; but the natural tendency in a place built and carried on for recreation is very different from that of an endowed university.

The growth of interest in summer schools of the highest grade is shown by statistics for Chicago University, the first to make the summer quarter an integral part of its work. Last year 128 instructors gave 286 courses and the 1790 students gave a total of 5443 courses taken or an average of about three each. The threefold growth in six years strikingly but fairly illustrates the possibility of the wisest use of our great plants in the summer quarter when they have heretofore lain idle.

That public interest and respect for summer instruction are steadily growing is illustrated by the following three reprints taken at random from newspaper comments.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER WORK OVER
NEW YORK TRIBUNE 19 AUGUST 1900

For the last six summers New York university has offered summer courses to teachers and others. The beautiful campus and buildings are particularly well adapted for summer work, and each year increasing numbers of students are attracted. The course is a full six weeks, from July 9 to August 17. The enrolment this year was 113. It is remarkable that of late years the proportion of men among the students has been very large. This summer, for example, the men numbered 61, or 54% of the whole; the women 52, or 46%. It is not uncommon in summer schools to find the women outnumbering the men in the proportion of 3 to 1.

- Of these students 28 devoted their attention to single subjects; 57 took two subjects, 23 took three and 5 took four. The faculty strongly advises students to confine themselves to one or two subjects, and that the majority do so is considered an evidence that the work done is thorough. Of the 113 students 73 came from New York and its vicinity; the rest from other parts of the country. Brooklyn sent 17.

Courses were given in Latin and Greek, Semitic languages, English, Germanic languages, logic, psychology, history of edu-

cation, sociology in relation to education, history, economics, mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. Work done in the summer session is accepted as counting toward a university degree, where it is equivalent to the work required in the corresponding courses in the University college, School of applied science and the School of pedagogy.

The standard of work has been high. There seem to be no exceptions to the rule that the students come for the purpose of severe and earnest study, and although it is a serious sacrifice for a hard working teacher to give up nearly the whole of his or her summer vacation, yet the number who return year after year shows that the teachers find the sacrifice profitable and worth the making. And, of course, there are many attractions besides the instruction offered. The high and breezy campus, the cool dormitories, the shady lawns form an ideal summer residence. A pleasant social life, founded on the good fellowship of hard work done in common, springs up, and the students go away with the feeling that they have had not only a profitable but a pleasant six weeks of study.

New York university has come to regard the summer session as a part of the regular work, and looks forward hopefully to a wide growth of this high form of university extension.

SCHOOLS IN SUMMER TIME
NEW YORK TRIBUNE 24 JUNE 1900

The month of June, two thirds spring and one third summer, has hitherto been the month of the closing of schools. The "little red schoolhouse" has in these rare days sent back its throng of urchins to their native farms, and the great university has at the same time dismissed its degree crowned graduates to their careers in business and the learned professions. To this day the season is largely marked with these same characteristics. But not to such alone is it devoted. There is also in this month or early in the next an opening as well as a closing of schools of various grades which is becoming more general, more important and more significant year by year.

We may not claim for the United States a monopoly of summer schools, nor even the origin of them. But we may unhesitatingly claim for it a wide and intensely practical adoption of the idea in all parts of the country and in all grades of study. Early among the promoters of the movement were various summer assemblies of the camp meeting order, where a sort of "university extension" work was undertaken, too often empirical and superficial. It was not long before the colleges and universities themselves saw opportunities for extending their usefulness on similar lines, and summer schools were established as regular departments of Harvard, New York university,

the University of Chicago and other institutions of like rank. This year Columbia university follows the example, and so this city, which has long been a great seat of learning and also a favorite place of social resort in summer, will have the unique distinction of possessing two important summer schools under university direction. In such schools solid work is done, fully comparable in thoroughness with that of the regular collegiate year. The students comprise both undergraduates and graduates of colleges and a considerable proportion of teachers and other professional men and women who during the major part of the year are busily engaged elsewhere, and who find it both profitable and pleasant to spend the summer vacation in intellectual exercises.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

FROM CHRISTIAN UNION 15 JUNE 1896

The summer school, of which there are now so many in successful operation in different parts of the country, has evidently passed beyond the experimental stage and has become a part of our regular educational system. Begun largely in response to demands for popular instruction, the scope has broadened, until the work done at certain schools is in a high degree specialized. The first of these higher or technical schools, in point of time, as the Chicago *Dial* points out in a recent article, was that established at Penikese island under the direction of Prof. Agassiz—in some respects an ideal institution, since it depended on the genius of a man who had, under the conditions afforded, the very best opportunity of pouring out his knowledge and imparting his enthusiasm to a small group of students in direct contact with the material of observation. The two sessions of that school were full of interest and impulse, and were followed in time by the Chesapeake school, established by the Johns Hopkins university, the schools at Annisquam and Woods Hole, and the school on Long Island under the direction of the Brooklyn institute. In an entirely different department, and in entire harmony with the traditions of a place of great historic and literary interest, the Concord School of philosophy held its first session in 1879, and met annually for 10 years thereafter. The Plymouth School of applied ethics, which began its work four years ago as the result largely of the faith and energy of Dr Felix Adler, has drawn together the most serious minded and earnest students for the study of some of the most perplexing and pressing questions of the day. The Summer school of psychology, held under the direction of Clark university, and the schools at Cambridge under the supervision of Harvard university, are conducted on a very high plane as regards thoroughness of method and elevation of standards. 20 years ago a summer school of law was instituted under the direction of the Uni-

versity of Virginia, and work in this department is now carried on at a number of our leading institutions.

It was one of the novel features of that very progressive and promising institution, the University of Chicago, that its sessions should be continuous, and that work in all the departments should be carried on during the summer as fully as during the winter, thus affording the best opportunities to a large group of students who are unable to avail themselves of such opportunities at other times, or who desire to press their academic work to an early close. The summer semester of this university has also brought together a large number of teachers in high schools and colleges, eager to freshen their knowledge and revive their interest under the formal instruction of an institution of the first rank. It is needless in this place to speak of the Chautauqua system, with its almost national scope and its distribution of educational opportunities in so many places. It is sufficient for the purpose of this article to point out the fact that the summer school has passed beyond its experimental stage, and that it is now providing technical and special training no less than enlarged opportunities for popular culture. Those who doubted the value of these schools and who questioned the utility of the Chautauqua movement have come to recognize that the movement which Chautauqua popularized to such a degree that more than 60 assemblies are now meeting in different parts of the country—and it is estimated, according to the *Dial* that more than one person in every hundred of our entire population visits yearly one or the other of these schools—was in no sense ephemeral, but grew out of the educational needs of the country, and has organized a great group of educational instrumentalities in almost all departments throughout the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS AND READING UNIONS

The following blank, with letter on p. 351, was sent to 78 correspondence schools and reading unions, 68 in the United States, 10 in foreign countries. 30 of these blanks, 27 from the United States and 3 from abroad, were returned filled out; 2 answers stated that work had been discontinued; 46 blanks were not heard from.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDENCE TEACHING, READING CIRCLES AND ALLIED WORK

In year ending 30 June 1900

[Same instructions as in university extension blank, *see* p. 285]

1 Name of organization

2 Location

- 3 Year organized (or work begun) incorporated
 4 Secretary or executive officer address
 5 What relation has the work to any college, university or other institution?
 6 For what special classes of persons or in what subjects is instruction offered?
 7 Do instructors give whole or partial time to this work?
 8 Are fees required in advance?
 9 May they be paid in instalments?
 10 Who pays postage?
 11 What textbooks, lesson sheets, periodicals or other aids do you use?
 12 Who pays for these?
 13 What printed matter do you regularly issue?
 14 What else have you printed this year?
 15 Are examinations taken by correspondence or through an examiner appointed by you?
 16 What credentials (certificates, diplomas or degrees) do you give and what are the requirements for each?
 17 What, if any, academic credit is allowed your credentials by any schools or colleges?
 18 No. of instructors?
 19 No. of students: men ; women
 20 Occupation of students: teachers ; students ; clerks ; manual workers ; others
 21 Geographic distribution; no. of students in
- | | | | |
|---------|-------|------------|-----------------|
| Ala. | Ind. | Nev. | S. D. |
| Alas. | Ia. | N. H. | Tenn. |
| Ariz. | Kan. | N. J. | Tex. |
| Ark. | Ky. | N. M. | U. |
| Cal. | La. | N. Y. | Vt. |
| Col. | Me. | N. C. | Va. |
| Ct. | Md. | N. D. | Wash. |
| Del. | Mass. | O. | W. Va. |
| D. C. | Mich. | Okl. | Wis. |
| Fla. | Minn. | Or. | Wy. |
| Ga. | Miss. | Pa. | Can. |
| H. I. | Mo. | Porto Rico | (Kindly fill in |
| Id. | Mont. | R. I. | any other |
| Ill. | Neb. | S. C. | countries) |
| Ind. T. | | | |

22 NAME OF COURSE	Fee	No. of students registered	No. taking examination	No. passing examination	No. of certificates given

- 23 Please compare the year's work as a whole with that of last year as to attendance, interest, finances, etc.
- 24 What in your opinion are the principal obstacles to the more rapid spread of instruction by means of correspondence teaching?
- 25 What desirable features or trends have you observed in recent experiences?
- 26 What undesirable?

Please see that we are on your regular mailing list to receive 2 copies of each circular, blank or other matter in print for our permanent files, which we arrange both by subject and by source.

Replies to blank. Several schools replied that they did not care to answer the blank and probably a number of others not replying are still in existence. The following table does not therefore give a complete list.

One answer says: "In my opinion, my business interests would not be served by making public all the details that your circular calls for."

A "business school" answers: I received your letter and circular of recent date as well as those of some earlier date. The reason I did not answer your previous communication, and am not going to answer your last inquiry is, I have not as yet obtained the desired result with my instructions.

A correspondence school of shorthand frankly answered that the advertiser was a clerk and stenographer who had formerly taught shorthand and typewriting; that he wished some correspondence pupils and so had advertised, but no pupils had yet applied. He is still "ready to give the best mail instruction, charging a fair price and giving honest returns." There are doubtless many other "schools" with similar equipment and facilities.

Another business school replies:

The enclosed papers are respectfully returned with the statement that the final returns of our efforts at teaching through the mails have not met with the educational success that we desire and expect, and therefore we have discontinued that department as a feature of our school.

From the American school of correspondence we quote:

We wish to cooperate with you in every way and to give you every assistance in investigating this very interesting agency for educational extension. We are making all possible use of

the facilities placed at our disposal by reason of our location in an educational center. We have in addition to our regular instructors eight instructors who are also teaching at the Massachusetts institute of technology and Tufts college. We are endeavoring to appeal to the people entirely by the merit and high standard of our courses rather than through the personal solicitation of agents. We are impressed by the great change in the character of the students enrolled, those enrolled since the first of September being of a much higher class of intelligence than those we have formerly had, and this standard seems to be constantly advancing.

The courses that we offer are based on the instruction as given in similar courses at the Massachusetts institute of technology and the Lawrence scientific school and it is our aim to make the work as thorough as possible consistent with the capability of the people to whom we go. We are constantly endeavoring to raise the standard of our courses and now have among our instruction staff five men who are regular teachers at the Massachusetts institute of technology and who devote part of their time to certain subjects in our school. We have among our students graduates from the Massachusetts institute of technology, the Worcester polytechnic institute, University of Wisconsin, University of Virginia and other educational institutions of this character. These are men who are taking courses such as chemistry, and who find themselves in positions requiring a knowledge of shop practice, steam engines, boilers, dynamos, etc. We are making an honest endeavor to bring before the people of the country who are unable to attend a resident school an opportunity to get thorough instruction in the courses that we teach without leaving their home or interfering with their occupation, and at a price within reach of all.

An enthusiastic friend of the work and an experienced correspondence teacher writes:

I know that thousands stand ready to profit by the offer of free home education. One of the chief difficulties in the way of success is that of making correspondence teaching attractive. This could be overcome if sufficient money were available, and the pupil were introduced to various phases of the work (specially of art teaching) from the beginning.

Tables. Brief summaries of most of the schools mentioned here and of others may be found in Extension bulletins 28 and 34. For order of states and explanation of abbreviations see p. 287.

Answers to questions 16, 17, 23-26 could not be tabulated and are copied at end of table.

CORRESPONDENCE

	NAME	Place	Year organized	Year incorporated	INSTRUCTORS		STUDENTS	
					No. of	Give whole time	Men	Women
New York								
1	American correspondence normal	Danville.....	1889		6	y		
2	Art by correspondence class.....	Potdam.....	1900		1	n		
3	Correspondence school of illustrating.....	New York.....	1892		5	n	2 600 ¹	
4	Cosmopolitan university.....	Irvington.....	1897		var.	y	1 500	1 500
5	Institute of social economics.....	New York.....	1890	1899	1		1	1
6	United correspondence schools co.....	New York.....	1897	1898		y		
Other northeastern states								
7	Free Baptist pastors correspondence sch ..	Lewiston Me.....	1891		7	n	3	1
8	Maine ministers institute	Lewiston ".....	1895		13	n	80	11
9	American school of correspondence.....	Boston Mass.....	1897	1897	24	y	6 980	10
10	Boston correspondence school.....	Boston ".....	1882	1889	30	n	125 ²	
11	Home correspondence school.....	Philadelphia Pa.....	1881	1899	11	y	1 128	1 956
12	Neff college of oratory.....	Philadelphia ".....	1898		11	n	100	100
13	Round Robin reading club.....	Philadelphia ".....	1894		1	y	11 200 ³	
Southeastern states								
14	Columbian correspondence college.....	Washington D. C.....	1896	1899	1 30	y	16 000 ¹	
15	S. H. S. H. S. & C. H. ¹	Washington ".....	1886	1889	14	n		1 200
16	West Virginia university.....	Morgantown W. Va.....	1897		1	n	127	14
North central states								
17	Central university.....	Indianapolis Ind.....	1896		30	n		
18	Am. inst. sacred lit.....	Chicago Ill.....	1881	1886	3	n	4 500 ¹	
19	Chicago university.....	Chicago ".....	1892		78	n	428	504
20	Metropolitan business college.....	Chicago ".....	1896		6	n		
21	Music students club extension.....	Chicago ".....	1900			n	1 450 ¹	
22	National university.....	Chicago ".....	1883	1890	23	n	115	50
23	University extension law school.....	Chicago ".....	1899			y		
24	Nat. ass'n of account. and bookkeepers.....	Detroit Mich.....	1900			n	15 000	2 000
25	Sprague correspondence schools.....	Detroit ".....	1891		5	y		
26	University extension coll. corres. sch.....	Detroit ".....	1900	1900	12	n	105	62
Western states								
27	Wyoming university extension ass'n ²	Laramie Wy.....	1891		12	n		
Foreign								
28	Diploma correspondence college.....	Fleabpnda. Bristol Eng.....	1895	1898	45	y	11 000	1 700
29	Sloan-Duployau shorthand ass'n.....	Ramsgate Eng.....	1882			y	291	24
30	Queen's university.....	Kingston Ont.....		1851	16	n	105	13

¹Society for the home study of holy scriptures and church history.²"We have not been able to do any correspondence work during the past year, owing to the fact that the professors have been overworked in their regular duties."³Men and women.

SCHOOLS

EXAMINATIONS GIVEN		FEES			Postage paid by school	Printed or ms aids furnished free by school	Subjects	Work of this year compared with last	
By correspondence	Through examiner		Required in advance	May be paid in instalments					
y			y	y	+	n			1
y	y	\$5 . +	y	y	part	y	drawing, painting.....		2
		0	y	y	n	part	illus. lettering, wall paper design, etc....	about same	3
y	y	.50	y	n	n	n	lang., sci., math., lit., ped., agr.....	about same	4
							soc. econ., pol. sci., civics.....	large increase	5
y		15 . -160	n	y	+	y	engr'g., trades, arch., art, business, journ.	good imp.	6
y			y	y	n	y	Bible study, etc.....	attend. smaller	7
			n	n	y	y		attend. + larger	8
y	y	15 . -50	y	y	y	y	engineering.....	good growth	9
			y	y	n	y	Bible, theology, languages.....	not as good	10
y		50	n	y	n	y	lang., lit., teleg., proofreading.....	attend. double	11
y	y		y	y	part	n	oratory, psych., authorship, lit. interpret.		12
y	y	8 . -10	y	n	y	n	general.....	not as good	13
			y	y	part	n		improvement	14
y			y	n	part				15
	y		y	n	n		many univ. subjects.....		16
	y	7 50	y	y	part	n	literature, science.....	improvement	17
y		.50-2	y	y	part	part	Bible, theol., Greek, Hebrew.....	steady increase	18
	y		y	n	n	part	academic.....	about 25% inc.	19
y		5 . -15	y	y	+	y	bookkeeping, shorthand, etc.....		20
			n	y	y	n	music.....		21
y	y		y	y	n	n	college subjects.....	about same	22
y	y		y	y	n	n	law.....		23
y	y	1	y	n	y	y	bookkeeping, etc.....		24
y			y	n	+		law, journalism.....	about 10% inc.	25
	y	30	y	n		y	university subjects.....		26
	y		y	y	y	n	university subjects.....		27
		4-5g.	y	y	y	n	general.....	increase	28
y	y	\$1, 1s	y	y	n	part	shorthand.....	marked imp.	29
	y		y	y	y	n	liberal arts.....	slight increase	30

Answers to questions 16, 17, 23-26

Each answer is preceded by number given institution in table.

Q 16-17 *What credentials (certificates, diplomas or degrees) do you give and what are the requirements for each? What, if any, academic credit is allowed your credentials by any schools or colleges?*

New York

1 Certificate showing progress of student together with his grade in different subjects. No credit.

2 On completion of courses we give diploma. Examinations must be passed satisfactorily before it is issued. The work is not old enough, yet, to demand such recognition as credit.

3 None.

5 Certificate of Institute of social economics for one year's work in any of our courses, and satisfactory standing in examinations or submission of a satisfactory thesis. No definite information as to credit.

6 Certificate of graduation. Average of 90% on examinations. No efforts have been made in the direction of obtaining credit.

Other states

7 When one study of the course is finished a certificate of that fact is given. A study *finished* in the correspondence school can be omitted by one subsequently taking a theologic course.

9 Diploma; 75%. Have made no efforts to obtain recognition.

10 Certificates at the end of each course and a diploma on the completion of any dep't. We do not give degrees; we qualify students to pass examinations at any reputable institution. Have heard of one institution but do not know of others; do not care for this one or for any one institution in this respect, since "recognition" could not make our work any better.

11 Those passing meritorious examinations may have diplomas if desired. No credit that we know of.

12 We give certificate, diploma for authorship, and diploma and degree in elocution and oratory if the student completes the course by attendance in Philadelphia.

14 LL.B. after student takes a law course equal to that given in best universities. M.Acc'ts for complete course in commercial dep't. Credit is given in law when they pass examination.

15 Testimonials signed by the bishop of Washington and the director. A yearly examination taken with supervision, and the regents papers.

16 College credit is given those who satisfactorily pass the examination. However, no one can graduate unless he spends at least one year in residence.

17 Excepting in the case of candidates for degrees, a simple statement certifying that the holder has completed certain subjects, naming grade attained. Candidates for degrees receive a diploma upon completion of the prescribed course. We can not say about credit.

18 Certificates for work done; no diplomas or degrees. No credit except on examination at said college.

19 A certificate signed by the president of the university and the secretary of the correspondence-study dep't and bearing the University of Chicago seal is issued for each course satisfactorily completed. I do not know about credit. University of Chicago recognizes it as satisfying the requirements for a degree up to one third of the total amount of work required for a degree except the masters degree.

20 When a branch is completed to satisfaction of instructor a certificate is given. Have never endeavored to secure recognition.

21 Certificates of membership. No credit.

22 The usual college degrees and diplomas are granted on completion of courses that are equivalent to the usual four year B.A. and B.S. courses in first class colleges. Varying credit according to the school or college.

23 No diplomas or degrees given. Full credit allowed by Illinois college of law for first two years' work if done by correspondence.

24 Certificate of efficiency.

25 We give certificates stating the time the student has studied with us, the work covered by him, and the grades obtained on examinations; no degrees. Most law schools accept the certificate at its face value, though some give the student credit only for the time covered by the certificate as a credit on the time required for a degree, giving him the privilege of passing off the subjects without going over them again in the regular course of work.

26 Diplomas on completion of work for a degree; certificates at end of each year. We do not seek credit on our credentials as the students write at their own chosen colleges.

27 Only a certificate of work completed. Our university gives for a unit course credit for one term of resident work.

Foreign countries

29 Diplomas (illuminated in 11 different colors) are granted for accuracy alone, also for speed of 80 words a minute and upwards. Our diplomas are recognized by the London school board, etc. as equal in value to those emanating from the Society of arts.

30 Students of third year standing entitled to junior leaving certificate, of fourth year standing entitled to senior leaving certificate; students completing course, to B.A. and M.A. Certificates and degrees are accepted by education department and universities same as degrees of intramural students.

Q 23 Please compare the year's work as a whole with that of last year as to attendance, interest, finances, etc.

New York

2 Have doubled receipts and pupils since September 1900.

3 Approximately the same.

4 Attendance and interest are about the same as last year.

5 We have more than three times the number of clubs, but there are many of which we have no definite data, working with our material.

6 This year's work showed a very satisfactory improvement in all respects.

Other states

7 The attendance this year is smallest of any since the beginning. The causes that produce this result may not be permanent. There is little that is discouraging except so called schools that offer diplomas for a course of "traditional" Bible study, and people who recommend such schools.

8 Attendance 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ % larger. Interest and finances in same proportion.

9 Gratifying growth.

10 Not doing as well this year as last.

11 Payments much more prompt the past year than the previous year. Attendance more than doubled.

13 Below any other year. Reasons: illness of the director, less advertising, and attention given to revision of study rather than seeking new members.

14 Enrolments are somewhat larger than last year and we have found collections easy to make. Financial state of school is very good.

15 A "Founders fund" of \$1000 has been contributed by present and former students as the nucleus of an endowment fund.

17 Number slightly increased; deeper interest in work; and a noticeable improvement in all lines.

18 In outline courses number has doubled. In all others steady increase.

19 Measurable increase in these lines about 25%.

22 About the same.

25 Increase of about 10%.

26 Not yet one year old.

Foreign countries

28 Students in 1899, 7500; in 1900, 71700. As this is a private institution we do not publish finances.

29 Marked improvement generally.

30 We have a slight increase in the number of students over last year.

Q 24 What in your opinion are the principal obstacles to the more rapid spread of instruction by means of correspondence teaching?

New York

1 We find that lack of knowledge of its principles causes lack of faith in the plans of correspondence teaching.

2 I have not had experience enough to say. I began a correspondence class 10 years ago, but have paid so little attention to it that it never amounted to much. Revived it January 1900.

3 Lack of faith in the method, and the influence of poor schools.

4 The principal obstacle lies in the difficulty of bringing the average person to believe that satisfactory instruction is feasible by correspondence methods.

5 Lack of organizers to travel and visit localities and inaugurate study club work; and lack of competent leaders or instructors of classes.

6 Difficulty in removing public skepticism.

Other states

7 a) In theological studies specially, residence at an institution is far preferable to correspondence teaching; hence we endeavor to get our stu-

dents to secure it, all who can doing so, if worthy; b) the greatest obstacle is inability to appreciate, before experience, the importance of mental training; c) perhaps an equally serious obstacle is the willingness of the people to employ untrained ministers; d) the next is that correspondence study requires more perseverance than any other.

9 Methods employed by correspondence schools themselves. Persuading students to enroll through canvassers; students have no real interest in a better education, and soon drop out. Superficial instruction; conducting schools as a commercial enterprise for the purpose of making as much money as possible, slighting the educational side of the enterprise; low business standard; low educational plane.

10 a) The unreasonable and unreasoning prejudice of endowed institutions and of the literary men and women of America; b) the accumulation of vast sums of money in buildings and in apparatus, at university centers, for the teaching of the *few*, while the problem of American illiteracy that can be solved at a smaller cost through the U. S. mails remains untouched.

11 Lack of confidence, and want of knowledge of such methods of education.

13 For the Round Robin need of books in various localities. Traveling library greatly in demand.

14 a) The greatest trouble probably is the lack of faith in the correspondence method; b) the large number of fake institutions which receive money but give little return; c) it calls for too much hard work and has no football.

15 Novel reading.

17 The greatest difficulty it seems to us is the inability of those who most need such instruction, to spare the time and money necessary to complete a course. Many are discouraged by the time required.

18 From our institution only lack of capital to push the work. The usual difficulty is lack of teachers interested sufficiently to make it a success.

19 In general: a) Ignorance of means, methods and results; b) inertia and conservatism on part of reputable educational institutions; c) hesitancy on the part of people who have been prejudiced against correspondence work by the numerous fake or purely commercial concerns operating along this line. In particular, inadequate provisions in the way of faculties and endowments.

20 The inability of many people to set themselves to work and to hold themselves to a given program when once they have determined to do so.

22 Individual instruction by well qualified professors in many subjects is too costly for the majority, and class instruction by means of printed matter is little better than courses of reading.

25 The natural backwardness of the public in taking up innovations coupled with the passive or active opposition of some of the teachers of resident schools who do not seem to grasp the true functions and purposes of correspondence schools nor to understand the possibilities of the method, and the farther fact that there have been some fraudulent correspondence schools, which of course casts some suspicion on all.

26 The employment of capable instructors and the accomplishment of definite results will do much to widen the influence of correspondence schools.

Foreign countries

28 The fact that there are so many bad ones in existence, which brings the whole system into disrepute.

29 Owing to the difficulty of the old style of shorthand, a belief that shorthand is far too complicated; but this belief is being gradually dispersed since the introduction of the Sloan-Duployan shorthand revolution.

30 We are of opinion that correspondence teaching is having a sufficiently rapid growth. We have endeavored, in recent years, to discourage rather than encourage its growth.

Q 25 What desirable features or trends have you observed in recent experiences?

New York

3 A strong desire to learn the actual and practical methods in use today. We regard the usual art instruction in schools as too theoretical and "psychological". There are too many teachers who are not proficient in the art they teach.

4 A most encouraging trend observed in our work is the keen interest in study and the desire to continue the same shown by those who have once entered upon their work in earnest. Many letters are received expressing appreciation of the opportunity presented and a desire to make the most of it. Applications for registration are being received every day. 23,000 names have been entered upon the registry books since the work began in 1897.

5 Greatly growing interest in economics, civic and sociologic studies.

6 A laudable desire for education among the lower classes. They realize that in order to advance in their chosen calling, they must secure an education.

Other states

9 Increasing recognition of the merit of this system of education; better class of students; recognition of prominent educators, manufacturers, etc.

10 The gradual (though slow) abatement of the obstacles mentioned in the answer to question 24.

13 The greater perception of the value of concentration upon fewer subjects. This is the gospel preached by the Round Robin but understood as never before by women.

14 The public are learning gradually that the system is practical and they are finding out which schools are reliable. There have been 20 schools of this kind in Washington, the postoffice people say, and now there are but 2. These failures discourage the public.

15 The greater exactness of written work.

17 We note an increased disposition to make the sacrifice necessary to obtain an education. We also note a desire on the part of many to improve their minds by systematic study without reference to degrees or with a view to securing professional recognition; this is the most encouraging feature of the year.

18 A specially strong interest in the study of the Bible along intelligent lines and by rational methods.

19 A stir among the bones here and there.

20 There seems to be a growing feeling that correspondence instruction is no longer experimental and on this point fewer assurances are required.

22 The great growth of mail work in all lines, specially in the technical.

26 Students are seeking instruction that has a cash value; utility before culture. If they can be combined, well and good; but it *must* possess the former.

Foreign countries

29 That many who had previously failed to acquire the art, and others who were afraid to begin it are now quite satisfied that the subject is acquired in a sixth of the usual time by means of the Sloan-Duployan system.

30 That a larger number, after becoming interested as extramural students, come to the university and take the regular intramural courses. This year we had three married men with families move to the city from the west in order to complete their courses.

Q 26 *What undesirable trends or features?*

New York

3 A lack of endeavor rather than of comprehension.

4 Sometimes the student gets discouraged and withdraws from lack of interest.

5 The disposition to drop work before end of season, generally due to lack of good leadership.

6 Lack of appreciation of value of fundamental training, such as arithmetic, grammar, etc. They want subjects applied to their callings before being qualified in fundamental principles.

Other states

7 Superficiality, the acceptance of mere reading, without writing, and lack of evidence that the book and the subject are fully understood.

9 None.

10 The rapid multiplication of correspondence schools whose only or whose principal purpose seems to be to make money.

13 The greed for *free*—free instruction, free books, free everything—as a right bestowed by interest. To *want* is a reason why the object should be *given*.

19 The old ones persist.

22 The tendency of certain colleges to restrict the granting of literary degrees by hedging them about by difficult conditions, making it practically impossible for a nonresident to be graduated.

Foreign countries

28 Competition, specially as regards fees payable, lowering the whole thing to a mere business.

30 The numbers who enter upon a course not with a desire for a better education but simply to secure a higher certificate, and thus a better position.

Summary of table

The 30 schools reporting are located as follows:

New York	6
Other northeastern states.....	7
Southeastern "	3
North central "	10
Western "	1
Foreign countries	3

7 were organized before 1890, 9 between 1890 and 1895 and 14 since 1895. They are about evenly divided as to location except that 6 of those organized after 1895 are in north central states, 3 in Illinois, 2 in Michigan and 1 in Indiana.

The table shows that in 11 of the schools reporting instructors give their whole time to the work; in 18 partial time is given; 1 did not answer the question.

15 give examinations by correspondence and 15 through some one appointed or approved by the school; 5 use both ways.

Answers as to fees are not full enough to be of much help. Only 4 say that fees are not required in advance but in most cases they may be paid in instalments. Postage is paid in 8 cases entirely by the school, in 9 by the student, in 11 schools each pays part, usually one way.

15 issue regularly some printed matter such as catalogues, announcements, lesson sheets, etc. 11 report having printed other matter during the year.

Simple certificates of work or examinations are given by 18 institutions, diplomas by 9 and degrees by only 3. In 5 cases credit toward a degree is allowed for correspondence work either by the institution giving the work or by one connected with it. In none of these cases however is a degree allowed for nonresident work alone. At least a year's resident study is required and sometimes the time reaches two or more years.

Only 20 gave comparison of this year with last. Of these, 14 report an increase, 3 say the years are about the same and 3 that the work was larger the previous year.

In reply to question as to obstacles to the spread of correspondence instruction, the difficulty most emphasized is lack of knowledge by the public of the principles and methods of cor-

respondence teaching and consequent lack of faith. The next point is the influence of poor schools, specially the merely money-making establishments which use objectionable methods to obtain students, and maintain low educational standards.

The need of good instructors is dwelt on and one institution suggests the desirability of having organizers to visit localities and start study club work in connection with the correspondence teaching. Perseverance on the part of the student is found wanting, one school suggesting that correspondence study calls for too much hard work and has no football. Lack of time and money on the part of the pupil is a serious obstacle. One institution well says: "Individual instruction by well qualified professors in many subjects is too costly for the majority and class instruction by means of printed matter is little better than courses of reading."

Probably one of the most serious obstacles is that suggested by two or three, the failure of many reputable educational institutions to understand the value of correspondence teaching properly carried on.

Among desirable features an encouraging interest in study is noted. One institution observes a "desire on the part of many to improve their minds by systematic study without reference to degrees or with a view to securing professional recognition." Another says that "students are seeking instruction that has a cash value; utility before culture. If they can be combined, well and good; but they *must* possess the former." Queen's university (Canada) notes with satisfaction that an increasing number after becoming interested as extramural students, come to the university for regular work.

Schools discontinued

A letter from Prof. L. A. Wait, now in the department of mathematics at Cornell, says:

I gave up my correspondence school about 1884 or 1885. With my university duties and Cascadilla school, the work nearly killed me. The expense was very large. A correspondence school needs a large endowment the same as any university. Teaching by correspondence is most fascinating work. I had pupils all the way from Nova Scotia to Texas. There is no difficulty whatsoever in teaching most subjects to mature pupils by correspondence. I feel that a large part of the best teaching of the future will be done in this way.

A. W. Tresslar, secretary of the extension department of the University of Wisconsin, writes:

All correspondence work was abandoned by the university more than a year ago. While I am not entirely familiar with all the conditions, I may say that some of the reasons for its discontinuance were: the professors generally believed that the work usually done by correspondence was not fairly equivalent to that accomplished by pupils in the university. Then, in the second place, the correspondence demanded a considerable amount of work from the professors and yet it was not sufficient in the aggregate to warrant the hiring of an extra instructor in each department for that particular purpose. There is a good deal of interest in correspondence work, judging from the numerous letters of inquiry which we still receive concerning correspondence courses. This demand is being satisfied to some extent by various correspondence schools and correspondence departments connected with Chicago daily papers.

A private secretary writes:

It is very probable that instruction by correspondence will be discontinued here after this year, as many of the faculty are opposed to it, claiming that it is not "academic." It is, as probably you know, one of the "innovations" made by Dr ———, and has been of great advantage to many students.

Special topics

Trade education of employees. A practical way of finding whether correspondence schools have value has been tried by the Northwestern electrical association. A committee was appointed to "consider the advisability of central station managements encouraging their employees to enrol themselves in courses of correspondence schools." The report of this committee has been published in a pamphlet entitled *Trade education of central station employees*. The committee selected four schools, interviewed the managers and corresponded with some of the students and concluded that proper correspondence instruction may benefit employees by enabling them to receive promotion, and employers through direct saving in operating plant. They found however that though the administrative methods of the available schools were good, the courses offered were not adapted to average central station requirements. They therefore outlined a suitable course. It is their opinion that central station owners should see that such a course is provided and that personal encouragement to take it should be

given to the best employees. The committee recommended that the existing correspondence schools be asked to reorganize their courses to conform to the requirements of the report.

Methods. Some methods of getting pupils are illustrated by the following letter exactly reproduced except that in the original the body is in blue ink, the mottos running down the side in red. This was the reply to our official request for information for this report and was evidently sent out mechanically by an office boy who could operate the typewriter. One paragraph of the prospectus accompanying the letter says "this school offers absolutely the only solution of the problem of eliminating years of undesirable and laborious toil."

JOHN MANN
President

G. STARK M.D.
Vice-President

M. E. WILLARD
Secretary

L. DRAKE
Treasurer

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
OF THE
HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Founded 1881—Incorporated 1899
416, 418, 420 WALNUT STREET

DEPARTMENT
OF
PROOFREADING

WE TEACH BY CORRESPONDENCE
SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, FRENCH,
ITALIAN, GERMAN, LITERATURE,
LATIN, GREEK, ENGLISH,
TELEGRAPHY AND PROOFREADING

Dictated by M. E. W.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

Extension Teaching,

Melvil Dewey, Director,

Dear Sir:—

UNQUESTIONABLY

you were looking for something
to BETTER your condition, or you would not have written us
regarding PROOFREADING.

PROOFREADERS

are ALL at WORK, and there is ROOM for HUNDREDS of
NEW ones.

10 to 14 weeks

leisure hour study has enabled others to place their

TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE

to permanent and greatly INCREASED profit.

Surely you can do as well.

Has the CASH OUTLAY for

TUITION

PREVENTED you from ENROLLING as a student?

If so,

kindly advise us.

IF INTERESTED,

we will TELL you how you CAN become a PROOFREADER.

It's your chance if QUICK.

We remain,

Yours for advancement,

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

By Secty.

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This was also received

Dear Friend:

YOU CAN
be a PROOFREADER.
YOU WILL
secure employment.
YOU MUST
succeed and MAKE MONEY.
We believe in it.
We know its possibilities.
We possess the knowledge of
how to do it,
that comes from 20 years experience.
We have HELPED hundreds.
We will do it for another
100.
We are the FIRST CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.
We LEAD the others follow.
We educate for PROFIT.
We know the great VALUE of a TECHNIOAL EDUCATION.
We know if you try SUCCESS IS YOURS.
Proofreaders are ALL at work
We MUST have
100 GRADUATES
for our clients fall business.
SUMMER MONTHS are
dull school ones.
For 100 NEW students
we make a GREAT SPECIAL offer
as per enclosed application blank.
100
is ABSOLUTELY the limit,
who will be ENROLLED under THIS proposition?
Not another ONE will be ACCEPTED.
POST MARK on envelope
directed to us WILL be COUNTED AS
DAY OF ENROLLMENT,
or a telegram stating "please ENROLL me I REMIT BY
MAIL."
If not in time REMITTANCE will be RETURNED to you.
ACT AT ONCE.
Let your motto be,
YOU CAN, YOU WILL, YOU MUST.
We remain,

Yours truly,

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

One typewriter firm in Chicago advertises that for an additional \$5 it will furnish buyers of its machines a course in shorthand.

OTHER
PEOPLE
BRAINS
CAN
HELP
YOU
RISE
IN
THE
WORLD

The University of Denver gives outline of study and applicants may take a rigorous examination by paying \$2. Perhaps 30, chiefly teachers, are doing such work.

Below we print half of the official circular of the so called National university which follows the methods of many so called business universities and other pretentious schemes, which probably make money out of the ignorant and gullible but which never command the respect of those who know or care for educational standards:

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND NON-RESIDENT COURSES

"Any person taught any study by direct correspondence, beginning any time"

When the history of the last 10 years of the present century come to be written, the most important step in advance in human progress will be found to be in the rapidly expanding system of teaching by mail, sometimes called (for want of a better name) university extension. By this system, the school reaches out a helping hand to the student wherever situated, and a worldwide influence for good is exerted. The school is brought to the door of the student, as it were, and no one is kept any longer from advancing because of adverse circumstances.

In this advancement, this university may justly claim with pride to have been the pioneer, and it witnesses with unqualified pleasure the popularity and general recognition of the value of instruction by mail now seen on every hand. This method is no longer questioned; it has already come to be, in fact, an integral part of our educational system.

The system of instruction by correspondence of this university is carried on by weekly lessons by mail, the student sending his work to the instructor for revision, correction, and annotation each week, while he is working on a subsequent lesson of the course. As the student is at liberty to ask any question bearing on his work he pleases, it will be seen that for thoroughness and complete understanding of the work passed over, instruction by mail is, if anything, superior to the ordinary class instruction of the resident school or college, (unless supplemented by individual instruction, an impossibility with most schools) where the student often graduates with an imperfect knowledge of the branches passed over.

As great pains are taken by the instructors, who are high-priced teachers generally, it has been found impracticable to offer this instruction at any less price than that heretofore charged; but to those who prefer our new method of payment, a

matriculation fee will not be charged. They have simply to remit the sum of \$6.25 per quarter of 13 weeks. On receipt of this sum they will be put in communication with the instructor and their course begun at once, dating from his first letter.

Students of the various courses by mail can not fail to be highly satisfied with our work and methods, if reasonably diligent and persevering. Indeed, of hundreds who have taken these courses we have yet to receive a single complaint.

Both mail and resident students are awarded appropriate certificates, diplomas, and degrees alike on the completion of their courses.

Our *Employment bureau* offers students opportunities for obtaining situations, specially in Chicago. It often pays to take our work for this feature alone, as hundreds have obtained lucrative positions, often doubling their wages, after instruction for a few months at slight expense.

Correspondence is invited from all who contemplate a course, resident or mail, in any branch of study; advice often of great value, is cheerfully and gratuitously given. For further particulars address.

F. W. HARKINS, PH., LL. D., Chancellor.

Shams. Below we quote the first third of an editorial in the New Orleans *Times-democrat*, evidently inspired by reading one of the pretentious announcements by which the country is now flooded. Such comments no more reflect on correspondence teaching of a high grade which when offered by our reputable institutions commands the respect of press and public and scholars, than does the ridicule heaped upon pretense and sham in religion or philanthropy.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION BY MAIL

Why are we not all beautiful, wise, rich, accomplished? Through pure perversity! or, at least, it seems as though this must be the reason, when we read that, "by mail," one may be cured of any disease or physical defect, may learn millinery, dancing, electrical engineering, beekeeping, every known language, amass wealth, become thin, stout, young, blooming—but the list of possibilities is practically endless. And the cost of health, wealth, beauty, and wisdom—by mail—is so moderate! We can imagine an individual with a dollar to spare hesitating to make a choice amid the many blessings that are for sale.

One of the handsomest of these offers is that which promises to teach short-story writing by mail. With a simple faith in letters which seems beautiful and touching in this age of mock-

ery and irreverence, the advertiser says "Short-story writing and magazine literature lead to fame and fortune." (After this, it is to be expected that some one will arise and declare that poetry writing for the magazines leads to fame and fortune.) Fame and fortune are surely desirable things. "No home should be without them," particularly when they are so easily obtainable. Next comes a cheering piece of information: "The demand for stories and articles is so great that it will pay every one even with the slightest talent to have it developed." It is true that some of the stories we see in print do seem to be the outcome of "the slightest talent," and perhaps the authors thereof are graduates of this School of fiction. It appears, further, that there is the "regular course for beginners," the "special course for unsuccessful authors," and the "select course for professional men and women." It is to be presumed that the special course would teach the unsuccessful authors how to be successful, and the select course would instruct the professional men and women in fancy touches, the latest wrinkles, etc. It has sometimes been observed—and the fact engenders distrust—that the rose and lily do not vie upon the cheek of the complexion specialist; but the School of short-story writing makes no such blunder. They have "a successful author and short-story and magazine writer" to instruct their pupils. It might be well, too, to add an unsuccessful author to the faculty—a sort of drunken helot, to show the aspirants what to avoid.

Function of correspondence teaching. To show how the claims of correspondence teaching are presented to the public and how the press has received them, we reprint a few from many statements and editorials. The first is from the official circular of the Home school.

THE VALUE OF INSTRUCTION BY CORRESPONDENCE

To be successful in life is an inherent ambition within the breast of everyone. Success does not always mean the accumulation of wealth in lands and gold. Indeed, that may be said to be the narrowest interpretation of the word. Brain expansion, heart culture, character growth, are the riches worth struggling for. Not the visible, but the invisible, is everlasting; material wealth is fickle and ephemeral. Why not aim to possess that which is more than an individual benefit, the influence of which will permeate all the surroundings in which one may be placed, that will elevate society, that will create pure and lofty thoughts in all with whom we come in contact, knowing that such thoughts make noble men and women? This surely would be

one form of success. The knowledge of having helped or inspired others to live higher lives produces happiness, and the happy person is the truly successful one.

There are two qualities essential to success, and they are self-esteem and self-reliance. To possess self-esteem one must, of course, have a high moral character, and true character is born of high ideals and noble aims and purposes, unselfishness, and charity. Never do a thing because of "what others may think"; rather let the question be What do I think of it? and then one should have the courage of his convictions.

One of the principal constituents of self-reliance is education. Education transforms the humble abode of the artisan into a king's palace; makes that home a place where refinement sits enthroned, and where the greatest people who have ever lived are intimate friends of the host and hostess, who daily converse (through books) with their honored guests.

Men of education, in its limited or school sense, are not the men who hold the offices of highest rank today. Such offices are largely filled by persons who lacked early school training, but who, by perseverance, by patient utilization of every stepping-stone leading to the realization of their ambitions, have eventually reached their goal; they are men who have been developed by difficulties—obstacles serving but to increase their zeal, and making the final victory more assured and more glorious; they are the men who are self-educated and men whom the world respects and honors as self-made men, and justly so, for they are sterling metal all the way through; they are the bone and sinew of the nation.

But the school lays the foundation for the broader education to be acquired by contact with the great pulsating life that constitutes the mighty homogeneous and heterogeneous world. Emerson said: "Traveling is a fool's paradise," but it is safe to argue that he had reference to those travelers who go hither and thither aimlessly, and that he would agree that if they travel through this world or through life (as all must do), with their eyes open and always on the alert, if they live long enough and make proper use of their advantages, they will become educated in the broadest sense of the word. Study, travel, and observation are the most liberal means of education, and prevent one from becoming narrow and superficial.

Education, in its more enlarged meaning, is the development of one's faculties and the formation of character. It may also be said that education, literally, is mental discipline, which develops the powers of the mind and enables it to acquire and grasp knowledge; and knowledge is unquestionably power, and power enables its possessor to attain the highest and widest in-

fluence, and influence brings honor, emolument, and fame, and fame may lead to an immortal name.

One may inherit a fortune from a parent or a relative, but education must be acquired by one's own efforts or it will be lacking. There is no royal road to education. Those who possess means which enable them to enter a college and complete one or all of its courses are often envied and looked upon as the favorite children of Dame Fortune by those who consider themselves less fortunate because they must count the pennies of their toil and can not attend college. It is, however, the toilers who constitute the great and worthy masses. While many of them, no doubt, neglected the opportunities they had in childhood for attending school, still others had no such opportunities. Many were compelled to become wage earners and commence life's earnest, relentless battle when they should have been studying their third, fourth, or fifth reader, or playing at "shinny" or "skip the rope"; still others were unable to complete even a common school education, but now on every side one hears their cry for a broader education. As Pope said:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

Environment and lack of means have long excluded thousands of bright minds from their fullest ripening, from obtaining the culture so earnestly desired. This has created the demand for home education, which is the embryo of the great university extension plan of education. This plan carries the college to the student by means of correspondence or through the mails. It is a plan that offers elementary education to those who need it; preparatory courses to those who wish to enter college; special courses in the classics, art, and the sciences; ethics and politics; journalism and law; electricity and mechanics—in fact, courses in nearly every branch of study. Thus persons can remain at home and continue their regular pursuits, receiving instruction by correspondence, and giving their leisure hours to the preparation of lessons. By the home study or correspondence method, lessons are assigned by mail to the student, who prepares them and returns them to the school. There they are carefully reviewed and criticized by skilled instructors, and then returned to the student with such suggestions as it is thought will be helpful. The expense is so small that it lies within the reach of any one, even of the most limited means, to receive instruction.

Of course, the greatest college of today is what it always has been and always will be—the College of Experience and Books. Instruction by books is really all by the correspondence plan;

books are the fruits of the best thoughts of the author put in the most imperishable form, and sent out into the world to aid the progress of civilization. Even in the classroom one absorbs from the teacher and classmates only what has previously been absorbed by them from books. The best teacher in the land can only guide and direct the students; students must exercise their own faculties if they are to learn anything.

The 18th century witnessed the birth of instruction by mail in England and continental Europe, and in 1873 a woman's educational society in Boston first introduced into the United States what is now known as the university extension plan of education. In a marvelously short time this method of instruction became popular, its results were eminently satisfactory, and today, to meet an evergrowing demand, many of the leading educational institutions in this country have a department of instruction by correspondence. Experiments, it is said, are dangerous, but the plan of home education, or the university extension, is no longer an experiment, and at the present time it stands as one of the most philanthropic institutions of the 19th century.

The bulwarks of a nation, the prosperity and general welfare of a republic, the hope of good government, right living, and happiness all lie in the intelligence of the greatest number, or the education of the masses.

All that should be done for any one is to help him to help himself. The wheels of progress are clogged by those who depend upon others. Grandfathers' hats are often a misfit, and can not be worn. One should so live that he would be glad to be judged by what he is, and not by what his father was. One should be what he is, and not pretend to be what he is not. Sincerity always wins friends, and friends are valuable to success. Adaptability should be cultivated—it is one of the greatest of human virtues, and education promotes adaptability.

Ruskin said "No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him." The first duty is to find out what that work is and then go ahead and do it. It is a part of every man's and every woman's duty, in the interest of humanity, civilization, and citizenship, to obtain an education. Too much can not be said in praise of home study; it is an opportunity that never should be neglected. Ignorance is a crime in this enlightened age, and specially when an education may be so easily obtained by those who desire it. All things are well nigh accomplished by him who wills. The spirit of study is often contagious, and there is no place where that contagion or spirit should reign so supremely, or where its influence will be so widely felt, as in the home, and such homes are the pearls, the crowning glory, and the strength of kingdoms, empires, and republics.

THE PRACTICABILITY OF INSTRUCTION BY CORRESPONDENCE

Commenting on the value and practicability of correspondence instruction, the Minneapolis *Tribune* recently printed the following:

No one will question or doubt the practicability or benefit of thoughtful, consistent, systematic guidance and direction specially arranged for the individual pupil pursuing a particular course or subject of study. How many of our boys or girls, or mature people, for that matter, after they leave school, realize their lost opportunities? It seems too late. Business and the affairs of life press hard and demand all their time and energy. The college is barred to them because of lack of means and time to attend. In the struggle for place, in these times of keen competition, they often see themselves go down before some one whose opportunities have been greater, but whose real intellectual power is perhaps less than their own. Genius is great, but training has its equal in much of the work which so many must content themselves to do.

Many have tried home study as a means to fit them for work, but the concentration and singleness of purpose necessary to make such study valuable can not always be attained, because other duties consume so much time and attention. Most of those who have tried this plan have felt the need of a definite purpose and an intelligent direction of study.

Just here is the value of the correspondence method of instruction. The work may be pursued at intervals of leisure. An hour now and then comes to everyone when the brain is clear and the power to think is strong and vigorous. Study is a relief, and the work accomplished is lasting, because it exactly fits into the needs of life. One feels that he is not blindly putting forth his efforts. He sees the course laid out for him unfolding toward a definite end, and it is stimulating to feel that something is being accomplished. In correspondence teaching, lessons are assigned for any convenient period—say, for a week. The student investigates subjects from all sources at his command, and after a thorough mastery of their details puts his thoughts on paper and sends the work to the school for correction. While his papers are being corrected and returned, he takes up the next week's work, and thus avoids a break in the line of thought, or loss of time.

The value of this system becomes apparent on examination. The student gets knowledge for himself; it is not given him. This leads to a more complete mastery of the subject than any other method of study. Self-made men are often praised. Their power consists mainly in the mastery of things. They have a grasp and intensity of understanding that people who are taught

do not always possess. Besides mastery of the subject, this method of study develops a habit of connected thinking. The lessons are assigned for a long enough period to show the relation running through the work from day to day. The connection in the planning leads to connection of thought—one of the most valuable habits formed by education.

If the student gains self-reliance and a balance of thought by this method of study, the manner of recitation serves to reinforce these qualities. The recitation is not answering a series of more or less unrelated questions, as is often the case in the classroom, where, at best, the student has an opportunity to express his thought only on a portion of a subject. By this correspondence method the student writes on the whole subject. He is called on for exact thinking, for nothing lays bare inaccuracy of thinking so mercilessly as an attempt to express one's ideas in writing. The closer thinking necessary in writing fixes the thing written upon the mind so that it is not likely to be forgotten. Nor is this all. Writing reacts on the student in many ways. It leads to better spelling, greater clearness of thought, and consequently greater accuracy of expression. It teaches self-reliance and makes one ready for emergencies when they arise. This training in carefulness of thought and expression does not stop when the paper is finished and sent to the school for review and correction. The student has time to forget, in a way, the form of expression, and when his paper is returned he sees the justice of the corrections. What he has said comes back to him, as all facts of the universe come to us. He is enabled to weigh the matter of his thought or to see where his expression has not conveyed his meaning. Besides this, the corrections of the instructor are written, and so become more permanent than verbal instructions in classrooms. The thought of the student and the corrections, if preserved, become milestones by which the student's progress is accurately marked.

The colleges of our country are aristocratic in their tendency. The changes in the dress and speech of the young men who attend them are known as "college manners." A tendency to look with contempt on the masses is sometimes fostered—a "clannishness" is bred till it is questionable whether or not our residence colleges, where pupils personally attend in the classrooms, educate in the broadest sense. Much of the education is only color absorbed from some more or less eccentric instructor.

What we need is a great university of the people—a school to teach self-reliance and the power to master both self and the world. The university and democracy must go hand in hand. The man who searches out the secrets of the stars or unlocks the mystery of life and growth in the world of biology should not

forget his fellow who finds his place at the desk and fills it with honor. The road toward educational reform now seems to run through the correspondence schools. The work is in its infancy, but its possibilities are infinite. With more complete organization of its workings, with a better understanding of its merits, it will, perhaps, solve the educational problem of the future—it will become the university of the people.

Commenting on this circular the *St Louis Republic* prints the following editorial.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Methods of higher education promise to advance in this century as in no other. Unless present indications fail, the educator who lives 100 years hence will look backward at the present system with something of amusement, wondering how the immense sums spent in forwarding culture should bring such small returns.

Colleges and universities of this day have received greater bequests than were ever bestowed on education. In the United States alone, educational institutions received last year over \$70,000,000 in endowments. These unselfish gifts were made in an honest and sincere effort to raise the general culture of the country.

With all these endowments, the true educator can not but feel disappointed at the returns. As at present conducted, the higher education reaches but a small portion of the community. The colleges and universities are, as a general rule, situated in out of the way places. Ordinary expenses incidental to attendance are \$500 or \$600 a year. To complete the four years' course requires an amount of money that is prohibitive to the average American boy.

Communities receive their chief incentive from the higher institutions of learning through the secondhand influence exerted by graduates, who, returning from the small centers of learning, give out in a small measure touches of the better things received.

Universities at present do not reach the most desirable students. The specializing which modern progress demands can not reach ordinary college students, who are usually too young. Despite the costly training previous to graduation, they are given back to the world undeveloped. There is that immaturity which has made the average college graduate a subject of experiment. He does not "get his bearings" until a few years of contact with the world have taught him to know his career.

Men and women with matured brains, able to weigh propositions in their true light and able to discover the natural bent of

their minds are neglected under the present system. Students aged from 23 to 30 years, always the best able to grapple with the substance of knowledge, and who must be making a living, are barred from perfection in specialties. It is the fault of the system.

The next few decades will see a change. Instead of the people coming to the highpriced schools, education will come to them in such a way that expense will be no bar. The poorest in this world's goods will have education given to him at the minimum of cost.

The germ of this new and better system can be found in the Home school now being conducted by the *Republic*. It has the advantages which the old system lacks. With a cost infinitely small in comparison, this Home school, under the personal direction of Prof. ——— D. D. L.L. D., offers to the whole people a choice of courses of study which our great schools and universities offer to the select few. Students able to digest knowledge get at first hand what has been hitherto denied. The development of this new system is the promise of the 20th century advance in education.

Reading circles

Chautauqua. We have included reading circles in the table of correspondence schools. They are similar in method, but the aim of many correspondence schools is very different from that of the typical reading circle. Most correspondence schools unless connected with some large educational institution are utilitarian, while the reading circle is to give general knowledge and culture. The oldest, largest and best of these institutions is of course our own Chautauqua. We quote from some editorial matter:

Over 260,000 readers have taken advantage of the winter Chautauqua course of home study. Over 50,000 students have completed the prescribed reading and obtained diplomas. The present year shows an increase of more than 50% in membership and more than 25% in the number of reading circles over that of the previous year. During the past summer 120 Chautauqua assemblies were held in 34 different states and territories, the attendance at which aggregated a million people. The season at the mother Chautauqua in New York was one of the most successful in its 25 years history. Over 40,000 people attended the lectures, concerts and entertainments, while 2650 students pursued 106 courses under 72 instructors in the summer schools.

The Chautauqua literary and scientific circle was organized at the Chautauqua summer assembly in 1878. Its purpose is to

provide a systematic course of reading in history, literature, science and art. It secures to those who have been denied college opportunities the college student's general outlook upon the world and life. It also gives college graduates an opportunity to review the studies of earlier years. The circle is not a college either in its courses of study or its methods. But its influence in thousands of homes has been to awaken an interest and enthusiasm in the higher education among young and old. A regular four years course is provided, each year being distinct from the rest. The member does not bind himself by any pledge. The individual reader may pursue the entire course alone, but circles of three or more are recommended. These circles or clubs hold weekly meetings and pursue regular programs of readings, discussions, papers, etc. Over 40 supplementary courses are provided for special students. A monthly magazine called the *Chautauquan* is published with readings, notes, programs and announcements. Special review outlines are given in the books and required readings. 20 minutes a day will cover the required reading and the total expense entailed amounts to \$5 a year, less than 15c a week for a period of nine months. A diploma is awarded at the end of the four years course and seals are bestowed for written review work and for extra reading. The advantage of a systematic plan of study is apparent to any one who has had occasion to compare the results of a year of desultory reading with the outcome of a 12-month in which the books and magazine articles read, whether few or many, have been chosen with a definite aim in view.

The general subjects of the Chautauqua four years course are as follows: 1900-1 French history and literature, Greek lands and letters, world politics of today, psychology; 1901-2 German and medieval history, nature study, Roman and Italian life and art; 1902-3 English history, literature and art, 19th century history, geology; 1903-4 the expansion of the American people, socialism, nature study, American literature.

By a selection of historical studies made up from the leading ancient and modern nations and relating to them systematic readings in science, literature, art and practical life, a comprehensive view of world development is offered which supplies the fundamentals of a general education. Our academies and colleges are doing much for higher education, but it is only the few comparatively who can avail themselves of the opportunities which they offer. Chautauqua gives to everyday people the opportunity to enjoy the advantages of an education beyond that furnished by the common schools, and brings the facilities for self-culture to the family fireside.

Cornell university. A work similar in character but not so general in scope, and limited to New York state, is carried on from Cornell. The \$8000 appropriated in 1894 to be used by the Cornell experiment station in work in horticulture in the fifth judicial department of the state has grown to \$25,000 and is now given to the college of agriculture for the promotion of agricultural knowledge throughout the state. In reply to a request for a statement of the educational side of the work Mr L. H. Bailey, chief of the Bureau of nature study and farmers reading courses, has sent us the following:

The work in extension teaching in agriculture, conducted by the College of agriculture of Cornell university, falls into two more or less coordinate lines of effort: 1) itinerant experimental work on farms about the state; 2) extension teaching by means of correspondence and reading courses.

The extensional teaching divides itself again into more or less coordinate divisions: 1) the nature study movement, which attempts to interest teachers and children in their natural environment to the end that they may lead fuller and happier lives and have an appreciation of country life and country living; 2) the farmers reading course, which endeavors to interest the farmers of the state in their actual current problems. The nature study work is propagated by means of personal lectures before teachers institutes and other teachers organizations, through personal correspondence, and by means of three series of publications: the *Nature study quarterly*, designed for the teacher; the *Junior naturalist monthly*, designed for the children; the *Home nature study* lesson, designed for teachers who desire to have more specific instruction in certain nature study subjects.

The farmers reading course is itself divided into two groups: 1) the regular reading course for farmers; 2) the reading course for farmers' wives. The number of New York farmers actually enrolled in the course is nearly 30,000. The number of farmers' wives who receive the lessons is approximately 6000. It is an effort to reach those farmers and farmers' wives who have given little attention to the reading of books. Persons who read books have the power and incentive to help themselves. The reading matter is therefore supplied to these readers by the College of agriculture. It is in the form of short, easy fundamental lessons which are written by persons connected with the college and distributed free to persons in New York state. Although these are simple and elementary, nevertheless they

appeal to farmers who are habitual book readers, so that the list of readers comprises many of the most advanced farmers in the state. The farmers reading course literature falls into three general divisions, in each of which there are five or six lessons: course 1, six lessons on the soil and its management, and fertilizing; course 2, five lessons on animal industry and feeding; course 3, five lessons on orchard culture. Courses 2 and 3 are to be extended to six lessons each, making 18 lessons for the completed course. One course is sufficient for one year's reading. Persons who complete the three years reading and who desire to pursue the subject farther, will be recommended to books along the line of their special tastes. With each lesson is sent a question blank containing inquiries designed to bring out the salient points in the lesson, which the reader is asked to fill out and return to the central bureau at Ithaca. The organization of farmers into small reading clubs is also encouraged. For the farmers' wives, only two lessons have been issued so far, one being called *Saving steps* and having to do with the economies of household work, and the other treating of home sanitation. The farmers' wives course is recent but it gives every promise of very large development. In connection with the farmers reading courses, experiments are conducted under the auspices of various clubs during the summer time. As a culmination of the farmers reading course, a course of instruction of 11 weeks is offered each winter at the university for such farmers as desire to attend. It is now proposed to make an effort to introduce the farmers reading lessons into such rural schools of the state as desire to teach the subjects intimately related to agriculture. This effort has the approval of the state department of public instruction.

INSTITUTES IN NEW YORK

Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences. The usual number, 550 or about 15 for each of the 36 weeks of the season, of anniversary addresses, lectures, exhibitions and department meetings were given. Besides the extension work (statistics given on p. 288-91) there was a general series of addresses by William Dean Howells, F. Marion Crawford, Seth Low and others; courses of lectures on France, Paris and the Paris exposition of 1900; the Spaniard and the American; New England, illustrated; Christian art as representing the life of Christ, illustrated; the Queen Anne period in English literature; Leading characters in French history; the usual Graham foundation lectures on the Power, wisdom and

goodness of God as manifested in his works; and a series on special subjects of current interest. Besides the permanent exhibitions of collections in the museum there were 11 special exhibitions in the departments of painting, entomology, geology, microscopy, mineralogy, archeology, botany, architecture and photography.

Cooper union. *New York.* Besides the regular work of the free night classes there were given in cooperation with other institutions free lectures as follows:

	No. of lectures
Columbia university, Dramas of Shakspeare	4
Letters and manners	5
Russia and Russians	3
Modern racial problems	4
Dep't of education, Colonization	6
Descriptive geography	6
Descriptive geography	9
Astronomy	7
Physics	8
History and descriptive geography	9

The work in connection with People's institute is described on p. 306-8.

The possibilities of the institution were greatly enlarged during the year by an addition to the endowment fund by the family of the late William Cooper, increasing the annual revenue at least \$10,000. This enabled the trustees to occupy the second floor of the building, previously rented, for class and lecture rooms. A bequest from the late John Halstead will ultimately add to the fund probably between \$200,000 and \$300,000. This amount will when received be used for the support of some special portion of the work so that Mr Halstead's name may be connected with it. Dec. 20, 1899, Andrew Carnegie gave \$300,000 to establish the mechanics arts day school contemplated in the trust deed of Peter Cooper. Mr Edward Cooper and Mr A. S. Hewitt undertook to arrange for the payment of \$10,000 a year, making with Mr Carnegie's gift an increased annual income of \$25,000. The trustees decided that it was not at present practicable to establish the day school but that the money could be used to better advantage in extending the term of the night school from six to

eight months, thus making it possible to complete the present work in four years instead of five, the fifth year being used in the practical application of the scientific knowledge already acquired to the actual designing of machines, structures and interior decoration. Provision for a larger number of pupils has been made in the chemical and physical laboratories and an art laboratory created. These laboratories are available night and day. Referring to the relation of the work of Cooper union to that of the city high schools, the report says:

The trustees expect, however, that the proposed instruction in the chemical, mechanical and artistic laboratories by day will be used mainly by the graduates of the high schools maintained by the board of education, who will be fully qualified to receive the practical education, for which foundation will have been laid in the high schools. Graduation from these schools will entitle a student to admission to the free laboratories in Cooper union, where they can receive the training in industrial chemistry, in the mechanical applications of force, heat and electricity, and in the arts of design as applied to decoration, and to all the practical pursuits in which art is an essential element. The Cooper union schools and laboratories will thus be made to supplement, but not to replace, the courses of instruction furnished in the high schools, and thus become the means of admission to the higher courses of instruction now offered by the scientific and engineering departments of Columbia university for all students who may possess the ability to reach the highest grades of scientific education.

The trustees are assured of the hearty cooperation of the authorities of the board of education and of the university in this new departure, by which the gap between the system of public education and the more advanced and costly provisions for the highest possible training in scientific and artistic development will be bridged over.

The course of instruction in the high schools, in the Cooper union schools, and in the university, will thus become a continuous scheme of scientific and practical education, and the day schools of Cooper union will thus fulfil the design of the founder, when he made provision for the establishment of a school of technology.

In accordance with the wish of Mr Cooper, a department in political and social science is to be established, where an instructor in ethics and civics will be in regular attendance and

every student will be required to include this subject in his course.

The university extension work of the union is referred to on p. 308.

Yonkers woman's institute. This has grown from a very small beginning 20 years ago into one of the largest institutions of the city. Its departments with dates of organization are as follows:

May 1880 Free circulating library
 Sep. 1882 Club for self-supporting women
 Ap. 1892 Employment bureau and woman's exchange
 Jan. 1895 Civic league
 July 1895 Lunch room
 Jan. 1896 Penny provident stamp station
 March 1899 Department for philanthropic work

Approximate number of individuals availing themselves of institute departments during the year ending 30 June 1900

	Library	Club	Employ- ment bureau	Civic league	Lunch room	Penny provident	Total
Women	541	242	565	50	100	63	1561
Children	322	90	.....	.....	.....	688	1100
	863	332	565	50	100	751	2861
Department for philanthropic work (including nurse's patients)...							580
							3241
Allowance for duplicate registration.....							500
Total number individuals.....							2741

Club classes are held in millinery, dressmaking, embroidery, music, dancing and travel. Extension lecture courses were given from 1894-98. Numerous other lectures and entertainments, concerts, etc. have also been given as well as several conferences on practical subjects.

Young women's association, Troy. This institute, organized in 1883 and using but one room at that time, now has property worth \$60,000. The \$1 annual fee entitles to use of library and reading room, to admission to lectures and entertainments and to instruction in reading, writing, spelling and sewing. A number of other subjects are taught, every evening being occupied and 11 teachers employed. The library and reading room are much used, the latter being made specially attractive and educative by pictures loaned by the state library.

OTHER EXTENSION WORK

Farmers institutes. Efforts to reach the farmer in various ways have been made for many years. At present only two or three states are not making some attempt in this direction. Mr L. H. Bailey, professor of horticulture at Cornell, has made a useful study on this subject, which is printed as bulletin 79 of the U. S. dep't of agriculture, in which he gives brief accounts of the work in the different states. Of the 21 states making specific appropriations, amounting in all to \$140,000, New York is most liberal, with \$20,000 a year; Ohio comes next with \$16,346 and Illinois follows with \$15,650. It is estimated that about 2000 institutes were held in the United States in 1899, attended by over 500,000 farmers. New York holds over 300 yearly with a total attendance of about 75,000. Mr F. E. Dawley is director of institutes in New York. They have been so successful under his guidance that requests for meetings are much more numerous than he can arrange for, even with our liberal appropriation.

Newspapers. The *Chicago record's* Home study circle under direction of Prof. Seymour Eaton, and the International press syndicate directed by E. Benjamin Andrews, are typical examples of this form of extension. Series of instructive articles are written by college presidents, professors, ministers, authors, lecturers, and printed in a syndicate of daily papers in a number of states. Usually each subject is treated once a week and occupies perhaps two columns. At the end of the course examinations are given and certificates granted. Questions may be sent at any time during the course to the editor of the department who refers them to someone qualified to answer. The *Chicago record* began the work Jan. 1, 1897 and has given courses in business methods, stenography, English, mathematics, mechanical drawing, commercial law, architecture, civics, science, music, art, literature, history. Subjects for the autumn-winter term 1899-1900 were Popular studies in Shakspeare, World's great artists, Desk studies for girls, Shop and trade studies for boys, Great American statesmen, Home science and household economy.

Y. M. C. A. courses. Besides the evening work of such institutions as Cooper union and Brooklyn institute and of the public

high schools, the educational department of the Y. M. C. A. of which Mr George B. Hodge of New York is secretary, is furnishing means of education to a great many young men most of whom would not otherwise be reached. Its educational agencies include besides the evening classes, reading rooms, libraries, societies and educational clubs, lectures and practical talks. In the night classes are taught commercial, industrial, scientific, language, political and miscellaneous subjects.

To stimulate the work in these classes international examinations were established in 1896. The same year was published a prospectus of outline courses of study in 10 practical subjects. The number of subjects has now risen to 24. 11 certificates were awarded in 1896 as against 1498 in 1900. These certificates were recognized in 1896 by 2, in 1900 by 108 colleges. Occupation of students and subjects studied by them are as follows:

Occupation	%	Subjects	%
Clerks	24	Commercial	49
Mechanics	24	Industrial	16
General tradesmen.....	23	Language	15
Office men.....	20	Scientific	7
Students	9	Political	2
		Miscellaneous	10

In this work New York is far ahead of any other state. Her students in 1900 numbered 3730 or 14% of the whole, and these received 346 certificates or 23% of the whole number issued. Ohio comes next with 172 certificates; then Illinois 127 and Massachusetts 126.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Circular of Education dep't of Y. M. C. A. International committee

Legitimate efforts to improve the intellectual life and educational advantages of young men deserve to be encouraged. In so far as they tend to improve citizenship, to develop a higher and nobler life they react healthfully on all other similar influences.

Correspondence school work has grown rapidly in the last few years. Their instruction papers or courses of study are attractive, practical, and are drawn up by experienced men. Doubtless many men have received much help from them. It is far from our desire to discourage this work while it operates to

the best educational welfare of all concerned. Where individuals are in the country districts, or are otherwise isolated and prevented from any association of effort with others as in a class or in a society, or where some advanced subject is desired in which there are but few students at most, then the correspondence school facilities may well be utilized.

The following conditions and observations lead us to feel, however, that for all elementary subjects of study in which class work can be possibly effected, it is far more desirable for the men to unite their efforts under the direction of a live, present, experienced teacher as in the class work of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

The correspondence school plan contemplates the student alone in one part of the country and the teacher at another point, with postal facilities their only means of communication. Their ingenious advertising and persistent solicitation have gained them large enrolments, usually from among those engaged in industrial and technical pursuits. In large numbers men enroll for those very important science and industrial subjects in which, by means of class work, they could accomplish far greater results. The average man who is ambitious for education is continually striving after the mythical short cut to the "royal road to learning," until he learns better from experience. The advertising and claims of these schools lead many to enroll, thinking that the coveted goal is just at hand. Those who know young men and who have made a careful study of the conditions and of the work of these schools for the past 10 years, do not find it hard to judge what will likely be the ultimate result.

A very successful agent of the largest of these schools says: "Not more than 15% of the students who enroll ever complete the course of study they enter." Another authority says that: "Out of 1000 students in a certain line of study less than 50 completed their work." Observation and persistent inquiry show that the average man takes from three to five or more lessons and works very enthusiastically. He then begins to find that it means more work and time than he thought, but he struggles on through two or three more lessons in a course of 20 or 30, and finally gives it up. He intends, however, to wait only till a more favorable opportunity to prosecute the course, which he may have already so largely paid for in advance, but that fortunate time rarely if ever comes. These large numbers of men thus disappointed in realizing their fondest educational hopes become discouraged with all efforts educationally. They become soured on even the more valuable class work facilities and thus discourage their friends and associates from going to school, either in the daytime or from joining some work in evening classes.

Observation and experience lead us to feel that the above disappointing results of correspondence school work are too often so insidious and far reaching that the best interests of all permanent educational work requires that wherever possible for young men to secure class instruction that they do not continue this desultory practice, but that instead they take up some definite class work either in the association or in other evening schools if the way is not open to enter the day school or college.

As their students are so largely drawn from the same bodies of men as our own classes, some observations of the methods and work of correspondence schools versus the class work of our associations will be beneficial.

Facilities

In the correspondence school plan, the student is at home alone with such books, periodicals, and other helps as his purse or his home may afford. He is guided in his study of a single subject, as history, or in a group of consecutive subjects, as arithmetic, algebra, geometry, electricity, etc. by correspondence.

In the classes of the average association, the student has the privilege of a library with many text and reference books for instant or continual perusal and research; a large and well ordered reading room with the latest and best periodicals, many of them along the technical lines in which he is studying, and his perusal of which is a very necessary part of his education; the presence of societies, clubs, inspiring lectures and practical talks and other helpful means of intercourse and cooperation with associates; maps, models, appliances, and laboratory facilities to a greater or less degree. All of the facilities are under the wisest guidance of the best element in the city, and are offered specially for the educational and Christian welfare of the young men. Nearly all of these very essential facilities are lacking to the student of correspondence school work.

Conditions

1 Motive. The correspondence schools are business organizations, hence the prime object is financial return for the investment. In the association the only motive is that of the Christian and educational welfare of the young men. The association is certainly not in the business of making a fortune, or of even making a living for its own work out of the tuition fees of its students, as the receipts from these fees as a whole are less than 50% of the expenditure for instruction. In general, stress is laid on discovering and meeting the needs of the individual. This result can not be realized through pen and ink communication.

2 Presence of teacher. In the correspondence school plan the teacher is eliminated, and the student receives help only by correspondence with some entire stranger in a distant office.

In the association there is the immediate presence and direction of a live, experienced authority as teacher and leader. The large value of the personal element entering into this relation can not be computed. All students, particularly those who are occupied in business during the daytime, meet with many difficulties in their study and desire to ask many questions—hence the value of a teacher at hand is apparent. While the mind is thus acting upon the subject, if it can be wisely directed it quickly overcomes difficulties, and this personal direction the teachers of our association classes are always glad and ready to give. Thus instead of losing much time in waiting for a letter to cross the country to the headquarters, and for an answer which may be in cold, unintelligible words—instead of losing his interest, his ambition and his money, the student saves all of these. Indeed, all of these necessary qualities for successful work are stimulated under the personal relations and direction of a skilful teacher.

The need of a teacher to personally assist and encourage the student is imperative in most cases. As an illustration—the principal of a private school in one of the cities of Ohio recently told of a young man who came to him desiring to take a course in English. When the usual terms were stated the young man replied that he could enroll in a correspondence school and get the same course for half the money. As the professor would not reduce his terms the young man began the correspondence work at half the price. A few months later he returned to the professor, paid his tuition for the English course in advance, and remained with him till he had completed the same. In reply to the inquiry as to why he had abandoned the correspondence course, he replied that he could not get along by himself, and writing to the school about every difficulty was “too much of a good thing.”

3 Associated effort. In the correspondence school plan the student is alone. In the association, students are united for cooperation of effort in class work. These personal relations with other men in the class are of much educational value. The association of men for study always offers excellent opportunity for mutual helpfulness and social intercourse. Men are thus incited to more and better work on account of the inspiration and encouragement received from others. Charles F. Wingate, in his recent book, *What shall our Boys do for a Living?* says “There is no stimulus like rubbing shoulders with other students who have like interests and aspirations.” The value of

this factor in educational work among all bodies of students must be admitted.

4 Questions answered. In the correspondence school this is done through the mails. In the association the student has his question answered at the moment when its application is most apparent, thus permitting him to advance as rapidly as possible. In this manner a great deal of time is saved, and time is of increasing value to these men.

Expense

In the correspondence school plan the expense for tuition varies from \$18 to \$75 or more for a single course of study, depending on the school and the course. The association charges from \$5 to \$15 for one or more courses of study, including the privileges of the library, the reading room, the lectures, the societies, the class rooms, the teacher's help, etc.—depending upon the association and the courses followed. All of the above exceedingly valuable privileges are, of course, lacking in the correspondence school work.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for the correspondence plan:

1 The student can study at home, thus losing no time in going to and from school.

2 The student is taught confidentially, and does not need to expose his ignorance to his associates.

3 No time limit is set within which students must complete the work of any prescribed course.

The saving of time lost in going to and from the class is ordinarily a small consideration, and the matter of "fixing up" to attend the sessions of the evening classes is entirely without point, because it is a fact that but few go to any greater trouble than to "wash up" and "brush up."

As to the avoiding of the exposure of ignorance by choosing the correspondence method, it seems to us that the student who cares about such embarrassment would not at all be likely to succeed by himself. A contrast of his attainments with those of his fellow students will have the effect of stirring his ambition to a greater degree, and of urging him on to more effort, specially if he has the stimulating and helpful assistance of a painstaking and sympathetic teacher. In the association men receive that definite help they individually need, and while they have the advantages of the class association and spirit, they have also the advantage of personal help, and at the same time are not obliged to expose any ignorance unless they choose.

There being no time limit within which students should complete the work of a prescribed course is strong evidence of the

weakness of the plan. Have you ever undertaken a task knowing that the time within which you might accomplish it was practically unlimited? Do you not recall how other duties were allowed to delay you, even though you realized the importance of accomplishing that one particular duty? On the other hand, with what energy we labor to complete those tasks upon which a time limit has been set. In our opinion the contrast emphasizes the looseness of the correspondence plan of instruction.

In the association there are definite practical courses of study, upon which annual international examinations of a high standard are given. During the past season many international certificates have been granted, the face value of which is accepted in more than 100 colleges and universities without further examination. While there may be, yet we do not know of any official recognition or harmonious relationships existing between colleges and universities and the work of the correspondence schools distinct from them.

There are some features of the correspondence school plan, however, that may be utilized to the profit of our educational work. Under association auspices it may be possible soon to so combine a part of the idea with our present class work that a few new courses may be offered and many additional men reached and helped.

Special attention is directed to the following carefully prepared and exceedingly valuable article by Prof. Edgar Marburg, the secretary of the Society for the promotion of engineering education, and the professor of civil engineering in the University of Pennsylvania. This paper is the result of careful, continuous, and painstaking effort and study on his part to discover the permanent value of the work of correspondence schools in fitting students along the lines of technical education. We earnestly trust every association officer and teacher will carefully read the same.

THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Part of an address before the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, at its annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio, 1899, by Prof. Edgar Marburg, secretary of the society and also professor of civil engineering in the University of Pennsylvania.

In the meantime there has risen among us, in the correspondence schools, an educational movement whose remarkable headway must be attributed in no small measure to the existence of gaps in our regular educational system to which reference has been made. Sprung from seemingly insignificant beginnings, some 10 years since, its growth, notably during the past two or three years, has been little less than phenomenal. It is a significant fact that the correspondence schools have found their largest following among our technical workers, especially those of

our shops and factories. Thus a single institution devoted principally to engineering and the mechanic arts, claims a total enrolment of upwards of 80,000 students, a number four times greater than only four years ago. Whatever the merit of the system, these figures bear striking evidence that our craftsmen are keenly alive to the defects in their education, and are grasping eagerly at such opportunities as present themselves. In most cases there exists only the single other alternative of self-instruction. Night schools in which technical courses are offered are to be found only in a few of our most populous cities.

An inquiry as to the probable efficiency of the correspondence system becomes thus a matter of considerable interest. Is the scheme to be regarded simply as a passing fad, or does it contain the elements of real merit and permanency? Are these schools attracting their immense patronage under false pretenses, or are they engaged in a worthy and successful effort to give their students generous returns on their investment? And, finally, does the general plan give promise of such possibilities that, in its higher development, it may be expected to yield even a fair approach to what has been realized abroad by German methods?

Before attempting to suggest a partial answer to these and similar questions, more especially with reference to the technical correspondence schools, certain considerations relating to such institutions in general deserve to be briefly noticed. Among our regular seats of learning but two, namely, the University of Chicago and the Illinois Wesleyan university, have entered the field of correspondence teaching. The other institutions engaged in this work were organized and conducted primarily, if not solely, as money-making enterprises. Their general policy is determined largely by this circumstance. It also serves to render an accurate and searching investigation difficult, if not impossible. The competition for students is already very keen. Statistics of the kind freely published by our regular schools are either withheld on grounds of business expediency, or, where furnished, can not always be accepted with confidence. From their own circulars it appears that the various schools view each other with the utmost distrust, and open charges of serious character are not infrequently passed. Their advertising methods in general are not calculated to inspire confidence, or to command respect. Ingenuity is fairly exhausted in the attractive wording of their circulars. Claptrap schemes of the most transparent nature are resorted to with a view of attracting students. Thus one school quotes its adver-

tisements as opinions of the press. A postal card addressed to another with the simple request for a catalogue, elicited the usual pseudopersonal, typewritten circular containing the lines: "We judge, from an intimation discernible in your letter, that you have a will as well as a gift for success." The schools vie with each other in their offers of special inducements for immediate enrolment. Their disinterested anxiety to enlist patrons before the date of an impending advance in tuition fees is quite remarkable. Testimonials and photographs of graduates are prominently paraded. On the other hand, a complete list of students or graduates is not permitted to appear.

In an endeavor at an impartial inquiry, one has constantly to remind himself that these matters have no direct bearing on the subject proper, namely, the intrinsic value of the instruction itself. However, tactics of the kind described tend inevitably to give rise to prejudice and distrust. Nor does it serve to lessen one's scepticism to be informed that even such subjects as music and art can be successfully taught by correspondence. There remains, in fact, scarcely an important field of learning that these schools have not confidently invaded.

That the correspondence scheme throws the doors wide open to charlatanism can not be denied, nor can it be questioned that the opportunities it offers for illegitimate practices have been freely exploited. Some of these irresponsible concerns have already closed their doors, to the possible gain of their patrons. Others have sprung up in their place whose existence will doubtless prove no less ephemeral. That the general interests of the cause suffer in proportion goes without saying. As with commercial enterprises in general, probably only a few of the fittest are destined to survive. It would seem, however, that the time has come when the financial responsibilities of these schools should be made the subject of official inquiry, as in the case of other institutions organized for the receipt of moneys upon the promise of future returns. Without some reasonable guaranty of good faith in the discharge of prospective obligations the use of the mails should be interdicted.

Referring now to the technical schools in particular, the writer has, by visits and otherwise, made as critical an investigation of their methods as circumstances permitted. Broadly speaking, their scheme of operation is essentially the same. Instruction papers, especially prepared for the purpose, take the place of the usual textbooks. These are issued of a size convenient for the pocket. The student is pledged not to allow others to share in their use. The papers on any given subject are furnished collectively in book form, at the beginning or end of the course.

Each instruction paper is accompanied by an examination paper containing the questions which the student is required to answer. These answers are promptly and carefully corrected. The writer has seen ample evidence that at the better schools this important feature receives close, painstaking attention. A final examination is usually prescribed at the end of the course. The award is commonly in the form of a certificate of study or of proficiency. A single institution confers the regular degrees. To the latter practice reference will be made hereafter.

The tuition fees are moderate, in fact, lower than the average cost of textbooks in the regular technical schools. The charges on the instalment plan are relatively much higher. The other expenses are for a drawing outfit, paper and postage in one direction. A paid up scholarship is nonforfeitable. Its owner may consume as much or as little time as he elects for the completion of his course. The unused portion of a scholarship is transferable at the option of the owner. In short, the financial policy in general is quite liberal to the student.

The only educational requisites are a knowledge of reading and writing. The courses in pure mathematics begin with arithmetic and end with trigonometry. The instruction papers on technical subjects are usually prepared by graduate engineers, sometimes men of considerable ability and practical experience, but not always connected with the schools. Such men also exercise a general supervision of the correspondence in their respective specialties. The ordinary routine of correcting papers and of letter writing is intrusted to lower salaried assistants, often young women especially trained for these duties. Such correspondence is reviewed by some one in higher authority, and, if necessary, revised before forwarding. Communications are written, as a rule, by hand, rather than by mechanical means. This practice, while entailing a considerably greater outlay, seems to appeal to a certain student element as more distinctly personal, and serves to allay suspicion that the methods are in any way stereotyped. In the better schools, the administrative details in general are thoroughly systematized and all operations conducted with business-like regularity and dispatch.

That the net influence of these schools is for good does not seem to admit of a reasonable doubt. They are extending a helpful hand to large numbers of aspiring people who have not the remotest prospect of gaining better advantages through the regular channels. They hold out opportunities of greater promise than can be looked for from average efforts of self-instruction. Such adverse criticisms as suggest themselves are appli-

cable in part to certain practices of the schools, and in part to defects inherent in the correspondence system. The distinction is, however, not always easily drawn.

Since the schools are operated primarily for revenue, it is directly to their interest to appeal to the largest numbers. The curriculum is therefore designed to include the most elementary subjects. These may be omitted by students who pass the preliminary examinations. However, the statistics of one of the leading schools indicate that less than ten per cent of the applicants can meet the requirements in arithmetic. Thus there is the necessity on the one hand of beginning with the most elementary studies and, on the other, of not wearying the student with an excessive amount of preparatory work before entering upon the technical courses proper. The compromise appears in narrow, shortcut courses. It carries with it, also, the omission of analytic geometry and the calculus. The effect of all this on the more advanced courses is easily conjectured. The more difficult features of a subject are suppressed or treated in a superficial manner. Important formulas that can not be passed unnoticed are sometimes presented without a hint as to their derivation or their practical limitations.

Through the courtesy of certain schools the writer has had the opportunity of examining complete files of their instruction papers. In point of general make up—that is, paper, typography, illustrating and indexing—they are superior to many modern textbooks. The excellence of the illustrations is an especially praiseworthy feature. In fact, it may be said that they are of a profusion and elaborateness not always in keeping with the context. Upon closer scrutiny one's impressions are apt to be less favorable than upon the first cursory examination. However, on the whole, the texts are written with much care and discrimination. It is readily seen that the author's task is by no means an easy one. The texts must be concise and at the same time veritable models of clearness. The mathematical work must be reduced to the simplest form, inadequate though it may be for the purpose in view. General forms of treatment must yield to the presentation of simple, special cases. As a partial offset to these deficiencies, and presumably with an eye to the demands of their peculiar constituency, there is an evident effort to give the studies as practical a trend as possible. In certain subjects a good deal of valuable information is given of a kind not ordinarily found in textbooks. In point of thoroughness and general excellence the courses on the whole are, however, in no wise comparable with those offered in the regular technical schools. It is of course only reason-

able to assume that, since the field is comparatively new, the methods are as yet somewhat tentative. Nevertheless, for reasons previously suggested, there appears to be little prospect of any substantial gain in thoroughness without raising the matriculation requirements to a standard that would usually prove prohibitive. Perhaps the solution will eventually be found in graded courses. In fact, some beginnings in that direction are already discernible.

In the meantime it may be fairly charged that the schools are far too pretentious in their claims. Without attempting to particularize, the evidence in this respect is unmistakable. Engineering instruction of a truly professional standard is not carried on by any of these institutions. Be it said, however, to the credit of the technical schools that there is but one of their number which presumes to confer the regular degrees. This school claims to have received its authority by law. Its home is in the District of Columbia. It has the arrogant assurance to proclaim that the holder of its degree "will be equipped with all the theoretical knowledge that is required for the same degree in any college in the country." The courses prescribed for the degree of C. E. are surveying, mapping, railway and structural engineering, and so-called higher mathematics. What is meant by the latter term can only be vaguely inferred from the published statement that "in this course the more complicated and difficult questions of the subject are taken up"; and again, "the instruction of the regular courses prepares the student to understand these more abstruse matters." Inconsistently enough, the prescribed courses in engineering require no knowledge of mathematics beyond trigonometry. Further comment appears superfluous.

Another practice of certain schools which seems deserving of strong censure is that of furnishing complete keys to those who profess to find the work too difficult. At least one school issues these keys indiscriminately to all, and claims that "if employed judiciously they can be made to save both time and labor, without injury to the student." Beyond some words of caution against their use, in other than cases of assumed necessity, the matter is left purely to the discretion of the student. One school which supplies such aids makes the naïve claim, quoted verbatim, that "every student who has enrolled with us has successfully graduated from our schools." Let it be presumed that the term "student" is here meant in the somewhat exclusive sense of "one devoted to study."

It should in fairness be observed that as a rule these institutions do not claim to stand on an equal plane with the regular schools. On the contrary, in some instances they go so far as

to advise persons who have the time and means to obtain a college education. This is followed, however, by the most unqualified and unmeasured assertions in proof of the superiority of the correspondence system, particular stress being laid on the claim that in these courses nothing of any practical value is omitted, while all other so-called useless matter is eliminated. The effect of this is especially harmful in so far that it serves to imbue prospective students with the notion that the day is passed for making great efforts and sacrifices with a view of gaining a thorough and well rounded education by the older methods. This tendency of diverting students from the regular technical schools is perhaps more than neutralized by the stimulus given to technical education generally among the many who would not have been reached by other means.

In general, the schools place much dependence on the oftentimes glowing testimonials of those who have come under their instruction. Without discrediting the authenticity of such evidence, it may be properly insisted that it is entitled to little weight. It comes as the testimony of individuals just emerging from darkness into half light. Their horizon is too narrow for accurate orientation.

In an attempt at gaging the probable influence of these schools, the criterion of numbers is no less misleading. Where thousands enroll, but few graduate. To complete the more extensive courses, elementary though they are, requires a degree of perseverance and self-denial in the utilization of spare moments that few can muster. It is to be remembered that the students as a rule are employed at regular vocations. Through seductive advertising literature and the personal solicitation of agents many are persuaded to enlist without adequate conception of the sacrifices entailed. According to statistics kindly furnished by one of the leading schools, of 1000 persons who entered upon a certain course four years ago 30%, on the average, have not yet finished arithmetic; a further 40%—that is, a total of 70%—have completed no subject beyond arithmetic; and only one half of 1%, or five persons, have graduated.

To sum the matter up, it is believed that any attempt at giving, by the correspondence method, a broad and thorough education to persons who at the same time follow their daily occupations must end in failure. Narrow and shallow courses of the kind described may be regarded as the inevitable issue. It should, however, again be emphasized that in the absence of better means, and in so far as these schools are honestly conducted, they hold out opportunities to the many and rewards to the few well worth the effort of attainment. And in conclusion, their highest destiny will have been achieved if by their coming

they shall but quicken the birth of a system of popular education—industrial and commercial—worthy in every sense of this great nation.

GENERAL

Publications. The following were printed last year by the New York state Home education department.

<i>Bulletins</i>			
	Copies	Pages	Price postpaid
36 Report of summer schools division 1900.	1000	60	10c
<i>Syllabuses, containing bibliographies</i>			
80 Home economics	700	18	5c
81 The tempest	1 500	28	5c
82 Home economics (80 revised).....	5 000	24	5c
Reprints of syllabuses 2, 8, 37, 43, 50, 66..	9 000	302	...

Standards. Though work has had to change in character in many places, the tendency has not necessarily been toward popularizing lectures, and most institutions are determined to keep high standards. Teachers college, New York, states that, while attendance was less for the year, quality of work was improved. It is possible to increase again, their report adds, by popularizing courses, but it is better as it is. The school board, reporting 20,000 more attendants (more than three fourths of whom are in middle life) says that this increase was in spite of the fact that several centers had but two topics for the entire winter. They intend to arrange a four year course in several important lines of study. Peoples institute has excluded from the first the so-called popular lecture, the "address which subordinates education to entertainment." The attendance at their new class lectures was much larger than they expected. These class courses they say are to be made more didactic, and more emphasis is to be laid on reading and preparation of papers.

Two elements are necessary for successful extension work, opportunity and desire. Under the first, work must be offered and there must be ability to take it. Ability to take includes the necessity of some previous training, the more the better; time to give to it, and money to pay for it. The time one has may be during the long vacation, and teachers are usually most

fortunate here, when one may attend summer schools; evenings, shared by many workmen and clerks, with possibilities of lectures and classes, e. g. the Y. M. C. A. work; or spare moments, which is the only leisure that comes to those who work evenings as well as days and perhaps are not free even Sundays, and these can use only correspondence teaching, and very likely not even that.

The cost may be reduced to those unable to pay full value by appropriations from state or city; contributions from associations or individuals; use of buildings may be given; in extension teaching a family may bear the lecturer's expenses by entertaining him; advertising may be done without charge. All this is on the side of those receiving the benefit. On the other hand, the central organization may be an endowed institution able to furnish instruction free; the teacher may serve without pay; various aids may be furnished; scholarships may be awarded covering tuition, or, in the case of summer schools, expenses also.

The other factor, desire or interest, if not already present, must be roused and kept. Extension lectures may be started through some organization already existing, like study clubs, reading circles, libraries, etc.; single lectures or pioneer courses given; the first lecture made free. Rewards may be offered: certificates for work done; credit in colleges and universities; recognition by other institutions or by government education departments.

Interest may be kept up by affiliated organizations such as study clubs, reading circles, students associations; paper work should be made attractive and classwork inspiring; syllabuses should contain helpful outlines of the lectures, questions to be answered or used as topics for papers, and lists of books with annotations; traveling libraries should always be available; lectures may be illustrated and outside excursions can be added, specially in scientific courses. Courses can be made shorter if necessary, though the tendency should be in the other direction, as high a unit as possible being kept, and sequence encouraged in courses, in years of work, and in summer meetings where possible. Above all, a skilled lecturer should be secured. Appropriate subjects are necessary, somewhat popu-

lar at first if necessary to rouse interest. Much depends on local organization and the efficiency of this may sometimes be increased by cooperation with other similar agencies.

Opinions

Commissioner of education, 1894. The institutions seem to be more ready to provide courses of lectures than the people are to take advantage of them. In some parts of the country the towns are not plentiful and the expenses of a lecturer on a circuit where the centers are so far apart are too great.

Gloversville N. Y. We have 108 enrolled and had an attendance of over 150 with really 7 men present, the genuine article, no mistake. I hope I can interest more men in this work, but it is very difficult. They say if they could smoke at these meetings they would come.

Mrs Davidson's lectures are excellent and she is able to kindle the right kind of enthusiasm, and I expect good work will be done.

Rome. I lectured on Universal history before the club for some months before I left, but I understand that the club has done nothing since. It worked as such things usually do. There was a deal of interest at first but it soon began to wane. My experience has been that it is not a difficult matter to find many who think that they are interested in such matters when they are new, but it, in time, proves to be but a passing interest, so far as the majority are concerned. We found it so in this instance. A few were really interested in knowing something of history, and attended faithfully to the end. Most of the others never had any real interest in the subject, though they may have thought they did when the club was organized. Some of the officers told me that the work was dropped because they could not find a lecturer to take my place, others were frank enough to confess that they did not try very hard because there was so little interest in the class.

New York, People's university extension society. The increase in the number of our free classes has been limited only by lack of funds for paying trained teachers. The appeals to us for instruction have constantly been far beyond our means to supply. *People's univ. exten. soc. rept '01*

Incompetence and commercialism. I have pointed out on p. 279 the great difficulty in getting wholly satisfactory extension lecturers. It requires a genius for teaching combined with missionary zeal for which no adequate compensation is now available. The gravest difficulty we have met is inability to secure enough men of that character. The work has been undertaken by two classes who have brought it into disrepute:

1 Well meaning men and women who lack the necessary qualifications, but whose work was done from high motives. Compensation was meager in all cases and in many, lecturers gave their services outright. We admire the spirit but results

injured much more than they helped the cause. Old lyceum and other lectures and addresses and sermons had new heads written on them with the words "University extension", were put up in packages and called a course, and people were surprised when they were delivered that no greater educational results followed. In many cases the lecturers themselves had no comprehension of what extension work really meant and in most cases had no special fitness for it.

2 A less frequent but more fatal difficulty was the commercialism which seizes on any popular new movement with the purpose of making money. We have had repeated cases in our own state where men calling themselves "professors" and distributing printed matter and often letters bearing the names of reputable men have collected hundreds of dollars from a single community under plausible promises of great educational service, and then dropped the matter except to mail certain pamphlets of little cost and less value that might prevent recovery of the money by legal process. The reputable names were of course secured from those not sufficiently careful to investigate in whose hands they trust their reputations and who thought they were helping popular education by allowing their names to stand on advisory boards or committees. Many of these cases have been exposed in the public prints as downright swindling. When such work is coupled with the name university extension it of course creates a prejudice not soon laid aside. One redeeming feature of these abuses is to show the desirability of having a state department like ours where safe guidance can be had without expense instead of trusting home education interests of a whole community to the management of entire strangers.

Consolidation of allied interests. In many communities increased efficiency would result from combining in a single body, for which the name "Institute" is best, two or more of the different home education agencies. The advantages are not alone economic in affording better and cheaper quarters for meetings and in preserving more carefully for future use collections which might be otherwise dissipated; there is also a great gain in maintaining interest and in winning and holding public recognition for home education. In urging such union on the

Albany institute and the Albany historical and art society, I recently enforced and amplified the following points which are applicable in many similar cases.

There are three reasons why the Albany institute ought to have a larger field and a more vigorous life:

1 It is a time of trusts and consolidations. Better results not only in manufacturing but also in every field of human activity are being secured by combining hitherto independent efforts. There is no question that the time and money given to furthering the interests of science, literature, art and history in Albany would accomplish much greater and more practical results if focused in a single inclusive organization or federation. Allied interests serve to keep each other alive and warm and strong. The capital of labor and sympathy is as real as the bankable funds of the corporations, and consolidation would tide many a worthy movement over what would otherwise be a fatal period of indifference on the part of the public.

2 America has too few things reaching back into the past for us to be willing to let die an institution with so long and creditable a history as that of the Albany institute.

3 History repeats itself in spirals, not, as at first appears, in circles, and at the end of the century we have come back in the best educational thought to the very name chosen generations before for the organization which shall look after a group of intellectual and higher interests. The institute is today the best name for the important group of interests which the old Albany institute was designed to foster. There are not only science, literature, art and history, which the people at once group together, but, besides philosophy and philology, that greatest of human sciences, sociology. The 20th century will be known as the age of sociology as much as the 19th has been marked as the age of science and the 18th as the age of theology. The problem of law, economics, administration, education and of various associations and institutions, are engaging the thoughts of men and calling for discussion as never before in the history of the world. There should be in a city the size of Albany a center for the numerous clubs and societies devoted to any of these manifold subjects, and nothing could serve the purpose so well as the old institute filled with new life. The Albany historical society has illustrated in a marvelous manner during the past year what may be done in a single field by the earnestness of a few in enlisting the sympathies and cooperation of the many. Under the name of what should be a section of the institute, it has done much general work which makes

the life of Albany more attractive and its people better citizens. There should be a building centrally located, open and lighted every evening, with needed facilities for the meetings and other work of scientific, literary and similar clubs, and round such a building would cluster scores of activities which would prosper by cooperation when their existence would be brief if left to the chance of independent support. Experience has confirmed theory in pointing out the need of such an organization, and to the Albany institute belongs the duty and privilege of filling this great need.

International congress. The International congress of higher education held in Paris from July 30 to Aug. 4, 1900, gave the first day and a half to university extension, and an international committee will arrange for another congress to take place in about three years.

Summary. As predicted in previous reports, we find that the difficulties in getting and paying for really successful lecturers make this form of home education the hardest to carry on successfully though we recognize that nothing can wholly take the place of the inspiration best given by the living voice. We hope to find some solution of these difficulties so that we may utilize more this important factor. Summer and correspondence schools show increasing efficiency as the poorly equipped give up the work and strong institutions open their facilities to the public. The growth is most promising and quite as rapid as could be hoped. The best results in systematic study outside teaching institutions must however be looked for from guided reading for which books will be supplied through public and traveling library systems, while the best advice which experts can give will be readily and cheaply obtainable in syllabuses, annotated lists and other forms of reader's guides. Without any epoch-making events, every year shows a steady, wholesome, rapid growth in appreciation by the public and by thoughtful educators of the great work of home education.

Respectfully submitted

MELVIL DEWEY

Director

APPENDIX

TEN YEARS OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Lyman P. Powell in *Atlantic*, Sep. 1901

Ten years ago university extension was in the thoughts of all, and on the lips of many. Whenever and wherever educators met together, there was always curiosity to hear about the aim and scope and method of the movement. Propagandists who could write informedly, and critics, too, found a ready market for their new wares. In swift succession articles by friends or foes appeared in the *Atlantic*, the *Review of reviews*, *Harper's magazine*, the *Forum*, the *Popular science monthly*, and the *Outlook* before it was the *Outlook*.

Some friends thought the millennium was dawning; the civic salvation of democracy seemed to many close at hand. Enemies, not many, were sure that the new tale was silly, and that the new storytellers were mad, at least "north-northwest." None were indifferent, or could be. Mr George William Curtis, long past the age when men are wont to form snap judgments or express them, came from consideration of the English work, then past its 15th birthday, with the conviction that the "development of this movement and its extraordinary success are the most significant facts in the modern history of education." And Miss Repplier, from the isolated watchtower of instinctive aversion, called down that the movement merely represented "the secondrate at secondhand." Out of the expansive and expanding circle of Chautauqua, Bishop Vincent, a second John Baptist, paid homage to the larger movement in the generous phrase, "Chautauqua is little else than a university extension agency." And Prof. George Herbert Palmer, anxious lest the vested interests of higher education should suffer hurt, wrote with spirit to the *Atlantic*: "Any movement which seeks to withdraw a professor's attention from these things [his university duties, various and exacting] and induces him to put his soul elsewhere, inflicts on the community a serious damage. No amount of intellectual stimulus furnished to little companies here and there can atone for the loss that must fall on education

when college teachers pledge themselves to do serious work in other places than in their own libraries and lecture rooms."

Beforehand, as usual, sometimes to rashness, in estimating movements in which the world takes instant interest, Mr W. T. Stead, with an eye on either side the ocean, announced with calm assurance, "University extension is the university on wheels." East and west, north and south, universities and colleges took him at his word, and prepared to put themselves on wheels. Many encouraged their best lecturers to go around the corner and speak to any who would listen. Some announced extramural courses with intramural credits in their annual catalogue, oftener in a special circular. One or two, at least on paper, organized distinct departments for itinerant teaching. Between the Alleghanies and the Rockies here and there a "monohippic" college, eager to emerge from unprofitable obscurity, hitched its tiny wagon to "the university on wheels," confident of at least securing, free of charge, a little advertising. Even when the faculty was no larger than the faculty "at present consisting of Mrs Johnson and myself," which Mr Bryce had found awhile before in the far West, the hope was entertained, and solemnly divulged, that at least one member of the faculty could be spared to the distant village panting for enlightenment. There was a glamour about the very thought of itinerant lecturing. Bespectacled pedants long since detached from life, scornful cynics with gall and wormwood in their hearts, and fine, true scholars, loving as well as learned, eager to distribute knowledge as well as to produce it—no Leonardos they—dreamed of flying trips each week to distant centers, of audiences breaking out into tumultuous applause as Caesar once again was killed in the senate house or x was raised with proud success to the n th power. Everybody seemed about to go to school again. Moulton's prediction of "university education for the whole nation, organized upon itinerant lines," was coming swiftly to fulfilment.

To doubt that a university can be put on wheels was a discredit. To hint that there is a time element and a place element in university teaching, which can not be packed into either the bulkiest gripsack or most capacious memory pouch, was

to invite derision. To ask, however modestly, for proof of the adaptability of the new movement to American conditions was to evoke pity. With thousands pleading for enlightenment, it was, the propagandist intimated, no time to reason why. It was time to move.

Nor slacked the messenger his pace;
He showed the sign, he named the place,
And, pressing forward like the wind,
Left clamor and surprise behind.

Some good people, inclined to sympathize, gave the movement a halfhearted support, because they did not wholly trust the universities. They were glad enough to get the best the universities can give; they feared that they might have to take the worst as well. For the life of them, they could see no reason to let loose the pedantry—inherent, they supposed, in university research, and usually attached to university teaching—which sets the extraction of a Greek root before the extraction of the root of sin; which by precept and example would fain persuade that man's chief end is to write a monograph on the inseparable prefix in early Anglo-Saxon, and enjoy it forever. They could see no profit to our democracy—and some said so—in scattering throughout its villages the atrocious pharisaism which despises the commonplace; robs service of its spontaneity; parts men from their kind, and sets them up along the great hallway of life, unlighted candles, "to whom there has come no fire of devotion, who stand in awe and reverence before no wisdom greater than their own, who are proud and selfish, who do not know what it is to obey." If the new movement was to have the support of commonplace folk, whom the Lord must love for the reason Lincoln gave; if it was to help

Country folk who live beneath
The shadow of the steeple;
The parson and the parson's wife,
And mostly married people.

it must give bond at the start to send out lecturers able to uplift as well as inform, able to energize as well as mobilize facts and interpret them in terms of life. And while the bond was preparing, democracy was reticent and shy, and stingy with its sympathy.

Among all the doubts of those early days there was one honest doubt that could not be dismissed without an answer, and, unhappily, could not be disproved without experience. When Prof. Palmer inquired where university extension was to find lecturers, he asked a pertinent and puzzling question. It was easier for the Englishman to make reply.¹ In the slender development of popular education in England, not all the teachers trained at Oxford and Cambridge could find employment. The supply far exceeded the demand. There was a large and anxious surplus of professional teachers seeking employment, and more than willing, on any terms they could secure, to do itinerant teaching. The central secretaries found all the teachers they desired, without ravaging any university faculty. Here was another situation. Long before the nineties popular education was robust. The university, the college, the secondary school, the little red schoolhouse, all were prosperous; all had more students than they well could teach, all had fewer expert teachers than they could use. The demand for teachers far exceeded the supply. Western university and college presidents came east each spring, to lie in wait for postgraduate students newly doctored in Baltimore or Germany, with the regularity of western missionary bishops seeking "stiff" at eastern theological seminaries for missionary enterprise. If to the scarcity of good teachers was to be added the rivalry of university extension societies seeking lecturers and competing for the best, university education would suffer irreparable hurt; a certain good would be imperiled for the sake of an uncertain benefit. With this serious danger in mind, Prof. Palmer deprecated the widespread interest in the new subject, and predicted that the wisest guidance would probably not lead the movement to any long success.

Almost 10 years have passed since Prof. Palmer asked his leading question, expressed his honest doubt, made his grave prediction. It is now time, perhaps, to ask another question—Has his question yet received its answer, can his doubt be dissipated, has his prediction been fulfilled? Were one inclined to beg the question, he could point out that since Prof. Palmer has recently shared with Prof. Griggs the extension platform

of the Boston Twentieth century club, he has answered his own query; for no one who knows Prof. Palmer even casually or by reputation would ever entertain the fear that he has given a "halfhearted service" to Harvard because for eight Saturdays in succession, last winter, he put his soul elsewhere, into lectures on the Nature of goodness, in Tremont Temple. The question is too important to dismiss by begging it. Moreover, the problem is even more complicated than Prof. Palmer could have thought when he wrote his article for the *Atlantic*. No one, indeed, imagined that, to succeed, the itinerant teacher must possess the best qualities of the resident teacher, and other qualities besides. He must be saturated with his subject, know how to teach it, and, in addition, have a gift too seldom found in universities, the gift of pleasing and effective public speech. He must be not scientific merely, but artistic too. He must be not teacher simply, imparting information and extracting it from students; he must be preacher also, driving home his message by the blows of oratory, overcoming inertia the university knows naught of, the inertia of men and women worn and jaded by a day's routine, creating interest where no interest is, leading souls from "the lowlands of vulgarity" high up

the mount where guile
Dissolves in fire that burns the dross away.

For great success, there must be added to the teacher's ordinary equipment such lucidity as the audience observes in Prof. Woodrow Wilson's lecturing, such variety as one finds in the lectures of Dr Sykes, such attention to detail as Prof. Moulton always gives, and such spiritual passion as burns in every lecture by Prof. Griggs.

To find such men was not to compete with the university ever seeking for the best. Another type was wanted, a man with a finer artistic sense well trained. Far from being helped by facility of expression, variety, elocution, spiritual passion, the scholarship of the candidate for university teaching is almost always called in question when he has these other qualities that ordinary folk outside universities value. Only recently is the university tearing down the ideal of the "Professor" in Balzac's story, so wanting in imagination that in his

young wife's tears he saw only "mucus, chlorid of sodium, and a little sulfate of chalk." Darwin is still the ideal in scientific teaching, without Darwin's late lament that in scientific research he had lost his esthetic sense. University extension went in search of men who combine with the university professor's knowledge the novelist's versatility, the actor's elocution, the poet's imagination, the preacher's fervor. The standard it uplifted is higher than the university standard. The goods it desired no university wants *in toto*. The competition was and is only in exceptional instances, which are each year growing fewer.

Prof. Palmer was correct in his conviction that the lecturer is the crux of the situation. In the early nineties all other problems receded into insignificance. There was much talk at first about the class. One of the pioneer lecturers usually suggested to his audience, at the start, that if they had to choose between the lecture and the class that followed, they would better "cut the lecture." But those days are past. The University of Chicago has developed the classwork independently, though lecturers still direct discussion after lectures. The occasional lecturer in the occasional center has a class before and after, too. But oftener the class is somewhat disappointing. The lecturer tarries a few moments after the lecture; pleads plaintively for questions, which, when they come, are sometimes suggestive, but sometimes, not infrequently, inconsequential. It is the rash lecturer indeed who essays the role of university cross examiner, for his listeners never stay again for class.

They light me once, they hurry by,
And never come again.

There was a time when many lecturers agreed with Prof. Moulton that the written exercise is "the strength of the system." The writer, then lecturing on American history, in a paper read before the University extension congress at the World's fair in 1893, predicted that, in the long run, university extension as an educational movement will be judged largely by the character of the paper work. "Lecturers have," as Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson says, "tried all the arts of persuasion and sarcasm." American audiences will not write papers,

though they will, as the University of Chicago has proved, follow correspondence courses without lectures. Time was when courses of study covering long periods were mapped out, and students were urged to prepare at stated intervals for examinations, and for the certificates and diplomas that followed. Now, though much reading is done, as librarians and booksellers testify, specially in schools and where independent students clubs exist, one hears little about examinations. American audiences will not be examined.

There was a time when many expected, and all hoped, that Lord Brougham's vision of mechanics, after 10 hours' hard work with eyes and ears and hands, spending their evenings listening to lectures or preparing for examinations, would become an actuality, when more factory workers besides the newly appointed successor to Max Müller at Oxford, Dr Joseph Wright, would divide the dinner hour between the dinner pail and Greek historians. Spinners, weavers, mill hands, in great numbers, have listened to long lectures on Bach and Beethoven. One workingman—no Giotto, possibly, discovered among the hill shepherds, and yet a worthy man—has found university extension the way into Harvard. Negroes have come in hundreds to hear Hudson Shaw lecture on English history. A negro waiter in a hotel at Salem, New Jersey, has heard every lecture of the many given there these 10 years past, and has read a goodly portion of the literature suggested. Even anarchists and other long-haired folk have crowded Touro hall to hear views on politics and history, which they would better have accepted to their civic profit. And yet it remains a truth which no one acquainted with the work would dispute, that university extension has not become distinctively the means of elevating so-called workingmen.¹

¹The writer, one of many interested in university extension from the start, has never cared to see the movement allocated to the need of any class to the exclusion of all other classes. The ideal of the American society seems to him to be correct: "University extension is meant for those for whom religion is intended; for those for whom life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is intended. It is meant to help the ignorant who desire knowledge—that they may learn wisely; to reveal to the half-educated the insufficiency of their knowledge; to rouse intellectual sluggards; to stimulate those who are in the right way; to bring questioning

These failures, these half successes—call them what you will—are only incidental, after all. They do not affect the central problem. University extension is not a system; it is a man. It is, as Phillips Brooks was wont to say of preaching, truth coming through personality. Syllabus, class, written exercise, examination, certificate, diploma—important, as you count them, or, as I count them, only relatively important—are the variables; the constant is the lecturer himself. Given the man, the method is not hard to find; nay, it is found already. The man will make, does make, his methods; using those already in existence, but using them in his own way. To find the lecturer has been the problem all these 10 years past. It is the problem still, not wholly solved, but ever being solved at those head centers where the work has been directed with intelligence, skill, enthusiasm, and great sacrifice.

In many sections the problem has not been vigorously attacked. New England has shown but little interest. Pres. Butler of Colby college writes that nothing has been done in Maine. The only lecturer in New Hampshire was imported. Vermont makes no report. Massachusetts has had more interest in "university participation," to use the happy phrase of Prof. A. B. Hart. The good work of the Twentieth century club, the Old South lectures, and Pilgrimages, valuable as they are, are not typical. Brown university did something in the earlier years in Rhode Island, but never found her man. Connecticut from the first has looked to Philadelphia for inspiration and cooperation. Some of her best lecturers have been loans made by the American society. For six years past New Haven has had a university extension center, with which, last October, Yale university combined to initiate a series of 10 four-lecture courses, for which almost 1000 season tickets, at \$3 each, were sold. Yale fur-

to the hearts of the self-satisfied. There is no class for which university extension is not intended nor to which it has not ministered. There have been courses—not a few, but many—to audiences made up entirely of the very poor; of the poor; of the poor and of those who are not rich; of these and of the well to do; of the ignorant but eager; of the cultivated but not learned; of teachers; we might almost say—having in mind the summer meetings—of scholars; finally, of people of all conditions who have some leisure for study or reading, and look to the lecturers for suggestions and leading."

nished most of the lecturers; Philadelphia one of the most popular. Valuable as the experiment is, it can scarcely make a contribution to the solution of the larger problem. A university professor lecturing four times in his own university lecture hall to townsfolk coming up to the university is not university extension; it is university participation, nothing else.

To estimate the New York work aright is far from easy. An early start was made. In 1887-88 Dr E. W. Bemis gave a typical course in Buffalo. Ever and anon Mr Melvil Dewey preached the new crusade, until in 1891 the state legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 to the "paper" University of the State of New York with which to make university extension one of its five main departments. There was a fine burst of enthusiasm; great expectations were excited. Syllabuses were published, and lecturers placed in the field. Then appeared the inevitable difficulties. The peculiar gifts required of the lecturer, the long distances, the unexpected strain of meeting a new set of students every night, the dependence on resident teachers already spent by intramural teaching, the inability to test or to train candidates for the new work, soon overcrowded the New York spirit. The reaction came swiftly. An easier way of extending higher education was sought. Since 1892 effort has been concentrated on traveling libraries and traveling pictures, study clubs and public libraries, and other agencies that can thrive measurably, at least, without the presence of the living teacher, and good results have been achieved. Faith has not been lost, however, in the real university extension, and Mr Melvil Dewey writes, "We have no doubt that the time is not far distant when more advanced work can and will be done." In the presence of the central problem of the lecturer, New York still stands anxious and perplexed, but not hopeless.

New Jersey has never been ambitious. Contiguous to Pennsylvania, she has looked to Philadelphia for her lecturers. A number of New Jersey centers of the American society have long since passed the experimental stage, and have recently formed a federation. Rutgers college has an extension department, and from the first Prof. Louis Bevier jr and other members of the faculty have given lectures in neighboring towns and

villages. But without a special staff of lecturers the work is not likely to outgrow its small dimensions.

Before the nineties, the late Prof. H. B. Adams, who introduced the American people to the university extension movement, and has written the latest word about it in a comprehensive monograph in press for the United States bureau of education, was trying some university extension experiments in Baltimore and Washington, with the aid of graduate students from his seminar in history at the Johns Hopkins university. Altogether, in and about Baltimore much fragmentary work was done. But graduate students have neither time nor maturity to work out a problem requiring unlimited time and character well seasoned. Now and then a lecturer has pushed farther south, but to little purpose.

In the "westmost West" university extension took root immediately. The University of California, first in the field, outlined a plan to make university extension endemic on the Pacific coast, a plan which has been followed in the main for almost 10 years. Only members of the academic staff were employed until the generosity of Mrs Phoebe Hearst and others provided lecture courses by distinguished foreigners. The rapid increase of resident students and the policy of free lectures have robbed the overworked instructors of both the opportunity and to some extent the incentive to extramural lecturing. The work has lagged for want of lecturers; for reliance can not long be placed in resident teachers. The new president is making plans for reaching remote regions, but none are worth the making which add outside lecturing to inside teaching, already so exacting that from many a university faculty one neurasthenic each year is graduated or dismissed. In her earlier days, the Leland Stanford jr university, under pressure from communities, and because there were on her staff brilliant lecturers like the president, Griggs, Ross, Barnes, Howard, and Hudson, carried on the work in San Francisco, San José, Oakland, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and other cities. But Griggs has gone, and Ross and Barnes and Howard, and interest has long since waned.

Here and there in the middle West there was a little flutter of excitement. In the autumn of 1891 the Chicago society for

university extension was formed, to draw lecturers from the whole middle West, but it soon came to grief. Topeka and Kansas City had a little try at the fascinating experiment, but their centers went the way of the centers of the Chicago society. The University of Minnesota became weary before the movement grew at all in that section.

Much was naturally expected of Wisconsin. Her farmers institutes were already famous. The late Mr Werner, visiting the state a year or two before, had found, as he wrote *Harper's magazine*, "a more intimate connection of the university with the life of the people than exists elsewhere." Pres. Chamberlin, addressing the public school teachers in December, 1890, and Prof. H. B. Adams, a month later, speaking before the State historical society, called attention to the unique opportunity offered to Wisconsin. The next year 78 cities and towns filed with the State university requests for lectures, and 47 courses were given. In the summer of 1892 an extension department was organized, but for want of financial support was allowed to languish. The professors, always overworked by the multiplying interests of a university whose student roster has risen in 10 years from 1097 to 2619, have done all they could to meet the situation. Considering the circumstances, much indeed has been achieved; and yet a great opportunity has not been made the most of for want of a special staff, or of the state appropriation which would secure it, and which the legislature would even yet do well to make.

But there are two places, Philadelphia and Chicago, where the problem is being solved; where indeed, to those who understand the special difficulties, the special discouragements, the lack at first of special experience, and at all times of sufficient funds, the problem seems to have been already solved. In both places some lecturers have been found, others made. Some are products of the movement; others are university teachers, preferring itinerant teaching at a time when no harm follows to universities, because the supply of trained teachers is no longer, as 10 years ago, inadequate to the demand. In both places the work has steadily developed; at first extensively, more recently intensively. It was perhaps to be expected that Chicago, with characteristic enthusiasm for pork and poetry alike, would give

a cordial welcome to the democratic movement in education, and at any cost command success. It was confidently expected by the few who understand the buried life of Philadelphia, conservative only when new things have a suspicious look, that "this vast amorphous city which broods over its children with a perpetual home nurture" would do more—deserve success, and make the movement help on the city's highest purpose.

The first of a long line of English representatives of university extension, Prof. Richard G. Moulton, came to Philadelphia in 1890—pleased all, inspired many, profoundly impressed some. Prof. H. B. Adams, always at the right moment where the initial movement had most need of him, arrested the attention of Philadelphia's most fastidious by an address a few months later before the Contemporary club. Dr William Pepper, Philadelphia's 19th century Franklin, so universal was his genius, seized upon the strategic point of the situation, secured funds with which to make a five years' trial, and the American society was organized, with Dr Pepper as its first president. The energetic secretary, Mr George Henderson, at once packed off to England, and came back informed as to ways and means. With the election of Prof. Edmund J. James to the presidency in 1891, there was made available for the movement a wider knowledge of pedagogic theory and a special capacity for educational organization. With characteristic acumen the new president discovered the strategic point. He foresaw that unless the lecturer could be found or developed, university extension would go the way Prof. Palmer predicted, to feebleness, and then to forgetfulness. In pursuance of a distinct purpose, English lecturers were brought over sometimes, as in the case of Moulton and of Shaw, as ideals worthy to keep a lofty standard before American lecturers and audiences alike. A policy of publicity and promotion was adopted, in order to attract the notice of university teachers better suited to itinerant than to resident teaching, and young men of special fitness pursuing graduate studies at home or abroad. An "organ" lent important aid the first few years. A seminar was established for the training of young candidates, and by slow degrees men were brought together to give themselves entirely to lecturing. Some reliance was placed on university and college teachers. Many university

professors at first shared in the work. Some of them failed outright. A few won some success. But not one, as experience proved, could divide himself equally between resident and non-resident teaching without giving to one or the other the "half-hearted service" Prof. Palmer deprecated. Long since the society discovered what was from the first expected: that the chief reliance must be placed on staff lecturers giving a whole-hearted service to university extension. Of those pioneer lecturers, Devine; who gave up bright prospects in academic work for university extension, and Rolfe, who left a college chair, and others, not one but believes now as devoutly as at first in university extension. The later staff lecturers, like Lavell, who enjoys a reputation for simple and forceful speaking; Surette, who combines knowledge of music, enthusiasm for "common sense" music study, and lecturing ability to an unusual degree; Sykes, who follows the method of resident teaching, emphasizing it by the artist's touch of variety and humor with real success; and Griggs, who adds to high thinking a spiritual intensity that makes him the most popular university extension lecturer indigenous to America—all of them believe in the cause they represent; give up sleep and comfort for it, and would make any other sacrifice the work requires. These and others are the replies in breathing, living, energetic flesh to Prof. Palmer's queries as to the possibility of finding lecturers.

But it ought not to be forgotten that they have been found or developed, because at the central office, from the first, there have been administrators believing in the possibility of solving the hard problem, a board of directors scarcely changed in 10 years past, who have furnished money, and induced their friends to furnish it, for the successful conduct of an experiment always under criticism, its failure in some quarters year by year confidently expected.

When Prof. James, in 1895, removed to Chicago, and Dr Devine, the secretary of the society, the largeness of whose contribution, as lecturer, secretary, and director of the summer meeting which flourished for some years in Philadelphia, to the work's success only those comprehend who have been acquainted from the first with the details, was called to the secretaryship of the Charity organization society of New York, Mr Charles A.

Brinley, of the board of directors, was chosen for the presidency, and Mr John Nolen, assistant secretary, succeeded Dr Devine. These five years past, the emphasis has been laid upon deepening rather than widening the work of a society which had already compelled the whole land to recognize the need and potentiality of the new movement. Local centers have been strengthened; student work has been developed; lecturers have been given all possible conditions for effectiveness; and now, at the end of 10 years, the society has these results to show:

The average number of persons each year attending the 954 courses (given, by the way, in 236 centers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, District of Columbia) is a little more than 18,000. The total course attendance for 10 years amounts to 180,755, equivalent to an aggregate attendance of 1,084,530. The attendance has been larger this year than ever before; the average for each lecture being 239, of whom 62% remained for the after class. The total cost of the society's work for 10 years has been \$275,000, of which \$183,000 has been earned, and \$92,000 given. There has been an additional expense for local outlays, falling upon the local centers, of about \$55,000, making a total expense of some \$330,000. Of this amount, \$238,000 has been paid by the people who have heard the lectures; \$22,000 by members of the general society, contributing \$5 each; and \$70,000 by guarantors and those making special contributions.

The University of Chicago, too, has made a large contribution to the success of the movement. Pres. Harper, seeing life whole and as it is, serving "the god of things as they are," at the start dismissed all criticism as to superficiality, and struck at the heart of the problem, by making university extension, with its three departments, one of the four great divisions of the university. Realizing as clearly as the officers of the American society that everything turns on the lecturer, he gathered about him a band of specialists in university extension organization and teaching. Mr George Henderson was called from Philadelphia to direct the university extension division, which these five years past has been under the direction of Prof. Edmund J. James. Prof. Moulton, whose power of eloquent exposition gives him here, as years ago it gave him in England,

a position of preeminence, was induced to take the position he still holds on the lecture staff. Mr T. J. Lawrence, another well known English lecturer, was here the first year. Dr Charles Zeublin and Dr E. E. Sparks have made for themselves such positions as are occupied by Dr Sykes and Mr Surette in the east. Mr Henry W. Rolfe, too, equally expert in resident and itinerant teaching, has been among the later lecturers, even carrying the standard to the Sandwich islands, where he lectured for a while a year or two ago.

During the eight years past, since the university was opened, 995 courses have been given in 162 centers, with a total attendance on courses of 204,038, on lectures of 1,224,228. This year past, in the lecture study department, where the usual university extension work is done, the average attendance on lectures has been 234, of whom 102, or 43%, have remained for the class. But in addition there have been the same year 881 students in the class study department, including many public school teachers and other extramural students in and near Chicago, and in the correspondence study department 678 students writing such papers as they would be required to write in residence. The cost to the university of maintaining the lecture study department has been \$205,000, of which \$143,000 has been reimbursed by lecturers' fees; of the class study department, which has been self-supporting, \$41,000; of the correspondence study department, which also has maintained itself, \$44,500. Altogether some \$293,500 has been expended by the university on the extension department, of which \$231,500 has been contributed by those profiting from it.

Adding together some of these statistics, a stupendous fact in American education emerges. In the last decade of the 19th century almost 2000 courses of 6 lectures each, and sometimes 12, aggregating about 125,000 lectures in literature, history, civics, economics, finance, science, sociology, philosophy, ethics, religion, music, and art, were given in 398 centers, with a total attendance on courses of almost or quite 300,000, with an aggregate attendance on lectures of about 2,500,000, at a cost to the two head centers of \$480,000, of which amount \$326,000, or 68%, has been paid by the audiences hearing the lectures. If statistics were offered about other societies and institutions

that have carried on the work with more or less success, the figures would be larger still. Keeping in mind the important circumstance that the last two years have been, for both the American society and the University of Chicago, the most successful in their history in all the more important aspects of the work, and that in both Philadelphia and Chicago larger plans for the future are now being made with more confidence than ever in the past, is it not time for all the fairminded to assume that university extension is no longer an experiment, but a permanent fact in our educational life, a permanent factor in our educational progress? Is it conceivable that mere enthusiasm could have brought the results which these statistics represent? Is it credible that clear-eyed and successful business men, like the "backers" of the American society in Philadelphia, could be fooled, year after year, to support a losing cause? Nay, more. Could communities, which have for 10 years past had university extension lectures as regularly as the winter solstice, be induced to contribute the respectable sum of \$326,000 for lectures, which, even at their worst, are never less than serious? The American people can not be fooled for 10 years in succession, and enter upon their eleventh year with eagerness to be fooled again. They have found in university extension something worth their while, and therefore they support it no longer grudgingly.

What that something is, it may not, even yet, be easy to determine. A name more accurate might possibly have been chosen. Certainly, such a phrase as "educational extension" or "cultural extension" would have invited less immediate criticism. And yet, neither of these terms would have been more definite than the name the movement bears. For, protest as one may against a term which has seemed to some pretentious, at its best university extension offers essentially the very utility the university offers. But there is this difference: university extension never presents its utility in a pharisaical or pedantic spirit; for democracy abominates pedantry, and takes down pharisaism at every opportunity. There is yet another difference. The university lecture may be presented never so inartistically; the students come again because they must, and not because they will. The university extension lecture must be a

work of art; else the audience will exercise unerringly the freedom they possess of "cutting." Many observers who have heard lectures in both university halls and university extension halls believe the average university extension lecture is a more artistic and effective piece of work than the average university lecture.

But even if some still object to Prof. Moulton's definition of 10 years ago, that "university extension is university education for the whole nation, organized on itinerant lines", in the light of 10 years' history all will agree with M. Berenger, speaking last summer at the Paris exposition: "University extension is the effort to develop in human life, in all classes of society, ideas and sentiments of liberal culture, of religion, of art, of aspiration." For this new movement to democratize all learning and all culture has touched every class. It has stimulated much of the new interest everywhere apparent in every sort of education. Our universities owe it a great debt; it has helped them, Dr Albert Shaw and other keen observers think, "to get rid of a part of their superfluous pedantry, and a little bit of their pharisaism." Public school teachers, broken on the wheel of drudgery, have by thousands been uplifted and sent back to duty with morning faces and with morning hearts. A new link has been forged in the chain a-making, and some time to bind together all our higher and our lower agencies for education. Cultured people in small communities cut off—to use an electric term—from the reinforce of intellectual centers have been directed, encouraged, inspired. Libraries have been loaned from the head centers, or established permanently, or reestablished, in many a town and village. Literary clubs are multiplying on all hands. World gossip is taking the place of village gossip. Dante and Milton and the lake poets are kept in stock in many a store which had a trade before for none but Marie Corelli and the *Smart set* and the *Black cat*.

In our greater cities more evident results have come, these 10 years past. But for university extension, the free lecture system of New York would, of course, never have been thought of. Says the *Philadelphia press* in its editorial columns: "University extension has not only succeeded in doing more than any one agency in revolutionizing the reading habits of Phila-

delphia, but it has created a solid, organized group of audiences, habituated to study, anxious to learn, interested in the intellectual development not only of themselves, but of the city, which constitutes a constituency and clientele such as does not exist in any other American city, and which is today one of the most useful agencies for promoting the solidarity of the intellectual life of Philadelphia." Its influence in Chicago, where all things contribute to make the work in all respects the extension of university teaching, is quite as great; and, in addition, there, as Prof. H. B. Adams wrote, "in no small degree, by the aid of university extension, with its superior pedagogical methods and its marked adaptations to local needs, has Dr Harper built up his academic resources and a great federal university."

No city is so great, no village so insignificant, but that university extension has created in it new ideals in literature and life, and stimulated many a soul to clearer thinking and to saner living. Now at last America understands that education knows no age limit, that liberal studies ought to last as long as life itself. Never can this truth which university extension has demonstrated be forgotten. Whether the proclamation of this new gospel and its establishment forever and forever be university work or not, it has been, it is worth doing. It has been, it is being done, because, without hurt to any university, lecturers have been found, and Professor Palmer's question has been answered.

PURPOSES AND RESULTS OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION: 1890-1900

John Nolen Ph.B. in the *Philadelphian*, April 1901

A candid and impartial examination of the work of the American society for the extension of university teaching for the 10 years, 1890-1900, shows that it has succeeded, in a measure at least, in realizing its three essential aims. These three aims are: 1) To afford an opportunity to as many as possible to enjoy some of the fruits of a college education; 2) to offer to everyone, those who have received a college or university education as well as those who have not, another opportunity to pursue systematically subjects of higher education, and thereby to make

education, through well conceived and definitely followed study, a permanent life interest; 3) to apply the best methods of study, to the problems of daily life, public and private, and to the appreciation of music and painting and all other forms of art.

The aim given first, although not more important than the others, is that of making more widespread the pleasure and profit to be had from following systematically, under proper guidance, the studies to be found usually in the college curriculum. The mere statement of the fact that 954 courses of lectures have been delivered to audiences of 180,755, aggregating a total attendance of 1,084,530, proves beyond doubt that the society has been the means of making college instruction more widespread. Of the 954 courses delivered 378 have been in literature, 272 in history and biography, 143 in politics, economics and sociology, 67 in science, 11 in painting and architecture, 16 in ethics and philosophy, and 67 in music.

It is to the point to inquire here how widespread college education is if limited to that furnished by the colleges. In 1898-99, according to the report of the United States commissioner of education, the school population of the country was 21,830,774, and of this number 16,738,362 were under instruction as follows: 15,856,370 in elementary schools, primary and grammar grades; 655,227 in high schools, and 226,765 in normal schools, colleges and universities and professional schools. The percentages for these figures are: elementary schools, 72.6%; high schools, 3%; normal schools, colleges and universities and professional schools, 1.3%. The percentage for colleges and universities alone, which is the type of education that university extension' mainly follows, is but .47%, actually less than one half of one per cent. The chief significance of these figures lies in recognizing that the high schools, normal schools, colleges and universities and professional schools had enrolled, altogether, only 881,992 students, and that there is great need, therefore, of supplementing the opportunities that these institutions afford. University extension is one of the chief and most effective means of making such opportunities more widespread.

The second aim of university extension is even more fundamental, for it will remain no matter how widespread the opportunities for college education, by means of college residence,

may become. It recognizes frankly that one's education, in a true and complete sense, is an endless process. It can not be finished in a four year college course nor in a lifetime. An examination of the list of courses delivered indicates that it is possible to supplement the studies of the college graduate. For the field of human knowledge, even if limited to subjects of most general interest, is too wide to be mastered by a young man, and the aspects of life which such knowledge presents for study and thought are inexhaustible. It is well, too, to call attention here to an observation made by Pres. Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve university, in his recent book on *College administration*. He states that of the students admitted to schools of theology but 50% have had a college training; of those admitted to schools of law but 20%, and of those admitted to schools of medicine only 7%. Is it not very desirable that the 75% of the professional men, the average for the three professions mentioned, who have not had college training, should have more abundant opportunity to enjoy some of the benefits of college teaching? The answer must surely be in the affirmative, and the large number of men and women with college or professional education, or both, who attend university extension courses is ample proof that the society has been useful in this direction also.

The third aim is represented in the attempt to apply the best methods of study to matters that deeply concern our daily life and to the more intelligent appreciation of music, painting and other forms of art. The problems of government, of economics, of society grow more and more complex and difficult. And if we are to solve them wisely we need all the light and intelligent direction we can obtain. Not more doing but more clear thinking is what we need most just now. What has been said here with regard to great public matters applies with equal force to personal and private matters, to ideas of moral conduct, to the education and training of children, and to many other similar questions; and without music, painting and the other fine arts, and the expression and interpretation of life which they give, humanity would be poor indeed and life would be a hard and unenlightened struggle for existence. It would seem well, therefore, to add, so far as possible, to the joy and value of human liv-

ing by extending to a constantly larger and larger group of people the advantages which the intelligent understanding and appreciation of these subjects afford.

And so in this third aim the University extension society has been serviceable in applying thorough methods of study, the methods used in colleges and universities, to subjects which are not taught in these institutions to any considerable number of students, but which are, for obvious reasons, directly related to the daily life of the people. The 143 courses in the study of government, economics and sociology, the 16 courses in ethics and philosophy, the 67 courses in music, the 11 courses in painting and architecture, reaching altogether nearly 50,000 people, all delivered under the auspices of the society in the last 10 years, have surely been a definite contribution to right and happy living.

But direct results are not the only test of the usefulness and vitality of an organization. To those which are direct must be added those which are indirect. And so it is with university extension. The establishment of libraries, of permanent study clubs, the more intelligent reading of books, the use of books of a higher class, the improvement in the character of public school teaching, the awakening of individuals to the good of a regular course, the genuine appreciation of music and painting—all these and other like results must be taken into account if an adequate idea is desired of the service that the University extension society has performed. Moreover, the ideas and ideals of the movement must be appreciated, regardless of the results that have been actually attained. To spread the advantages of college education, to make the education of the higher faculties an endless life process, to throw more and more light upon problems that confront us, to extend and enrich our appreciation of the world's masterpieces, in whatever form the human spirit may have expressed itself—these are ideals that in themselves should win our allegiance. We should have faith in the thought that Browning has expressed in Abt Vogler that "all we have willed or hoped or dreamed of good shall exist; not its semblance but itself." Therefore, if the aims are high and noble, we should have faith in every honest and intelligent attempt to realize them, and we should not forget that the actual results

depend upon the labor, the money, and the experience that the society has had at its command.

But we must not overlook the worth of the results themselves. They prove, beyond dispute, that the aims are sound and practicable; that the means employed are suitable to the ends sought; that the people are prepared to respond to wider and wider opportunities for culture. Faith in the ideas, faith in the methods, faith in the people, are all warranted by the splendid results that have been achieved. The same aims and the same methods, if honestly and effectively followed, are likely to bring similar results in other sections of the country. This is not the least of the society's services. Furthermore, the real problem of education, like the real problem of politics, is a study of means, the application of methods. The end sought is after all clear enough, but the means and methods to secure that end are as difficult as they are complex.

The broad and primary aims of education are shared by university extension in common with other educational forces. But its aims, its methods, its field, are nevertheless, in many respects, uncommon. For, in the main, it does not duplicate, it supplements other forces. The aims to which university extension gives unusual emphasis are: 1) that education should be a means of life rather than of livelihood; 2) that education should be unending; and 3) that appreciation of all that is best should be constantly and systematically developed. The methods that are special, as contrasted in this case with most other forms of adult education are: 1) the recognition of the supreme importance of a well qualified, interesting, personal teacher; 2) a recognition of the need for informal contact between teacher and student; and 3) an appreciation of the value of active reading and thinking on the part of the students. The field that is special to university extension is represented: 1) in the study of subjects that can only be taught to adults or best taught to them; 2) in the study of the life and thought of our own or of recent times or in the application of great principles to the events of our own times; and 3) in securing, by active teaching, a fuller appreciation of the opportunities afforded by libraries, museums, art galleries, nature, and so forth.

With these aims and methods, and in this field, university extension endeavors to reach as many as possible of all classes of people. It is not intended for any one class alone. It endeavors to reach those who have means as well as those who have not. There would be no more justification, it seems to us, for limiting university extension to the poor alone or to the uneducated than there would be for limiting colleges or universities to one or both of these classes. To expect such a course to be followed is to misconceive the purpose of university extension. People who are rich or educated are not, because of that fact, to be deprived of opportunities for instruction, for it is practically impossible for an individual to supply such instruction for himself; it is supplied only to groups of people. And is not the intellectual and spiritual life of one individual as important to him and the world as that of any other, and has any one reached a point where further progress is not possible? Progress, we believe, is necessary, not only that we may grow but that we may retain the development that we already have.

So far we have endeavored to present the aim and function of university extension, and to point out some of the results that have been achieved. To estimate the adequacy of these results, it is essential that their cost should also be frankly presented. The total amount passing through the hands of the society has been \$275,000. Of this sum \$183,000 has been earned by the work itself, and the balance, \$92,000 has been subscribed. So the total cost of the 10 years' work, representing over 5000 instructive lectures, delivered to more than 1,000,000 people, has been less than \$100,000. But more significant still is the amount which, by this means, the people were led to spend themselves for their own education. Their share of the total expenditures was not less than \$238,000, for they spent in addition to the \$183,000 already mentioned about \$55,000 for local expenses. When it is remembered that the full and regular tuition fee for a student at an American college represents generally less than one half of the cost of furnishing that tuition, in some cases only one third, and when it is also remembered that university extension is a missionary movement, attempting to awaken desire and to create demand, as well as supplying that which al-

ready exists, the significance of these figures will, in a measure, be grasped.

But the cost is not represented in money alone; the labor must also be considered. It is a remarkable tribute to the society that it has been able to secure, in the various local centers, the voluntary cooperation of large numbers of men and women ready to take the responsibility for the work in their own neighborhood. For this responsibility involves not only considerable administrative work and the disagreeable task of selling tickets, but also a risk of financial failure which usually must be provided for from their own pockets. In the 10 years not less than 5000 people have served the university extension movement in this way. All honor and credit is due them and to the generous contributors for their invaluable service; both groups were indispensable.

The future of university extension in this section of the United States will depend, then, primarily upon a continuance of financial support for the general expenses of the society, upon the continued willingness on the part of local committees to bear the burden, educational and financial, of supplying teaching for themselves and their neighbors; and finally—this is the third indispensable factor—upon the success of the society in winning to its service and retaining therein men who are qualified in intellectual ability and spirit to do its work. Part of the teaching can be well provided for by securing lecturers from nearby colleges and universities. But the society can not depend upon these alone; it must have a small staff or faculty of its own. Nothing is clearer than that this is absolutely essential. The heart and center of the system is the lecturer; therefore, without the undivided service of men of broad culture, of special training in their own department, of strong personality and high character, of skill in teaching and lecturing, of belief in the wide diffusion of the best knowledge, of men willing to work in a field peculiarly hard and as yet unhonored, success is impossible.

Happily such men are forthcoming in increasing numbers, and an increasing number of people are also ready to manage, with vigor and intelligence, the work of local centers; adequate financial support, however, is not yet assured. This is the single

weakness of what has grown to be a strong movement; a movement potent in its influence for the increase of righteousness and the development of character.

The aims and methods of the American society for the extension of university teaching and some of the results of its 10 years work have been honestly sketched here in outline, with an endeavor to indicate their extent, their significance, their relation to the life of the people and to other forms of education. It seems to us that the work is worthy in aim and commendable in execution; that the results are adequate, and that the cost is low. In our opinion university extension makes an important contribution to the happiness, the wisdom, and the virtue of the people, and in so doing it contributes to what is at once most indispensable and most fundamental in the life of the individual and the nation.

FAILURE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Henry Robinson Palmer in *New York Observer* 14 March 1901

The university extension movement in the United States is a failure. A few years ago it was hailed as a possible solution of the problem of the higher education of the "masses." Now its most enthusiastic friends are confronted with the conviction that it has not justified its early promise. There was no lack of a fair trial. Some of our best college professors lent themselves freely to the movement, and gave to it of their strength and skill. University extension "centers" were organized in scores of towns, and for a season flourished. But after the first flush of interest had passed it was found to be harder to organize these centers. The novelty had worn off with the original members and there was no response to the appeal of the promoters from any other source. One eastern college, Brown, maintained its efforts eight years, only to acknowledge at last that there was no longer a demand for its missionary service. University extension, in its original form, is dead.

The purpose of the movement was to carry the college to those who could not go to the college. Clubs of both men and women were organized for self-improvement and the universities sent out many of their best teachers to talk to these clubs. Those members who preferred to attend for the casual profit

of listening, were at liberty to do so. Those who had a more serious idea in view were allowed to take examinations, and certificates were issued that had a definite value toward a university degree. The instructors did what they could to bring their audience into closer touch not only with the particular college to which they belonged, but with the college world in general. Some men and some women, it was hoped, would be inspired to go on from this beginning to the pursuit of a regular university course. One of the most active promoters of the movement said to the writer the other day, that university extension had justified itself to this extent, that it had encouraged certain ambitious persons to undertake a four years' course at college, who in all probability would have stayed at home if they had not been brought into contact with the college world through a university center.

Yet, admitting that university extension had some influence, and that whatever it had was good, it did not seriously impress itself upon the life of the people, nor were many persons so aided and inspired by it that the colleges were encouraged to continue in the work. It failed because it did not meet a popular demand. That there are individual men and women who welcomed it and who would welcome it still, goes without saying; but their number in the aggregate is small. This may be accounted for on several suppositions. In the first place it is easy for most persons in America to go to college. The masses, so called, are already in closer touch with the universities than some people suspect. No young man or woman, broadly speaking, is shut out from the benefits of a college education. In even the smaller college towns there is always an opportunity for the industrious student to work his way along while pursuing the regular studies of the prescribed curriculum. Poverty need not prevent the ordinary youth from obtaining any education he wishes. The colleges, whatever their shortcomings, hold their store of knowledge as a sacred trust and will bestow of it to the penniless person as readily as to the rich man's son, if only he is worthy.

A successful minister told me, once on a time, that when he went to college—it was one of the largest and best in New England—he asked the authorities what assistance he might expect.

He could not afford to pay much for his living expenses, and he was anxious to reduce his term bill to the lowest possible figures. It happened that there were large funds at this college for the aid of prospective clergymen, and so, when he went, at the end of the term, to settle his account, he found that instead of owing the college anything there was twelve dollars and a half due him from it.

"If you had had a roommate," he was told, "instead of rooming alone, we could have given you twenty-five dollars." This was an extreme case, because the young man was going to be a minister, and most colleges are better able to take care of such students than they are of others; but almost any student can get a college education if the only obstacle in his path is financial.

The failure of university extension for the masses does not involve its failure for the individual. In every community there is some boy or girl who would like to go to college, and who might be persuaded to go if the possibilities were explained and the way made easy. Many young men and women do not know what is required of them in the way of preparation and expenditure. Especially is this true where there is no adequate preparatory school and no academic atmosphere and tradition. Among them the college can and ought to do a missionary work. How they shall be brought into closer relations with it is a question; but surely the problem is not insoluble. Nor need the new university extension be limited to the young person. The middle aged man and woman who feel that their "early education was neglected" should be sought out and interested in the possibilities of a better intellectual life.

Let the college invite correspondence from all such persons, and be ready to give advice as to the best method to be employed in preparing for examinations or for pursuing any useful course in literature or science. It can recommend textbooks, methods of study, private instructors. It can certify to the actual work done and examinations passed by proficient students and even reward the faithful person who persists in his labors, with a degree. What workingman or workingwoman, with an ambition for college honors might not in 8 or 10 years equal the four year performance of an undergraduate? Two-

or three hours of application every day under expert direction, would accomplish it. This expert direction the college can supply to individuals, even though university extension for large "centers" of students is a failure. The value of the regular course of undergraduate study must always be emphasized, but there is no need to shut out from titular honors the laboring man or woman who would be glad to study if there were skilled guidance at hand, and if an extended period of work—in some cases extending half a lifetime, it may be—were rewarded by a sheepskin as honorable because as hardly won as that of the boy of 22 who, in his academic cap and gown, receives it with his fellows on commencement day.

LIBRARY LECTURES

ANNOUNCEMENT OF BOSTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

The trustees of the Boston public library, recognizing the position occupied by the institution in the educational system of the city, and desiring to render the library in every way worthy to be known as "the poor man's university," have decided to establish a short course of free lectures designed to set forth, more fully than can be done in printed documents, the facilities afforded by the library for study in various directions. These lectures will be delivered during the months of March and April 1900, partly by the officers in charge of the various departments of the library, and partly by citizens whose occupations have led them to appreciate the value of the privileges offered by the library to the scholar as well as to the general reader.

The trustees hold that the true end of education is the formation of character, that the expenditure of public money for educational purposes is justified mainly on the ground that the welfare of the state is dependent on the character of its citizens, and that there is no better method of inculcating the civic virtues than the study of the lives of those citizens who have deserved well of the city and of the state. The proposed course of lectures will therefore be supplemented by biographic sketches of eminent Bostonians whose lives have afforded valuable lessons for coming generations.

The lectures will be delivered on the following dates at 8 p. m. in the lecture room of the Boston public library, Boylston street entrance: Mar. 12, Col. T. W. Higginson, Education and the public library; Mar. 19, Mr James L. Whitney, Incidents in the early history of the Boston public library; Mr Otto Fleischner, the Public library and art education; Mar. 26, Rev. Jesse H. Jones, Wendell Phillips. Address in connection with the presentation to the library of a bronze bust of Wendell Phillips; Ap. 2, Mr Lindsay Swift, the Public library in its relations to literature; Mr Worthington C. Ford, the Public library in its relations to the state; Ap. 11, Hon. William Everett, Reminiscences of Hon. Edward Everett; Ap. 16, Mr C. W. Ernst, World literature and the postal service; Ap. 23, Rev. E. E. Hale, Benjamin Franklin.
Boston, Feb. 15, 1900

PRESENT FIELD OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN ENGLAND

Prof. Richard Jebb at the International congress on higher education pointed out two valuable features which even the opponents of extension work must recognize. He said:

This growth of local colleges and new universities may naturally suggest a farther question, has the university extension movement finished its mission in our country, or is there still useful work for it to do? It commenced, as we have seen, in a time of transition when the need for higher instruction was beginning to be more strongly felt. It filled a gap in our educational system. It was a pioneering movement, which prepared the way for permanent local institutions. Can we now say that its task is accomplished; or can we point to valuable functions which it still performs?

Two such functions may be named. In the first place, the agency of university extension has still a distinctive value as supplementing our system of technical education. Within the last 10 years the movement for technical education in England has become vigorous. The councils of counties and boroughs, aided by funds which the state has placed at their disposal, have covered the country with a network of classes for the teaching of technical and scientific subjects. Technical institutes have arisen in the larger towns. The danger which besets

this form of instruction is that of narrowness. There is a tendency to make the training too exclusively scientific or technical, and to bestow too little attention on the study of history, literature and languages. The most enlightened friends of technical education in England are alive to this danger, and are anxious to guard against it. Now, the university extension movement has always rested on a large and liberal idea of education. At the present day it is one of the most vigorous organs of that idea. Thus it supplies a corrective to the narrowing tendency. Through the agency of university extension, technical institutes can obtain teaching in nontechnical subjects. This, then, is one of the valuable functions which the extension system still performs.

The second function to which I refer is of a different nature. In many an English town there are educational agencies of various kinds which arose quite independently of each other. But in several places the desire has been felt to coordinate such agencies and to weld them together, so as to form a single institution. Thus in three towns, Reading, Exeter and Colchester, a new type of local college has arisen. In each of these cases the initiative has been taken by the representatives of university extension. The process of coordinating the various local resources for education has been conducted under the direction of the universities, acting through the extension machinery. There are signs that such a result, so successfully obtained in the three towns above named, will ere long be accomplished in other towns also. In this field, then, a most valuable work remains to be done by the university extension system.

Dr R. D. Roberts in Cambridge report for 1900 says that there have been signs during the past session of an increasing desire in a number of towns to render the work more thorough and permanent by the establishment of some central local institution of the nature of a college. . . . Those indications of educational activity are highly encouraging, because it is clear that if the work of the local lectures is to be rendered more efficient and to become permanent in a town it must be by the establishment of some form of central institution which will be the recognized home of the higher educational agencies in the place.

HISTORY OF EXTENSION TEACHING

The following sketch of the work in England is compiled from a statement shown by Cambridge at the English education exhibition January 1900, and from one made later by Cambridge and Oxford jointly.

PREFATORY

The idea of extending opportunities of higher education to classes debarred from them was discussed for many years before the present system of what is exclusively called "university extension" was instituted.

Through local examinations, instituted for nonmatriculated students (1858), Oxford and Cambridge brought their influence to bear on secondary education throughout the country.

The noncollegiate system (1868) enabled a poorer class of students to matriculate at the universities.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Schools of the highest grade were brought under systematic examination by the universities joint board (1873), but university extension properly so called, that is, establishment of local lectures delivered by university men under university supervision at various centers throughout the country was instituted by Cambridge in 1873.

The movement's progress may be thus briefly summarized:

Idea of extending opportunities of higher education to nonresidents frequently suggested, e. g. by

William Dell, Master of Caius college, Cambridge... 1650

Mr Sewell, Exeter college, Oxford..... 1850

Lord Arthur Hervey, Cambridge..... 1855

James Stuart, Trinity college, Cambridge..... 1872

Movement under the name of "University extension" for facilitating admission of noncollegiate students, promoted at universities..... 1850-68

Local examinations established by Oxford..... 1857

" Cambridge 1858

Committees formed at universities for admission into residence of noncollegiate students, Oxford calling it University extension committee..... 1865

Noncollegiate students admitted at Oxford and Cambridge	1868
University examination of higher grade schools instituted by Oxford and Cambridge	1873
Temporary syndicate appointed by Cambridge to consider memorials from Birmingham, Leeds, Nottingham, Crewe and other places, requesting university cooperation in establishing a system of higher education in various parts of the country, February 27	1873
First courses of lectures delivered at Leicester, Nottingham and Derby, Michaelmas term	1873
Permanent Cambridge local lectures syndicate established for management of university extension work ..	1875
London society for extension of university teaching founded to carry on same system in the metropolis	1876
Similar system adopted by Oxford	1877
Cambridge local lectures syndicate united with Local examinations syndicate to form one syndicate under whose direction university extension work has since been carried on	1878
Universities' joint board for London formed	1879
Firth college, Sheffield, founded as direct outcome of Cambridge university extension lectures	1879
University college, Nottingham, similarly founded	1880
Women first officially admitted to university examinations at Cambridge	1881
First university extension conference of local organizers held at Cambridge	1883
Women first officially admitted to university examinations at Oxford	1884
First unofficial visit to Cambridge of university extension students sent up with scholarships for a month's study in summer	1885
University extension work reorganized by Oxford	1885
University extension system adopted by Victoria	1886
New statute obtained by Cambridge for affiliating local lectures (university extension) centers and giving university privileges to affiliated students	1886

Traveling libraries introduced by Oxford delegates as an essential adjunct to lecture system.....	1886
First Oxford university extension conference of local organizers	1887
First official summer meeting held at Oxford.....	1888
Similar gatherings with an average attendance of over 1000 students have been organized at Oxford in the years 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1897 and 1899, at Cambridge in 1890, 1893, 1896, and at London in 1898. Since 1895 the summer meetings have been attended by foreign students as well as English in increasing numbers:	
Sessional certificates (for one year's work) and certificates of continuous study (for four years work) established first by the London society.....	1888
Reading circles for supplementary home study introduced by Oxford, Cambridge and London.....	1888
First college fellowship given in recognition of university extension work by Balliol college, Oxford.....	1890
First student completed work for Cambridge affiliation certificate and qualified thereby to take a degree on two years' instead of three years' residence.....	1891
Independent delegacy for extension of teaching beyond university limits established by Oxford.....	1892
University extension colleges established:	
At Reading in connection with Oxford.....	1892
At Exeter in connection with Cambridge.....	1893
At Colchester in connection with Cambridge.....	1896
International university extension congress held in London	1894
Conference at Cambridge under presidency of the Chancellor, the duke of Devonshire, to celebrate completion of 25 years work.....	1898

INDEX

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page in ninths; e. g. 473² means page 473, beginning in the third ninth of the page, i. e. about one third of the way down.

- Adams, H. B.**, 471¹, 473², 479²
Adler, Felix, 409²
Admission requirements in summer schools, 358¹, 366¹, 374¹, 382¹
Africa, extension work, 339²-40¹
Agassiz, Louis, 409²
Agriculture, Cornell university courses, 438¹-39²; in summer schools, 405²
Albany (N. Y.), extension work, 301¹-2¹, 314². *See also* New York state library school; University of the State of New York; Virgil plano school
Albany historical and art society, 460¹-61²
Albany institute, 460¹-61²
American correspondence normal, Dansville N. Y., 414²-15², 416², 418⁷
American institute of normal methods (eastern session), Boston, 354¹-61¹, 386²; (western session) Evanston Ill., 362²-69², 387²
American institute of sacred literature, Chicago, 414²-15², 416², 418², 419², 420²
American school of correspondence, Boston, 412²-13², 414²-15², 416², 418², 419², 420², 421²
American society for the extension of university teaching, Philadelphia, 288²-91², 292², 294², 295², 296², 297², 320²-26², 473²-75², 479²-86²
Amherst (Mass.), *see* Sauveur summer school of languages
Andrews, E. B., 443²
Ann Arbor (Mich.), *see* Michigan university
Annisquam (Mass.) summer school, 409¹
Aramburn, Felix de, on University of Oviedo extension work, 342²-44²
Art academy of Cincinnati, summer school, 362²-69², 387²
Art by correspondence class, Potsdam N. Y., 414²-15², 416², 417², 418²
Art students league, New York, summer school, 354²-61²
Asbury Park (N. J.), *see* Berlitz school of languages
Asheville (N. C.) conference Y. W. C. A., 362²-69²
Asheville (N. C.), southern student conference, 362²-69²
Assembly Park (N. Y.), *see* Central New York summer school
Atlantic City (N. J.), *see* Jewish Chautauqua; Neff college of oratory
Atlantic provinces of Canada summer school of science, Bear River N. S., 378²-85², 388²
Australia, extension work, 288²-91², 338²-39²
Austria, extension work, 288²-91², 340²-42²
Bailey, L. H., 405², 443²; on Cornell university reading courses, 438²-39²
Ball, F. R., on Johns Hopkins university extension work, 326²-27²
Bayview (Mich.) summer university, 370²-77², 387²
Belfast society for extension of university teaching, 288²-91², 295², 297², 298², 337²-38²
Belgium, extension work, 288²-91², 349²-51²
Bemis, E. W., extension work, 470²

- Benton Harbor (Mich.) college and normal summer school, 370^a-77^a, 388^a
- Berenger, —, quoted, 478^a
- Berlin, *see* University of Berlin
- Berlitz school of languages, summer school, Asbury Park, 362^a-69^a
- Bevler, Louis, jr, 326^a, 470^a
- Big Forks (Mont.), *see* Montana university biological station
- Books, used by extension centers, 290^a
- Boston correspondence school, 414^a-15^a, 416^a, 418^a, 419^a, 420^a, 421^a
- Boston public library, lectures, 489^a-90^a
- Boston, *see also* American institute of normal methods (eastern session); American school of correspondence; Twentieth century club
- Boulder (Col.), *see* Colorado Chautauqua association
- Bowdoin college, extension work, 319^a
- Briar Cliff Manor (N. Y.), *see* School of practical agriculture and horticulture
- Bright, J. W., 405^a
- Brinley, C. A., extension work, 475^a
- Bristol (Eng.), *see* Diploma correspondence college
- Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences, biological laboratory, Cold-spring Harbor, 354^a-61^a, 409^a
- Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 314^a, 439^a-40^a
- Brown university, extension work, 469^a
- Brussels, *see* Extension de l'Université libre; Extension universitaire de Belgique
- Buffalo conference of charities, lecture courses, 302^a, 314^a
- California, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 332^a-35^a; summer schools, 370^a-77^a
- California university, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 332^a-34^a, 471^a; summer school, 370^a-77^a, 405^a
- Cambridge (Eng.) lectures syndicate, 288^a-91^a, 292^a
- Cambridge (Eng.) university, extension work, 335^a-36^a; summer meeting, 378^a-85^a, 400^a
- Canada, correspondence schools, 404^a-5^a; extension work, 335^a; summer schools, 392^a
- Canandaigua Lake (N. Y.), *see* Natural science camp
- Cape of Good Hope, *see* University of the Cape of Good Hope
- Catholic summer school of America, Cliff Haven N. Y., 354^a-61^a, 386^a
- Central New York summer school, Assembly Park, 354^a-61^a, 386^a
- Central university, Indianapolis, correspondence school, 414^a-15^a, 416^a, 418^a, 419^a, 420^a
- Certificates, for work in correspondence schools, 416^a, 422^a; in extension courses, 289^a, 292^a-93^a, 299^a, 299^a-300^a; in summer schools, 386^a, 389^a
- Champlain assembly, extension center, 304^a-5^a, 314^a
- Charlottesville (Va.), *see* Virginia summer school of physical training; Virginia university summer class in chemistry
- Chautauqua (N. Y.), summer schools, 354^a-61^a, 386^a, 410^a. *See also* State summer institute
- Chautauqua literary and scientific circle, 436^a-37^a
- Cheney, M. L., on University of California extension work, 332^a-33^a
- Chessin, A. S., lecturer, 317^a-18^a
- Chicago institute, summer school, 362^a-69^a, 387^a
- Chicago normal summer school, 362^a-69^a, 387^a
- Chicago record's Home study circle, 421^a

- Chicago society for university extension, 471²-72¹
- Chicago, *see also* American institute of sacred literature; Illinois medical college summer school; Metropolitan business college; Music students club extension; National university; New school of methods in public school music; Soper school of oratory; University extension law school
- Chicago, University of, *see* University of Chicago.
- Chown, G. Y., on Queen's university extension work, 335²
- Christiania Workman's academy, extension work, 288²-91², 294¹, 344²
- Cincinnati university extension work, 328²; summer school, 362²-69², 387²
- Cincinnati, *see also* Art academy of Cincinnati
- Civic center, Washington D. C., extension work, 288²-91², 297², 327²-28²
- Clark university, summer school, 354²-61¹, 409²
- Classes, extension, number, 289¹
- Classwork, in extension courses, 281², 289², 299²; in summer schools, 359², 367², 375², 383²
- Cleveland summer school of library science, 362²-69², 387²
- Cleveland, *see also* Western Reserve university
- Cliff Haven (N. Y.), *see* Catholic summer school of America
- Clifton Springs (N. Y.) summer school, 390²-91²
- Clinton classical school, Peekskill N. Y., 390²
- Colchester (Eng.), extension work, 491²
- Coldspring Harbor (N. Y.), *see* Brooklyn institute of arts and sciences, biological laboratory
- Colorado, extension work, 288²-91²; summer schools, 370²-77²
- Colorado Chautauqua association, summer school, 370²-77²
- Colorado university, extension work, 288²-91², 292², 295², 296², 332²
- Columbia university, summer school, 354²-61¹, 386², 409²
- Columbian Catholic summer school, Detroit, 370²-77², 388²
- Columbian correspondence college, Washington D. C., 414²-15², 416²; 418², 419², 420²
- Columbian university, Washington D. C., extension work, 327²
- Columbus, *see* Ohio state university
- Concerts, in summer schools, 356², 364², 372², 380²
- Concord (Mass.) school of philosophy, 409²
- Connecticut, extension work, 320², 466²
- Cook, A. S., 405²
- Cooper union, 308², 440²-42²
- Copenhagen, *see* Delegacy for popular university teaching
- Cornell college, extension work, 331²
- Cornell university, farmers reading courses, 438²-39²; summer session, 354²-61¹, 386²
- Correspondence school in technical education, by Edgar Marburg, 449²-56²
- Correspondence school of illustrating, New York, 414²-15², 416², 417², 418², 420², 421²
- Correspondence schools, 410²-36², 444²-56²; certificates, 416², 422²; desirable features, 410²-11², 423²; diplomas, 416², 422²; discontinued, 423²-24²; examinations, 415², 422²; fees, 415², 422²; function, 429²-36²; geographic distribution, 422²; instructors, 414², 423²; methods of getting pupils, 423²-28²; obstacles, 418²-20², 422²-13²; practicability of instruction by, 433²-35²; shams, 428²-20²; statistics, 414²-15²; statistics blank, 410²-13²; students, 414²; subjects taught, 415²; undesirable features, 411²; value of instruction by, 429²-32²; Y. M. C. A., 444²-49²
- Cosmopolitan university, 414²-15², 417², 418², 420², 421²

- Cours de vacances de l'alliance française, Paris, summer school, 378^a-85^a
- Courses, extension, 289^a; summer school, 356^a, 364^a, 372^a, 380^a
- Crafts, W. F., summer school work, 390^a-91^a
- Credentials, *see* Certificates.
- Dansville (N. Y.), *see* American correspondence normal
- Dawley, F. E., 443^a
- Degrees, in correspondence schools, 416^a, 422^a
- Delaware school of methods, summer school, 362^a-69^a
- Delegacy for popular university teaching, Copenhagen, 288^a-91^a, 296^a, 297^a, 344^a-49^a
- Denmark, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 344^a-49^a
- Denver normal and preparatory school, summer school, 370^a-77^a, 388^a
- Denver, University of, *see* University of Denver
- Des Moines (Ia.), *see* Drake university summer school of methods
- Detroit (Mich.), *see* Columbian Catholic summer school; National association of accountants and bookkeepers; Sprague correspondence schools; University extension college correspondence school
- Devine, E. T., lecturer, 474^a, 474^a
- Dewey, John, 405^a
- Dewey, Melvil, extension work, 470^a
- Diploma correspondence college, Bristol Eng., 414^a-15^a, 418^a, 420^a, 421^a
- Diplomas, in correspondence schools, 416^a, 422^a; in summer schools, 380^a
- District of Columbia, correspondence schools, 414^a-15^a; extension work, 288^a-91^a, 327^a-28^a
- Dixon (Ill.), *see* Rock River assembly
- Drachmann, A. B., on extension work in Denmark, 344^a-48^a
- Drake university summer school of methods, 370^a-77^a, 388^a
- Eagles Mere (Pa.) Chautauqua, summer school, 362^a-69^a
- Eastern New England Chautauqua, Oceanpark Me., summer school, 354^a-61^a
- Eaton, Seymour, director Home study circle, 443^a
- Edinburgh summer school of modern languages, 370^a-77^a
- Edinburgh, University of, *see* University of Edinburgh
- Ellot (Me.), *see* Monsalvat school of comparative religion
- Elizabeth (N. J.), *see* University extension society
- Employees, trade education of, 424^a-25^a
- England, correspondence schools, 414^a-15^a; extension work, 288^a-91^a, 335^a-37^a; summer schools, 378^a-85^a; university extension in, by Richard Jebb, 490^a-91^a
- Entertainments, summer school, 356^a, 364^a, 372^a, 380^a
- Evanston (Ill.), *see* American institute of normal methods (western session)
- Examinations, in correspondence schools, 415^a, 422^a; in extension courses, 289^a, 299^a; value of, 281^a-82^a
- Excursions, summer school, 356^a, 364^a, 372^a, 380^a
- Exeter (Eng.), extension work, 491^a. *See also* Royal Albert memorial college
- Extension de l'Université libre, Brussels, 288^a-91^a, 294^a, 296^a, 297^a, 298^a, 349^a-50^a
- Extension lecturers, 465^a-67^a, 473^a-74^a; added during 1900, 317^a-19^a; correct papers, 289^a; fees, 220^a; incompetent, 458^a-50^a; number, 280^a; salaries, 279^a-80^a; staff, 290^a, 299^a, 474^a

Extension teaching: centers, 288¹, 290¹, 298¹; certificates, 289¹, 292¹-93¹, 299¹, 299¹-300¹; classes, number, 289¹; classwork, 281¹, 289¹, 299¹; conditions for success, 278¹-79¹; consolidation of allied interests, 459¹-61¹; courses, 289¹; desirable features, 296¹-97¹, 300¹; earliest date of organization, 298¹; examinations, 289¹, 299¹; factors of ideal system, 278¹-79¹; fees, 299¹; guided reading, 281¹, 290¹; history, 492¹-94¹; incompetence and commercialism, 458¹-59¹; newspaper work, 443¹; obstacles, 294¹-96¹, 300¹-1¹; paper work, 281¹-82¹, 289¹, 299¹; publications, 456¹; standards, 456¹-58¹; statistics, 288¹-91¹, 476¹; statistics blank, 284¹-86¹; summary, 301¹-51¹; undesirable features, 297¹-98¹, 301¹; unit course, 290¹, 299¹.

Extension universitaire de Belgique, Brussels, 288¹-91¹, 294¹, 296¹, 297¹, 298¹, 350¹

Failure of university extension, by H. P. Palmer, 486¹-89¹

Farmers institutes, 443¹

Farmers reading courses, 438¹-39¹

Fees, correspondence school, 415¹, 422¹; extension lecturers, 299¹; summer school, 357¹, 365¹, 373¹, 381¹, 389¹

Findley Lake (N. Y.), *see* Lakeside assembly

Florida, extension work, 288¹-91¹, 328¹

Forchhammer, F. H., on extension work in Denmark, 348¹-49¹

France, summer schools, 378¹-85¹, 406¹

Fredericq, Prof. Paul, on Ghent university extension work, 351¹

Free Baptist pastors correspondence school, Lewiston Me., 414¹-15¹, 416¹, 418¹, 418¹-19¹, 421¹

Fryeburg (Me.) school of methods, summer session, 354¹-61¹, 386¹

Galesburg (Ill.), *see* Knox college

Germany, extension work, 288¹-91¹, 340¹; summer schools, 378¹-85¹, 406¹

Ghent university, extension work, 288¹-91¹, 294¹, 296¹, 297¹, 351¹

Gilmore, J. H., quoted, 303¹

(Glen Park (Col.), *see* Rocky Mountain Chautauqua assembly

Gloversville (N. Y.), extension courses, 302¹, 314¹, 458¹

Grand Rapids kindergarten training school, summer school, 370¹-77¹, 388¹

Greeley, Mrs Mason, lecturer, 318¹

Greeley (Col.), summer school, 370¹-77¹, 388¹

Greifswald universität ferienkurse, summer school, 378¹-85¹, 388¹

Griggs, E. H., lecturer, 474¹

Hampton summer normal institute, 362¹-69¹, 387¹, 394¹-99¹

Harper, W. R., extension work, 475¹

Hartford (Ct.), *see* Society for educational extension

Hartmann, L. M., on University of Vienna extension work, 340¹-42¹

Hartranft, C. D., quoted, 320¹

Harvard summer school of arts and sciences, 354¹-61¹, 386¹; of medicine, 354¹-61¹; of physical training, 354¹-61¹

Harvard university summer school, 409¹; for Cuban teachers, 393¹-94¹

Havana (Ill.) Chautauqua assembly, summer school, 362¹-69¹

Hebard, G. R., on Wyoming university extension work, 331¹

Henderson, George, extension work, 473¹, 475¹

Herlant, M. G., on work of Extension de l'Université libre, 350¹

Higher education, methods of, 435¹-36¹

Hingham (Mass.), *see* New school of methods

Hodge, G. B., 444¹

- Home correspondence school, Philadelphia, 414¹-15¹, 416¹, 418¹, 419¹, 420¹
- Home education, agencies of, 275¹-76¹
- Home study circle, 443¹
- Hopkins seaside laboratory, Pacific Grove Cal., summer school, 370¹-77¹, 388¹
- Horticulture, in summer schools, 405¹
- Hull House summer school, Rockford Ill., 362¹-69¹
- Illinois**, correspondence schools, 414¹-15¹; extension work, 288¹-91¹, 329¹-30¹; summer schools, 362¹-69¹, 392¹
- Illinois - medical college summer school, 362¹-69¹
- Illinois university, summer school, 362¹-69¹, 378¹
- Indiana, correspondence schools, 414¹-15¹; extension work, 329¹; summer schools, 362¹-69¹
- Indiana university, extension work, 329¹; summer school, 362¹-69¹, 387¹
- Indiana university biological station, Winona Lake, 362¹-69¹, 387¹
- Indianapolis, *see* Central university
- Institute of social economics, New York, correspondence school, 414¹-15¹, 416¹, 417¹, 418¹, 420¹, 421¹
- Institutes, in New York state, 439¹-42¹
- Instructors, in correspondence schools, 414¹, 423¹; in summer schools, 355¹, 363¹, 371¹, 379¹. *See also* Extension lecturers
- International congress of higher education, 461¹
- International press syndicate, 443¹
- Iowa, extension work, 288¹-91¹, 331¹; summer schools, 370¹-77¹
- Iowa state normal school, summer course, 370¹-77¹, 388¹
- Iowa university, extension work, 288¹-91¹, 294¹, 295¹, 298¹, 331¹
- Ireland, extension work, 288¹-91¹, 337¹-38¹
- Island Park assembly and summer school, Rome City Ind., 362¹-69¹, 387¹
- James**, E. J., extension work, 473¹, 474¹, 475¹
- Jebb, Richard. Present field of university extension in England, 490¹-91¹
- Jena university, summer school, 378¹-85¹, 388¹
- Jewish Chautauqua, summer school, 362¹-69¹, 387¹
- Johns Hopkins university, extension work, 288¹-91¹, 329¹-27¹, 406¹
- Kansas**, summer schools, 370¹-77¹
- Kansas state normal school, summer course, 370¹-77¹, 388¹
- Kansas university, extension work, 331¹
- Kingston (R. I.), *see* Rhode Island college nature study school
- Knauff, C. W., lecturer, 318¹
- Knox college, Galesburg Ill., summer school, 392¹
- Lake** (Geneva (Wis.) student conference, summer school, 370¹-77¹. *See also* Y. M. C. A. secretarial institute and training school; Y. W. C. A. summer conference
- Lake Madison (S. D.) Chautauqua, summer school, 370¹-77¹
- Lakeside assembly, Findley Lake N. Y., summer school, 354¹-61¹
- Lakeside (O.) summer school, 362¹-69¹
- Languages, modern, in summer school, 405¹-6¹
- Lantern slides, used by extension centers, 290¹
- Lavell, —, lecturer, 474¹
- Lawrence, T. J., lecturer, 476¹
- Lecturers, in libraries, 282¹-83¹, 480¹-90¹; in summer schools, 356¹, 364¹, 372¹, 380¹. *See also* Extension lecturers

Lectures, extension: attendance. 289^o; lack of funds for, 276^o-78^o; number, 289^o, 298^o-90^o

Lelpziger, H. M., report on New York city school board extension work, 309^o-13^o

Lewiston (Me.), *see* Free Baptist pastors correspondence school; Maine ministers institute

Libraries, importance, 275^o-76^o; lecture rooms in, 282^o; lectures in, 282^o-83^o, 489^o-90^o; museums connected with, 276^o; relation of school and public, 283^o-84^o; rooms for study clubs in, 276^o; summer school use, 360^o, 368^o, 376^o, 384^o

L. A. U. K. (Eng.) northwestern branch, summer school, 378^o-85^o, 388^o

Library lectures, Boston public library, 489^o-90^o

Library training in summer schools, 405^o

Little, G. T., quoted, 319^o

London society for the extension of university teaching, 288^o-91^o, 292^o, 295^o, 297^o, 298^o, 336^o

Longbeach (Cal.) Chautauqua summer school, 370^o-77^o, 388^o

Louisiana, extension work, 328^o

McCormick, S. D., lecturer, 318^o-19^o

Madison (Wis.), *see* Monona Lake assembly; Summer school for library training

Maine, correspondence schools, 414^o-15^o; extension work, 319^o, 409^o; summer schools, 354^o-61^o, 391^o

Maine ministers institute, Lewiston, correspondence school, 414^o-15^o, 418^o; summer school, 354^o-61^o

Maine university, summer school, 391^o

Manchester (Eng.), *see* Victoria university extension committee

Marburg, Edgar. Correspondence school in technical education, 449^o-56^o

Marietta college, extension work, 328^o

Marine biological laboratory, Woods Hole Mass., 354^o-61^o, 386^o, 409^o

Marthas Vineyard summer institute, 354^o-61^o, 380^o

Maryland, extension work, 288^o-91^o, 326^o-27^o; summer schools, 362^o-69^o

Massachusetts, correspondence schools, 414^o-15^o; extension work, 288^o-91^o, 469^o; summer schools, 354^o-61^o

Massachusetts institute of technology, summer school of architecture, 354^o-61^o; of civil engineering, 354^o-61^o, 386^o; of metallurgy and mining engineering, 354^o-61^o, 386^o

Melbourne university extension board, 288^o-91^o, 293^o, 294^o, 295^o, 297^o, 298^o, 339^o

Merrifield, W., on North Dakota university extension work, 332^o

Metropolitan business college, Chicago, correspondence school, 414^o-15^o, 417^o, 419^o, 421^o

Michigan, correspondence schools, 414^o-15^o; summer schools, 370^o-77^o

Michigan university, extension work, 330^o; law summer school, 370^o-77^o; summer school, 370^o-77^o, 388^o

Middleburgh (N. Y.) summer school, for teachers, 354^o-61^o, 386^o

Minnesota university, extension work, 330^o-31^o, 472^o; summer school, 370^o-77^o, 406^o

Missouri university, summer school, 370^o-77^o, 388^o

Modern languages, in summer schools, 405^o-6^o

Monona Lake assembly, Madison Wis., summer school, 370^o-77^o

Monsalvat school of comparative religion, Elliot Me., summer session, 354^o-61^o

Montana university biological station, Big Forks, 370^o-77^o, 388^o

Monteagle (Tenn.) summer school, 362^o-69^o

- Moulton, R. G., extension work, 473^a, 475^a
- Mt Gretna (Pa.), *see* Pennsylvania Chautauqua
- Mt Union college. Alliance O., summer school, 362^a-69^a
- Museums, connected with libraries, 276^a
- Music students club extension, Chicago, correspondence school, 414^a-15^a, 417^a
- National association of accountants and bookkeepers, Detroit, correspondence school, 414^a-15^a, 417^a
- National university, Chicago, correspondence school, 414^a-15^a, 417^a, 418^a, 419^a, 421^a, 421^a, 427^a-28^a
- Natural science camp, Canandaigua Lake N. Y., 354^a-61^a, 386^a
- Nature study, Cornell university course, 438^a; in summer schools, 405^a
- Nebraska university, summer session, 370^a-77^a, 388^a
- Neff college of oratory, correspondence school, 414^a-15^a, 416^a; summer school, 362^a-69^a, 387^a
- New England, extension work, 469^a
- New Hampshire, extension work, 469^a
- New Hampshire summer institute, 354^a-61^a
- New Haven university extension center, 320^a, 469^a
- New Jersey, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 326^a, 470^a-71^a; summer schools 354^a-61^a, 362^a-69^a
- New school of methods, Hingham Mass., summer school, 354^a-61^a, 386^a
- New school of methods in public school music, Chicago, summer school, 362^a-69^a, 378^a
- New York cathedral library, lecture courses, 304^a, 314^a
- New York city, correspondence schools, 404^a-5^a; extension work, 288^a-91^a, 304^a-13^a, 314^a-17^a
- New York city school board, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 292^a, 293^a, 295^a, 296^a, 300^a-13^a, 316^a-17^a
- New York city, *see also* Art students league; Correspondence school of illustrating; Institute of social economics; People's institute; People's university extension society of New York; Teachers college; United correspondence schools company
- New York school of art, summer session, 354^a-61^a
- New York state, correspondence schools, 414^a-15^a; extension work, 288^a-91^a, 301^a-19^a, 470^a; summer schools, 354^a-61^a, 390^a-91^a
- New York state library school, summer course, 354^a-61^a, 386^a, 392^a-98^a
- New York state, University of, *see* University of the State of New York
- New York university summer courses, 354^a-61^a, 386^a, 407^a-8^a
- Newburgh (N. Y.) theological seminary, summer school, 354^a-61^a
- Newspapers, 443^a
- Night schools, 444^a
- Nolen, John, 475^a; Purposes and results of university extension, 479^a-86^a
- Normandy, summer schools, 406^a
- North Carolina, summer schools, 362^a-69^a
- North Carolina university summer school for teachers, 362^a-69^a
- North Dakota, summer schools, 370^a-77^a
- North Dakota university, extension work, 332^a
- Northfield conference Y. W. C. A., summer school, 354^a-61^a
- Northfield general conference, summer school, 354^a-61^a
- Northfield student conference, summer school, 354^a-61^a, 386^a
- Northwestern electrical association, 424^a-25^a

Norway, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 344^a

Nova Scotia, summer schools, 378^a-85^a

Oak Beach summer schools, 390^a

Oberlin college summer school, 362^a-69^a, 387^a

Oberlin summer school of Christian sociology, 391^a

Oceanpark (Me.), *see* Eastern New England Chautauqua

Ohio, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 328^a-29^a; summer schools, 362^a-69^a, 391^a

Ohio state university, Columbus, summer school, 391^a

Ohio university summer school, Athens, 362^a-69^a, 387^a

Ohio Wesleyan university summer school, 362^a-69^a, 387^a

Oregon, summer schools, 370^a-77^a

Oregon City, *see* Willamette valley Chautauqua

Ottawa (Kan.) Chautauqua assembly, summer school, 370^a-77^a

Oviedo, *see* University of Oviedo

Oxford (Eng.) lectures to clergy, summer school, 378^a-85^a

Oxford (Eng.) university, summer meeting, 400^a-2^a

Oxford (Eng.) university extension delegacy, 288^a-91^a, 292^a-93^a, 294^a, 336^a-37^a

Pacific Grove (Cal.), Chautauqua assembly, summer school, 370^a-77^a. *See also* Hopkins seaside laboratory

Palmer, G. H., quoted, 462^a-63^a

Palmer, H. R. Failure of university extension, 486^a-89^a

Paris, *see* Cours de vacances de l'alliance française

Pasadena (Cal.), *see* Throop polytechnic institute

Payne, W. A., on University of Chicago extension work, 330^a

Peck, A. L., quoted, 302^a

Peekskill (N. Y.), *see* Clinton classical school

Penikese island, summer school, 409^a

Pennsylvania, correspondence schools, 414^a-15^a; extension work, 288^a-91^a, 320^a-6^a; summer schools, 354^a-61^a, 362^a-69^a, 391^a-92^a

Pennsylvania Chautauqua, Mt Gretna, summer school, 362^a-69^a

Pennsylvania summer school, Huntingdon, 391^a-92^a

People's institute, New York, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 293^a, 294^a, 306^a-8^a, 314^a-15^a, 456^a

People's university extension society of New York, 288^a-91^a, 293^a, 295^a, 296^a, 297^a, 308^a-9^a, 315^a-16^a, 458^a

Pepper, William, extension work, 473^a

Petoskey (Mich.) normal school, summer school, 370^a-77^a

Philadelphia, *see* American society for the extension of university teaching; Home correspondence school; Neff college of oratory; Round Robin reading club

Phillips, A. W., on Yale university extension work, 320^a

Pictures, used by extension centers, 290^a

Plymouth (Mass.) school of applied ethics, 409^a

Plymouth (N. H.), *see* New Hampshire summer institute

Potsdam (N. Y.), *see* Art by correspondence class

Poughkeepsie, extension work, 302^a, 314^a

Powell, G. T., 405^a

Powell, L. P. Ten years of university extension, 462^a-79^a

Public libraries, relation to school libraries, 283^a-84^a

Publications on extension teaching, 456^a

Purposes and results of university extension, by John Nolen, 479^a-86^a

- Queen's university**, Kingston Ont., correspondence school, 414⁷-15⁷, 417⁷, 418⁸, 420⁸, 421⁸, 421⁸; extension work, 335⁸; summer school, 392⁸
- Queensland university extension**, Brisbane Australia, 288⁷-91⁷, 293⁷, 294⁴, 295⁴, 297³, 338⁴
- Reading** (Eng.), extension work, 491⁵
- Reading**, guided, 281⁸, 290¹
- Reading circles**, 436⁵-39⁶; statistics blank, 410²-13²
- Readings**, in summer schools, 356⁸, 364¹, 372², 380²
- Rhode Island**, extension work, 469⁸
- Rhode Island college nature study school**, Kingston, summer school, 362²-69², 387¹
- Roberts**, R. D., 491⁷
- Rochester** (N. Y.), extension work, 303⁴
- Rock River assembly**, Dixon Ill., summer school, 362²-69²
- Rockford** (Ill.), *see* Hull House summer school
- Rocky Mountain Chautauqua assembly**, Glen Park Col., summer school, 370²-77⁷, 388³
- Rolfe**, H. W., lecturer, 474³
- Rome** (N. Y.), extension courses, 458⁴
- Rome City** (Ind.), *see* Island Park assembly and summer school
- Round Lake** (N. Y.) summer institute, 354⁵-61⁵
- Round Robin reading club**, Philadelphia, 414²-15², 418², 419², 420², 421⁷
- Royal Albert memorial college**, Exeter Eng., extension work, 288⁸-91⁸, 204⁸, 295⁸, 297¹
- Russell**, J. E., 405³
- Rutgers college**, extension work, 288⁸-91⁸, 326⁸, 470⁸
- St David's college**, Wales, summer school, 378⁸-85³
- St John's college**, extension work, 288⁸-91⁸, 295⁸, 327⁷
- Saratoga** (N. Y.), summer school, 390⁷-91⁸
- Sauveur summer school of languages**, 354²-61²
- Schenectady**, *see* Union college
- School of practical agriculture and horticulture**, Briar Cliff Manor N. Y., summer school, 354²-61², 386⁵
- Schools**, relations to libraries, 283²-84²
- Scotland**, extension work, 337²; summer schools, 370²-77²
- Shenandoah** (Ia.), *see* Western normal college
- Sherwood**, Mrs., on Toledo extension work, 328²-29⁵
- Shinnecock summer school of art**, 354²-61²
- Skaneateles**, extension work, 303⁸
- Sloan-Duployan shorthand association**, Ramsgate Eng., correspondence school, 414⁷-15⁷, 417⁸, 418⁸, 420⁸, 421²
- Smith**, Prof. C. S., report on People's institute, 306²-8²
- Society for educational extension**, Hartford Ct., 320¹
- Society for the home study of holy scriptures and church history**, Washington D. C., correspondence school, 414²-15², 416⁷, 418⁸, 419⁸, 420⁸
- Sommarskarsena i Upsala**, summer school, 378⁸-85⁴
- Soper school of oratory**, Chicago, summer school, 362²-69²
- South Dakota**, summer schools, 370²-77²
- Southampton** (L. I.), *see* Shinnecock summer school of art
- Southern student conference**, Asheville N. C., summer school, 362²-69²
- Spain**, extension work, 288⁸-91⁸, 342²-44⁴
- Sparks**, E. E., lecturer, 476¹

Sprague correspondence schools, Detroit, 414^a-15^a, 417^a, 418^a, 419^a
 Stanford university, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 296^a, 334^a-35^a, 471^a
 State summer institute, Chautauqua N. Y., 354^a-61^a
 State summer institute, Thousand Island Park N. Y., 354^a-61^a
 State teachers' training school, Wahpeton N. D., summer course, 370^a-77^a, 388^a
 Statistics, of correspondence schools, 414^a-15^a; of extension work, 284^a-301^a, 476^a; of summer schools, 354^a-85^a
 Staunton (Va.), *see* Virginia summer school of methods
 Stephens, H. Morse, 405^a
 Stetson university, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 294^a, 295^a, 328^a
 Students, in correspondence schools, 414^a; in night schools, 444^a; in summer schools, 355^a-56^a, 363^a-64^a, 371^a-72^a, 379^a-80^a
 Subjects, taught in correspondence schools, 415^a; in night schools, 444^a; in summer schools, 359^a, 367^a, 375^a, 383^a
 Summer school for library training, Madison Wis., 370^a-77^a, 388^a
 Summer schools, 351^a-410^a; admission requirements, 358^a, 366^a, 374^a, 382^a; buildings, 360^a, 368^a, 376^a, 384^a; classwork, 359^a, 367^a, 375^a, 383^a; courses, 356^a, 364^a, 372^a, 380^a; denominational, 389^a; diplomas, 389^a; discontinued, 390^a-92^a; faculties, 404^a-5^a; fees, 357^a, 365^a, 373^a, 381^a, 389^a; financial support, 389^a; geographic distribution, 389^a; improved quality, 402^a-3^a; instructors, 355^a, 363^a, 371^a, 379^a; lectures, 356^a, 364^a, 372^a, 380^a; location, 404^a; number, 402^a; popularity, 406^a-7^a; specialization, 405^a; statistics, 354^a-85^a; statistics blank, 351^a-53^a; students, 355^a-56^a; 363^a-64^a, 371^a-72^a, 379^a-80^a; subjects taught, 359^a, 367^a, 375^a, 383^a, 405^a; support, 358^a, 366^a, 374^a, 382^a, 389^a, 403^a-4^a; trend, 402^a-10^a

Sumapee (N. H.), *see* Massachusetts institute of technology, school of civil engineering
 Surette, T. W., lecturer, 319^a, 474^a
 Sweden, summer schools, 378^a-85^a
 Switzerland, summer schools, 406^a
 Sydney university, extension board, 288^a-91^a, 293^a, 338^a-39^a
 Sykes, F. H., lecturer, 474^a
 Syllabuses, 280^a-81^a, 290^a
 Syracuse (N. Y.), extension work, 303^a, 314^a
 Tarrytown (N. Y.), extension work, 303^a, 314^a
 Teachers college, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 292^a, 305^a, 317^a, 456^a
 Technical education, correspondence school in, 449^a-56^a
 Tellefsen, Thomas, on extension work in Norway, 344^a
 Ten years of university extension, by L. P. Powell, 462^a-70^a
 Tennessee, summer schools, 362^a-69^a
 Thousand Island Park (N. Y.), *see* State summer institute
 Throop polytechnic institute, Pasadena Cal., summer school, 370^a-77^a, 388^a
 Toledo (O.) university extension society, 288^a-91^a, 292^a, 294^a, 295^a, 296^a, 297^a, 328^a-29^a
 Tonawanda (N. Y.), extension work, 303^a, 314^a
 Trade education of employees, 424^a-25^a
 Tresslar, A. W., quoted, 424^a
 Troy (N. Y.), *see* Young women's association
 Tulane university, extension work, 328^a
 Twentieth century club, Boston, extension work, 288^a-91^a
 Union college, extension work, 302^a-3^a, 314^a
 United correspondence schools company, New York, 414^a-15^a, 416^a, 417^a, 418^a, 420^a, 421^a

- United States naval academy preparatory school, summer school, 362^a-69^a, 387^a
- University extension, failure of, by H. R. Palmer, 486^a-89^a; in England, by Richard Jebb, 490^a-91^a; purposes and results, by John Nolen, 479^a-86^a; ten years of, by L. P. Powell, 462^a-79^a
- University extension college correspondence school, Detroit, 414^a-15^a, 417^a, 418^a, 419^a, 421^a
- University extension law school, Chicago, correspondence school, 414^a-15^a, 417^a
- University extension society, Elizabeth N. J., 288^a-91^a, 294^a, 295^a, 296^a, 297^a, 326^a
- University of Berlin, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 294^a, 340^a
- University of Chicago, correspondence school, 414^a-15^a, 417^a, 418^a, 419^a, 420^a, 421^a; extension work, 288^a-91^a, 292^a, 294^a, 295^a, 296^a, 298^a, 329^a-30^a, 472^a-73^a, 475^a-76^a; summer school, 362^a-69^a, 387^a, 407^a, 410^a
- University of Denver, correspondence school, 427^a; extension work, 288^a-91^a, 332^a
- University of Edinburgh, extension work, 337^a
- University of Oviedo, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 294^a, 296^a, 297^a, 342^a-44^a
- University of the Cape of Good Hope, extension work, 339^a-40^a
- University of the State of New York, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 292^a, 293^a, 294^a, 296^a, 297^a, 470^a
- University of Vienna, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 293^a, 294^a, 295^a-96^a, 297^a, 340^a-42^a
- University, *see also state universities under names of states*
- Utica (N. Y.), extension work, 303^a-4^a
- Vienna, *see* University of Vienna
- Virgil piano school, Albany N. Y., summer session, 354^a-61^a
- Virginia, summer schools, 362^a-69^a
- Virginia summer school of methods, 362^a-69^a, 387^a; of physical training, 362^a-69^a
- Virginia university, summer class in chemistry, 362^a-69^a; summer school of law, 410^a
- Viroqua (Wis.) Chautauqua assembly, summer school, 392^a
- Wahpeton (N. D.), *see* State teachers' training school
- Walt, A. L., 423^a
- Wales, summer schools, 378^a-85^a
- Washington (D. C.), *see* Civic center; Columbian correspondence college; Columbian university; Society for home study of holy scriptures
- Weatherly, —, on Indiana extension work, 329^a
- West Virginia university, correspondence school, 414^a-15^a, 416^a; extension work, 328^a
- Western normal college, Shenandoah Ia., summer school, 370^a-77^a, 388^a
- Western Reserve university, extension work, 329^a; summer school, 391^a
- Wheaton college, summer school, 362^a-69^a
- Whitney, J. E., on People's university extension society, 309^a
- Willamette valley Chautauqua, Oregon City, summer school, 570^a-77^a
- Willard, Mrs M. H., lecturer, 319^a
- Winona Lake (Ind.), *see* Indiana university biological station
- Wisconsin, extension work, 288^a-91^a, 472^a; summer schools, 370^a-77^a, 392^a
- Wisconsin university, correspondence work, 424^a; extension work, 288^a-91^a, 294^a, 330^a, 472^a; summer school, 370^a-77^a

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Wood, G. A., on Sydney university extension work, 339^a</p> <p>Woods Hole (Mass.), <i>see</i> Marine biological laboratory</p> <p>Wooster university summer school, 362^a-69^a, 387^a</p> <p>Wyoming university extension association, correspondence school, 414^a-15^a, 417^a; extension work, 288^a-91^a, 292^a, 294^a, 295^a, 331^a</p> <p>Yale university, extension work, 320^a, 469^a</p> <p>Yonkers (N. Y.), extension work, 304^a</p> | <p>Yonkers (N. Y.) woman's institute, 442^a</p> <p>Y. M. C. A., extension courses, 443^a 49^a</p> <p>Y. M. C. A. secretarial institute and training school, Lake Geneva Wis., summer school, 370^a-77^a, 388^a</p> <p>Young Woman's association, Troy N. Y., 442^a</p> <p>Y. W. C. A. summer conference, Lake Geneva Wis., 370^a-77^a</p> <p>Zeublin, Charles, lecturer, 476^a</p> |
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